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HISTORY
OF
SENECA COUNTY,
OHIO.

1886

CONTAINING A HISTORY OF THE COUNTY, ITS TOWNSHIPS, TOWNS,
VILLAGES, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES, INDUSTRIES, ETC.; PORTRAITS OF
EARLY SETTLERS AND PROMINENT MEN; BIOGRAPHIES;
HISTORY OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY; HIS-
TORY OF OHIO; STATISTICAL AND MIS-
CELLANEOUS MATTER, ETC., ETC.

CAP

ILLUSTRATED.

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PREFACE.

AS one who to some long-locked chamber goes,
And listens there to what the dead have said,
So there are moments when my thoughts are led
To those dull chronicles, whose volumes close
Epochs and ages in the same repose,
That shall the future as the past o'erspread;
And when but memory may tend the dead,
Or prune the ivy where once grew the rose;
And as there, to me, from their pages streams
The incoherent story of the years,
The aimlessness of all we undertake.
I think our lives are surely but the dreams
Of spirits dwelling in the distant spheres,
Who, as we die, do one by one, awake!

A written memorial of the Past and a record of the Present are works which civilization demands. In local history, alone, are found the ways and means to comply with this demand; because the page of history is carried down the years, and is read and analyzed centuries after the inscription on iron is effaced by rust, and Old Time has destroyed the marble monument. Many of the men and women who settled in the wilderness of the Sandusky Valley a half-century ago, have gone to join the Church Triumphant. One who was here sixty-seven years ago is still a resident, and not more than a dozen who were here sixty years ago still dwell in this garden land which they helped to raise out of the wilderness. The well-kept places of interment throughout the county tell the simple tale of death; but it is remarkable that of the great majority who have been laid to rest in the soil, comparatively few claim the temporary record which the grave-stone offers. A look through the cemeteries, particularly the old ones, will convey the writer's idea more clearly; for here, a tablet, sunk deep in the dank earth; there, one broken with its face downward on the grave of the departed one whom it battled to memorialize; beyond, a little mound, where grasses wave over an unknown grave—all point out unmistakably the transient character of every record, other than the printed page of history.

In presenting this volume to the people, we feel that some contribution to National history has been made. The First Part deals with the estab-

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lishment and progress of the Northwest Territory, and contains many direct references to the Sandusky Valley. The Second Part, treating on the civil and military history of Ohio, deals with Indian and political life within the State. The history of Seneca County, forming the Third Part, contains the story of the county, its townships, cities and villages, each chapter reviewing the subject to which it is devoted. The thirteen chapters of general history and fifteen chapters of township history contain a record of names and events connected with this division of Ohio from the earliest times. The material for these twenty-eight chapters was collected and compiled by M. A. Leeson, from State, County, Township, City, Village, Church, Society and other written record books, and from the files of the *Sandusky Clarion* and other pioneer journals. A great fund of history was obtained from the invaluable collection of local newspapers (1832 to 1885) in possession of the proprietors of *The Seneca Advertiser*, and from the files of the *Tiffin Tribune*, *Fostoria Democrat*, *Fostoria Review*, and other journals.

The Fourth Part is devoted to Personal History and Reminiscences. Its value can scarcely be overestimated; for in its pages are found a thousand records, each containing the minutiae of history, not only bearing on this county but also relating to other parts of the Union. This important branch of history has claimed a great share of attention from the gentlemen engaged in its compilation. The Appendix contains a complete list of the original land entries in the county, as copied from the official records.

With all the attention which has been bestowed on this volume, some errors in chronology and some in nomenclature may have crept in. The difficulties attendant on the publication of a work of this class, the number and variety of names and incidents, and the many avenues open to mistakes, preclude the possibility of absolute perfection. We trust, however, that the work will be received in that generous spirit which applauds conscientious effort, rather than in that captious mood which is satisfied only with unattainable accuracy.

To the gentlemen of the press and public officials of the county, who aided the general historian so cordially, as well as to all the people who made the publication of the work possible, we tender our sincere thanks with an expression of hope that the history of Seneca from 1782 to 1885 may prove itself authentic, and be acceptable.

THE PUBLISHERS.

CHICAGO, February, 1886.

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PART I.

THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.



THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

GEOGRAPHICAL POSITION.

When the Northwestern Territory was ceded to the United States by Virginia in 1784, it embraced only the territory lying between the Ohio and the Mississippi Rivers, and north to the northern limits of the United States. It coincided with the area now embraced in the States of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, and that portion of Minnesota lying on the east side of the Mississippi River. The United States itself at that period extended no farther west than the Mississippi River; but by the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, the western boundary of the United States was extended to the Rocky Mountains and the Northern Pacific Ocean. The new territory thus added to the National domain, and subsequently opened to settlement, has been called the "New Northwest," in contradistinction from the old "Northwestern Territory."

In comparison with the old Northwest this is a territory of vast magnitude. It includes an area of 1,887,850 square miles; being greater in extent than the united areas of all the Middle and Southern States, including Texas. Out of this magnificent territory have been erected eleven sovereign States and eight Territories, with an aggregate population, at the present time, of 18,000,000 inhabitants, or nearly one-third of the entire population of the United States.

Its lakes are fresh-water seas, and the larger rivers of the continent flow for a thousand miles through its rich alluvial valleys and far-stretching prairies, more acres of which are arable and productive of the highest percentage of the cereals than of any other area of like extent on the globe.

For the last twenty years the increase of population in the Northwest has been about as three to one in any other portion of the United States.

EARLY EXPLORATIONS.

In the year 1541, DeSoto first saw the Great West in the New World. He, however, penetrated no farther north than the 35th parallel

of latitude. The expedition resulted in his death and that of more than half his army, the remainder of whom found their way to Cuba, thence to Spain, in a famished and demoralized condition. DeSoto founded no settlements, produced no results, and left no traces, unless it were that he awakened the hostility of the red man against the white man, and disheartened such as might desire to follow up the career of discovery for better purposes. The French nation were eager and ready to seize upon any news from this extensive domain, and were the first to profit by DeSoto's defeat. Yet it was more than a century before any adventurer took advantage of these discoveries.

In 1616, four years before the pilgrims "moored their bark on the wild New England shore," Le Caron, a French Franciscan, had penetrated through the Iroquois and Wyandots (Hurons) to the streams which run into Lake Huron; and in 1634, two Jesuit missionaries founded the first mission among the lake tribes. It was just one hundred years from the discovery of the Mississippi by DeSoto (1541) until the Canadian envoys met the savage nations of the Northwest at the Falls of St. Mary, below the outlet of Lake Superior. This visit led to no permanent result; yet it was not until 1659 that any of the adventurous fur traders attempted to spend a Winter in the frozen wilds about the great lakes, nor was it until 1660 that a station was established upon their borders by Mesnard, who perished in the woods a few months after. In 1665, Claude Allouez built the earliest lasting habitation of the white man among the Indians of the Northwest. In 1668, Claude Dablon and James Marquette founded the mission of Sault Ste. Marie at the Falls of St. Mary, and two years afterward, Nicholas Perrot, as agent for M. Talon, Governor General of Canada, explored Lake Illinois (Michigan) as far south as the present City of Chicago, and invited the Indian nations to meet him at a grand council at Sault Ste. Marie the following Spring, where they were taken under the protection of the king, and formal possession was taken of the Northwest. This same year Marquette established a mission at Point St. Ignatius, where was founded the old town of Michillimackinac.

During M. Talon's explorations and Marquette's residence at St. Ignatius, they learned of a great river away to the west, and fancied—as all others did then—that upon its fertile banks whole tribes of God's children resided, to whom the sound of the Gospel had never come. Filled with a wish to go and preach to them, and in compliance with a request of M. Talon, who earnestly desired to extend the domain of his king, and to ascertain whether the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico or the Pacific Ocean, Marquette with Joliet, as commander of the expedition, prepared for the undertaking.

On the 13th of May, 1673, the explorers, accompanied by five assist-

ant French Canadians, set out from Mackinaw on their daring voyage of discovery. The Indians, who gathered to witness their departure, were astonished at the boldness of the undertaking, and endeavored to dissuade them from their purpose by representing the tribes on the Mississippi as exceedingly savage and cruel, and the river itself as full of all sorts of frightful monsters ready to swallow them and their canoes together. But, nothing daunted by these terrific descriptions, Marquette told them he was willing not only to encounter all the perils of the unknown region they were about to explore, but to lay down his life in a cause in which the salvation of souls was involved; and having prayed together they separated. Coasting along the northern shore of Lake Michigan, the adventurers entered Green Bay, and passed thence up the Fox River and Lake Winnebago to a village of the Miamis and Kickapoos. Here Marquette was delighted to find a beautiful cross planted in the middle of the town, ornamented with white skins, red girdles and bows and arrows, which these good people had offered to the Great Manitou, or God, to thank him for the pity he had bestowed on them during the Winter in giving them an abundant "chase." This was the farthest outpost to which Dablon and Allouez had extended their missionary labors the year previous. Here Marquette drank mineral waters and was instructed in the secret of a root which cures the bite of the venomous rattlesnake. He assembled the chiefs and old men of the village, and, pointing to Joliet, said: "My friend is an envoy of France, to discover new countries, and I am an ambassador from God to enlighten them with the truths of the Gospel." Two Miami guides were here furnished to conduct them to the Wisconsin River, and they set out from the Indian village on the 10th of June, amidst a great crowd of natives who had assembled to witness their departure into a region where no white man had ever yet ventured. The guides, having conducted them across the portage, returned. The explorers launched their canoes upon the Wisconsin, which they descended to the Mississippi and proceeded down its unknown waters. What emotions must have swelled their breasts as they struck out into the broadening current and became conscious that they were now upon the bosom of the Father of Waters. The mystery was about to be lifted from the long-sought river. The scenery in that locality is beautiful, and on that delightful seventeenth of June, must have been clad in all its primeval loveliness as it had been adorned by the hand of Nature. Drifting rapidly, it is said that the bold bluffs on either hand "reminded them of the castled shores of their own beautiful rivers of France." By-and-by, as they drifted along, great herds of buffalo appeared on the banks. On going to the heads of the valley they could see a country of the greatest beauty and fertility, apparently destitute of

inhabitants, yet presenting the appearance of extensive manors, under the fastidious cultivation of lordly proprietors.

On June 25, they went ashore and found some fresh traces of men upon the sand, and a path which led to the prairie. The men remained in the boat, and Marquette and Joliet followed the path till they discovered a village on the banks of a river, and two other villages on a hill, within a half league of the first, inhabited by Indians. They were received most hospitably by these natives, who had never before seen a white person. After remaining a few days they re-embarked and descended the river to about latitude 33°, where they found a village of the Arkansas, and being satisfied that the river flowed into the Gulf of Mexico, turned their course up the river, and ascending the stream to the mouth of the Illinois, rowed up that stream to its source and procured guides from that point to the lakes. "Nowhere on this journey," says Marquette, "did we see such grounds, meadows, woods, stags, buffaloes, deer, wildcats, bustards, swans, ducks, parroquets, and even beavers, as on the Illinois River." The party, without loss or injury, reached Green Bay in September, and reported their discovery—one of the most important of the age, but of which no record was preserved save Marquette's, Joliet losing his by the upsetting of his canoe on his way to Quebec. Afterward Marquette returned to the Illinois Indians by their request, and ministered to them until 1675. On the 18th of May, in that year, as he was passing the mouth of a stream—going with his boatmen up Lake Michigan—he asked to land at its mouth and celebrate Mass. Leaving his men with the canoe, he retired a short distance and began his devotions. As much time passed and he did not return, his men went in search of him, and found him upon his knees, dead. He had peacefully passed away while at prayer. He was buried at this spot. Charlevoix, who visited the place fifty years after, found the waters had retreated from the grave, leaving the beloved missionary to repose in peace. The river has since been called Marquette.

While Marquette and his companions were pursuing their labors in the West, two men, differing widely from him and each other, were preparing to follow in his footsteps and perfect the discoveries so well begun by him. These were Robert de LaSalle and Louis Hennepin.

After LaSalle's return from the discovery of the Ohio River (see the narrative elsewhere), he established himself again among the French trading posts in Canada. Here he mused long upon the pet project of those ages—a short way to China and the East, and was busily planning an expedition up the great lakes, and so across the continent to the Pacific, when Marquette returned from the Mississippi. At once the vigorous mind of LaSalle received from his and his companions' stories the idea that by fol-

lowing the Great River northward, or by turning up some of the numerous western tributaries, the object could easily be gained. He applied to Frontenac, Governor General of Canada, and laid before him the plan, dim but gigantic. Frontenac entered warmly into his plans, and saw that LaSalle's idea to connect the great lakes by a chain of forts with the Gulf of Mexico would bind the country so wonderfully together, give unmeasured power to France, and glory to himself, under whose administration he earnestly hoped all would be realized.

LaSalle now repaired to France, laid his plans before the King, who warmly approved of them, and made him a Chevalier. He also received from all the noblemen the warmest wishes for his success. The Chevalier returned to Canada, and busily entered upon his work. He at once rebuilt Fort Frontenac and constructed the first ship to sail on these fresh-water seas. On the 7th of August, 1679, having been joined by Hennepin, he began his voyage in the Griffin up Lake Erie. He passed over this lake, through the straits beyond, up Lake St. Clair and into Huron. In this lake they encountered heavy storms. They were some time at Michillimackinac, where LaSalle founded a fort, and passed on to Green Bay, the "Baie des Puans" of the French, where he found a large quantity of furs collected for him. He loaded the Griffin with these, and placing her under the care of a pilot and fourteen sailors, started her on her return voyage. The vessel was never afterward heard of. He remained about these parts until early in the Winter, when, hearing nothing from the Griffin, he collected all the men—thirty working men and three monks—and started again upon his great undertaking.

By a short portage they passed to the Illinois or Kankakee, called by the Indians, "Theakeke," *wolf*, because of the tribes of Indians called by that name, commonly known as the Mahingans, dwelling there. The French pronounced it *Kiakiki*, which became corrupted to Kankakee. "Falling down the said river by easy journeys, the better to observe the country," about the last of December they reached a village of the Illinois Indians, containing some five hundred cabins, but at that moment no inhabitants. The Sieur de LaSalle being in want of some breadstuffs, took advantage of the absence of the Indians to help himself to a sufficiency of maize, large quantities of which he found concealed in holes under the wigwams. This village was situated near the present village of Utica in LaSalle County, Illinois. The corn being securely stored, the voyagers again betook themselves to the stream, and toward evening, on the 4th day of January, 1680, they came into a lake which must have been the lake of Peoria. This was called by the Indians *Pim-i-te-wi*, that is, *a place where there are many fat beasts*. Here the natives were met with in large numbers, but they were gentle and kind, and having spent

some time with them, LaSalle determined to erect another fort in that place, for he had heard rumors that some of the adjoining tribes were trying to disturb the good feeling which existed, and some of his men were disposed to complain, owing to the hardships and perils of the travel. He called this fort "*Crevecœur*" (broken-heart), a name expressive of the very natural sorrow and anxiety which the pretty certain loss of his ship, Griffin, and his consequent impoverishment, the danger of hostility on the part of the Indians, and of mutiny among his own men, might well cause him. His fears were not entirely groundless. At one time poison was placed in his food, but fortunately was discovered.

While building this fort, the Winter wore away, the prairies began to look green, and LaSalle, despairing of any reinforcements, concluded to return to Canada, raise new means and new men, and embark anew in the enterprise. For this purpose he made Hennepin the leader of a party to explore the head waters of the Mississippi, and he set out on his journey. This journey was accomplished with the aid of a few persons, and was successfully made, though over an almost unknown route, and in a bad season of the year. He safely reached Canada, and set out again for the object of his search.

Hennepin and his party left Fort Crevecœur on the last of February, 1680. When LaSalle reached this place on his return expedition, he found the fort entirely deserted, and he was obliged to return again to Canada. He embarked the third time, and succeeded. Seven days after leaving the fort, Hennepin reached the Mississippi, and paddling up the icy stream as best he could, reached no higher than the Wisconsin River by the 11th of April. Here he and his followers were taken prisoners by a band of Northern Indians, who treated them with great kindness. Hennepin's comrades were Anthony Auguel and Michael Ako. On this voyage they found several beautiful lakes, and "saw some charming prairies." Their captors were the Isaute or Sauteurs, Chippewas, a tribe of the Sioux nation, who took them up the river until about the first of May when they reached some falls, which Hennepin christened Falls of St. Anthony in honor of his patron saint. Here they took the land, and traveling nearly two hundred miles to the northwest, brought them to their villages. Here they were kept about three months, were treated kindly by their captors, and at the end of that time, were met by a band of Frenchmen, headed by one Sieur de Luth, who, in pursuit of trade and game, had penetrated thus far by the route of Lake Superior; and with these fellow-countrymen Hennepin and his companions were allowed to return to the borders of civilized life in November, 1680, just after LaSalle had returned to the wilderness on his second trip. Hennepin soon after went to France, where he published an account of his adventures.

The Mississippi was first discovered by De Soto in April, 1541, in his vain endeavor to find gold and precious gems. In the following Spring, De Soto, weary with hope long deferred, and worn out with his wanderings, fell a victim to disease, and on the 21st of May, died. His followers, reduced by fatigue and disease to less than three hundred men, wandered about the country nearly a year, in the vain endeavor to rescue themselves by land, and finally constructed seven small vessels, called brigantines, in which they embarked, and descending the river, supposing it would lead them to the sea, in July they came to the sea (Gulf of Mexico), and by September reached the Island of Cuba.

They were the first to see the great outlet of the Mississippi; but, being so weary and discouraged, made no attempt to claim the country, and hardly had an intelligent idea of what they had passed through.

To La Salle, the intrepid explorer, belongs the honor of giving the first account of the mouths of the river. His great desire was to possess this entire country for his king, and in January, 1682, he and his band of explorers left the shores of Lake Michigan on their third attempt, crossed the Portage, passed down the Illinois River, and on the 6th of February reached the banks of the Mississippi.

On the 13th they commenced their downward course, which they pursued with but one interruption, until upon the 6th of March they discovered the three great passages by which the river discharges its waters into the gulf. La Salle thus narrates the event:

"We landed on the bank of the most western channel, about three leagues (nine miles) from its mouth. On the seventh, M. de La Salle went to reconnoiter the shore of the neighboring sea, and M. de Tonti meanwhile examined the great middle channel. They found the main outlets beautiful, large and deep. On the eighth, we reascended the river, a little above its confluence with the sea, to find a dry place beyond the reach of inundations. The elevation of the North Pole was here about twenty-seven degrees. Here we prepared a column and a cross, and to the column were affixed the arms of France with this inscription:

"Louis Le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regne; Le neuvieme April, 1682."

The whole party, under arms, chanted the *Te Deum*, and then, after a salute and cries of "*Vive le Roi*," the column was erected by M. de La Salle, who, standing near it, proclaimed in a loud voice the authority of the King of France. La Salle returned and laid the foundations of the Mississippi settlements in Illinois; thence he proceeded to France, where another expedition was fitted out, of which he was commander, and in two succeeding voyages failed to find the outlet of the river by sailing

along the shore of the gulf. On the third voyage he was killed, through the treachery of his followers, and the object of his expeditions was not accomplished until 1699, when D'Iberville, under the authority of the crown, discovered, on the second of March, by way of the sea, the mouth of the "Hidden River." This majestic stream was called by the natives "*Malbouehia*," and by the Spaniards, "*la Palissade*," from the great number of trees about its mouth. After traversing the several outlets, and satisfying himself as to its certainty, he erected a fort near its western outlet, and returned to France.

An avenue of trade was now opened out which was fully improved. In 1718, New Orleans was laid out and settled by some European colonists. In 1762, the colony was made over to Spain, to be regained by France under the consulate of Napoleon. In 1803, it was purchased by the United States for the sum of fifteen million dollars, and the territory of Louisiana and commerce of the Mississippi River came under the charge of the United States. Although La Salle's labors ended in defeat and death, he had not worked and suffered in vain. He had thrown open to France and the world an immense and most valuable country; had established several ports, and laid the foundations of more than one settlement there. "Peoria, Kaskaskia and Cahokia, are to this day monuments of LaSalle's labors; for, though he had founded neither of them (unless Peoria, which was built nearly upon the site of Fort Crevecoeur,) it was by those whom he led into the West that these places were peopled and civilized. He was, if not the discoverer, the first settler of the Mississippi Valley, and as such deserves to be known and honored."

The French early improved the opening made for them. Before the year 1698, the Rev. Father Gravier began a mission among the Illinois, and founded Kaskaskia. For some time this was merely a missionary station, where none but natives resided, it being one of three such villages, the other two being Cahokia and Peoria. What is known of these missions is learned from a letter written by Father Gabriel Marest, dated "Aux Cascaskias, autrement dit de l'Immaculate Conception de la Sainte Vierge, le 9 Novembre, 1712." Soon after the founding of Kaskaskia, the missionary, Pinet, gathered a flock at Cahokia, while Peoria arose near the ruins of Fort Crevecoeur. This must have been about the year 1700. The post at Vincennes on the Oubache river, (pronounced Wă-bă, meaning *summer cloud moving swiftly*,) was established in 1702, according to the best authorities.* It is altogether probable that on LaSalle's last

* There is considerable dispute about this date, some asserting it was founded as late as 1742. When the new court house at Vincennes was erected, all authorities on the subject were carefully examined, and 1702 fixed upon as the correct date. It was accordingly engraved on the corner-stone of the court house.

trip he established the stations at Kaskaskia and Cahokia. In July, 1701, the foundations of Fort Ponchartrain were laid by De la Motte Cadillac on the Detroit River. These stations, with those established further north, were the earliest attempts to occupy the Northwest Territory. At the same time efforts were being made to occupy the Southwest, which finally culminated in the settlement and founding of the City of New Orleans by a colony from England in 1718. This was mainly accomplished through the efforts of the famous Mississippi Company, established by the notorious John Law, who so quickly arose into prominence in France, and who with his scheme so quickly and so ignominiously passed away.

From the time of the founding of these stations for fifty years the French nation were engrossed with the settlement of the lower Mississippi, and the war with the Chickasaws, who had, in revenge for repeated injuries, cut off the entire colony at Natchez. Although the company did little for Louisiana, as the entire West was then called, yet it opened the trade through the Mississippi River, and started the raising of grains indigenous to that climate. Until the year 1750, but little is known of the settlements in the Northwest, as it was not until this time that the attention of the English was called to the occupation of this portion of the New World, which they then supposed they owned. Vivier, a missionary among the Illinois, writing from "Aux Illinois," six leagues from Fort Chartres, June 8, 1750, says: "We have here whites, negroes and Indians, to say nothing of cross-breeds. There are five French villages, and three villages of the natives, within a space of twenty-one leagues situated between the Mississippi and another river called the Karkadaid (Kaskaskias). In the five French villages, are perhaps, eleven hundred whites, three hundred blacks and some sixty red slaves or savages. The three Illinois towns do not contain more than eight hundred souls all told. Most of the French till the soil; they raise wheat, cattle, pigs and horses, and live like princes. Three times as much is produced as can be consumed; and great quantities of grain and flour are sent to New Orleans." This city was now the seaport town of the Northwest, and save in the extreme northern part, where only furs and copper ore were found, almost all the products of the country found their way to France by the mouth of the Father of Waters. In another letter, dated November 7, 1750, this same priest says: "For fifteen leagues above the mouth of the Mississippi one sees no dwellings, the ground being too low to be habitable. Thence to New Orleans, the lands are only partially occupied. New Orleans contains black, white and red, not more, I think, than twelve hundred persons. To this point come all the lumber, bricks, salt-beef, tallow, tar, skins and bear's grease; and above all, pork

and flour from the Illinois. These things create some commerce, as forty vessels and more have come hither this year. Above New Orleans, plantations are again met with; the most considerable is a colony of Germans, some ten leagues up the river. At Point Coupee, thirty-five leagues above the German settlement, is a fort. Along here, within five or six leagues, are not less than sixty habitations. Fifty leagues farther up is the Natchez post, where we have a garrison, who are kept prisoners through fear of the Chickasaws. Here and at Point Coupee, they raise excellent tobacco. Another hundred leagues brings us to the Arkansas, where we have also a fort and a garrison for the benefit of the river traders. * * * From the Arkansas to the Illinois, nearly five hundred leagues, there is not a settlement. There should be, however, a fort at the Oubache (Ohio), the only path by which the English can reach the Mississippi. In the Illinois country are numberless mines, but no one to work them as they deserve." Father Marest, writing from the post at Vincennes in 1812, makes the same observation. Vivier also says: "Some individuals dig lead near the surface and supply the Indians and Canada. Two Spaniards now here, who claim to be adepts, say that our mines are like those of Mexico, and that if we would dig deeper, we should find silver under the lead; and at any rate the lead is excellent. There is also in this country, beyond doubt, copper ore, as from time to time large pieces are found in the streams.

At the close of the year 1750, the French occupied, in addition to the lower Mississippi posts and those in Illinois, one at Du Quesne, one at the Maumee in the country of the Miamas, and one at Sandusky in what may be termed the Ohio Valley. In the northern part of the Northwest they had stations at St. Joseph's on the St. Joseph's of Lake Michigan, at Fort Ponchartrain (Detroit), at Michillimackinac or Massillimacanac, Fox River at Green Bay, and at Sault Ste. Marie. The fondest dreams of LaSalle were now fully realized. The French alone were possessors of this vast realm, basing their claim on discovery and settlement. Another nation, however, was now turning its attention to this extensive country, and hearing of its wealth, began to lay plans for occupying it and for securing the great profits arising therefrom.

The French, however, had another claim to this country, namely, the

DISCOVERY OF THE OHIO.

This "Beautiful" river was discovered by Robert Cavalier de LaSalle in 1669, four years before the discovery of the Mississippi by Joliet and Marquette.

While LaSalle was at his trading post on the St. Lawrence, he found leisure to study nine Indian dialects, the chief of which was the Iroquois. He not only desired to facilitate his intercourse in trade, but he longed to travel and explore the unknown regions of the West. An incident soon occurred which decided him to fit out an exploring expedition.

While conversing with some Senecas, he learned of a river called the Ohio, which rose in their country and flowed to the sea, but at such a distance that it required eight months to reach its mouth. In this statement the Mississippi and its tributaries were considered as one stream. LaSalle believing, as most of the French at that period did, that the great rivers flowing west emptied into the Sea of California, was anxious to embark in the enterprise of discovering a route across the continent to the commerce of China and Japan.

He repaired at once to Quebec to obtain the approval of the Governor. His eloquent appeal prevailed. The Governor and the Intendant, Talon, issued letters patent authorizing the enterprise, but made no provision to defray the expenses. At this juncture the seminary of St. Sulpice decided to send out missionaries in connection with the expedition, and LaSalle offering to sell his improvements at LaChine to raise money, the offer was accepted by the Superior, and two thousand eight hundred dollars were raised, with which LaSalle purchased four canoes and the necessary supplies for the outfit.

On the 6th of July, 1669, the party, numbering twenty-four persons, embarked in seven canoes on the St. Lawrence; two additional canoes carried the Indian guides. In three days they were gliding over the bosom of Lake Ontario. Their guides conducted them directly to the Seneca village on the bank of the Genesee, in the vicinity of the present City of Rochester, New York. Here they expected to procure guides to conduct them to the Ohio, but in this they were disappointed.

The Indians seemed unfriendly to the enterprise. LaSalle suspected that the Jesuits had prejudiced their minds against his plans. After waiting a month in the hope of gaining their object, they met an Indian from the Iroquois colony at the head of Lake Ontario, who assured them that they could there find guides, and offered to conduct them thence.

On their way they passed the mouth of the Niagara River, when they heard for the first time the distant thunder of the cataract. Arriving among the Iroquois, they met with a friendly reception, and learned from a Shawanee prisoner that they could reach the Ohio in six weeks. Delighted with the unexpected good fortune, they made ready to resume their journey; but just as they were about to start they heard of the arrival of two Frenchmen in a neighboring village. One of them proved to be Louis Joliet, afterwards famous as an explorer in the West. He

had been sent by the Canadian Government to explore the copper mines on Lake Superior, but had failed, and was on his way back to Quebec. He gave the missionaries a map of the country he had explored in the lake region, together with an account of the condition of the Indians in that quarter. This induced the priests to determine on leaving the expedition and going to Lake Superior. LaSalle warned them that the Jesuits were probably occupying that field, and that they would meet with a cold reception. Nevertheless they persisted in their purpose, and after worship on the lake shore, parted from LaSalle. On arriving at Lake Superior, they found, as LaSalle had predicted, the Jesuit Fathers, Marquette and Dablon, occupying the field.

These zealous disciples of Loyola informed them that they wanted no assistance from St. Sulpice, nor from those who made him their patron saint; and thus repulsed, they returned to Montreal the following June without having made a single discovery or converted a single Indian.

After parting with the priests, LaSalle went to the chief Iroquois village at Onondaga, where he obtained guides, and passing thence to a tributary of the Ohio south of Lake Erie, he descended the latter as far as the falls at Louisville. Thus was the Ohio discovered by LaSalle, the persevering and successful French explorer of the West, in 1669.

The account of the latter part of his journey is found in an anonymous paper, which purports to have been taken from the lips of LaSalle himself during a subsequent visit to Paris. In a letter written to Count Frontenac in 1667, shortly after the discovery, he himself says that he discovered the Ohio and descended it to the falls. This was regarded as an indisputable fact by the French authorities, who claimed the Ohio Valley upon another ground. When Washington was sent by the colony of Virginia in 1753, to demand of Gordeur de St. Pierre why the French had built a fort on the Monongahela, the haughty commandant at Quebec replied: "We claim the country on the Ohio by virtue of the discoveries of LaSalle, and will not give it up to the English. Our orders are to make prisoners of every Englishman found trading in the Ohio Valley."

ENGLISH EXPLORATIONS AND SETTLEMENTS.

When the new year of 1750 broke in upon the Father of Waters and the Great Northwest, all was still wild save at the French posts already described. In 1749, when the English first began to think seriously about sending men into the West, the greater portion of the States of Indiana, Ohio, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota were yet under the dominion of the red men. The English knew, however, pretty

conclusively of the nature of the wealth of these wilds. As early as 1710, Governor Spotswood, of Virginia, had commenced movements to secure the country west of the Alleghenies to the English crown. In Pennsylvania, Governor Keith and James Logan, secretary of the province, from 1719 to 1731, represented to the powers of England the necessity of securing the Western lands. Nothing was done, however, by that power save to take some diplomatic steps to secure the claims of Britain to this unexplored wilderness.

England had from the outset claimed from the Atlantic to the Pacific, on the ground that the discovery of the seacoast and its possession was a discovery and possession of the country, and, as is well known, her grants to the colonies extended "from sea to sea." This was not all her claim. She had purchased from the Indian tribes large tracts of land. This latter was also a strong argument. As early as 1684, Lord Howard, Governor of Virginia, held a treaty with the six nations. These were the great Northern Confederacy, and comprised at first the Mohawks, Oneidas, Onondagas, Cayugas, and Senecas. Afterward the Tuscaroras were taken into the confederacy, and it became known as the SIX NATIONS. They came under the protection of the mother country, and again in 1701, they repeated the agreement, and in September, 1726, a formal deed was drawn up and signed by the chiefs. The validity of this claim has often been disputed, but never successfully. In 1744, a purchase was made at Lancaster, Pennsylvania, of certain lands within the "Colony of Virginia," for which the Indians received £200 in gold and a like sum in goods, with a promise that, as settlements increased, more should be paid. The Commissioners from Virginia were Colonel Thomas Lee and Colonel William Beverly. As settlements extended, the promise of more pay was called to mind, and Mr. Conrad Weiser was sent across the mountains with presents to appease the savages. Col. Lee, and some Virginians accompanied him with the intention of sounding the Indians upon their feelings regarding the English. They were not satisfied with their treatment, and plainly told the Commissioners why. The English did not desire the cultivation of the country, but the monopoly of the Indian trade. In 1748, the Ohio Company was formed, and petitioned the king for a grant of land beyond the Alleghenies. This was granted, and the government of Virginia was ordered to grant to them a half million acres, two hundred thousand of which were to be located at once. Upon the 12th of June, 1749, 800,000 acres from the line of Canada north and west was made to the Loyal Company, and on the 29th of October, 1751, 100,000 acres were given to the Greenbriar Company. All this time the French were not idle. They saw that, should the British gain a foothold in the West, especially upon the Ohio, they might not only prevent the French

settling upon it, but in time would come to the lower posts and so gain possession of the whole country. Upon the 10th of May, 1747, Vaudreuil, Governor of Canada and the French possessions, well knowing the consequences that must arise from allowing the English to build trading posts in the Northwest, seized some of their frontier posts, and to further secure the claim of the French to the West, he, in 1749, sent Louis Celeron with a party of soldiers to plant along the Ohio River, in the mounds and at the mouths of its principal tributaries, plates of lead, on which were inscribed the claims of France. These were heard of in 1752, and within the memory of residents now living along the "Oyo," as the beautiful river was called by the French. One of these plates was found with the inscription partly defaced. It bears date August 16, 1749, and a copy of the inscription with particular account of the discovery of the plate, was sent by DeWitt Clinton to the American Antiquarian Society, among whose journals it may now be found.* These measures did not, however, deter the English from going on with their explorations, and though neither party resorted to arms, yet the conflict was gathering, and it was only a question of time when the storm would burst upon the frontier settlements. In 1750, Christopher Gist was sent by the Ohio Company to examine its lands. He went to a village of the Twigtwees, on the Miami, about one hundred and fifty miles above its mouth. He afterward spoke of it as very populous. From there he went down the Ohio River nearly to the falls at the present City of Louisville, and in November he commenced a survey of the Company's lands. During the Winter, General Andrew Lewis performed a similar work for the Greenbriar Company. Meanwhile the French were busy in preparing their forts for defense, and in opening roads, and also sent a small party of soldiers to keep the Ohio clear. This party, having heard of the English post on the Miami River, early in 1652, assisted by the Ottawas and Chippewas, attacked it, and, after a severe battle, in which fourteen of the natives were killed and others wounded, captured the garrison. (They were probably garrisoned in a block house). The traders were carried away to Canada, and one account says several were burned. This fort or post was called by the English Pickawillany. A memorial of the king's ministers refers to it as "Pickawillanes, in the center of the territory between the Ohio and the Wabash. The name is probably some variation of Pickaway or Picqua in 1773, written by Rev. David Jones Pickaweke."

* The following is a translation of the inscription on the plate: "In the year 1749, reign of Louis XV., King of France, we, Celeron, commandant of a detachment by Monsieur the Marquis of Gallisoniere, commander-in-chief of New France, to establish tranquility in certain Indian villages of these cantons, have buried this plate at the confluence of the Toradakoïn, this twenty-ninth of July, near the river Ohio, otherwise Beautiful River, as a monument of renewal of possession which we have taken of the said river, and all its tributaries; inasmuch as the preceding Kings of France have enjoyed it, and maintained it by their arms and treaties; especially by those of Ryswick, Utrecht, and Aix La Chapelle."

This was the first blood shed between the French and English, and occurred near the present City of Piqua, Ohio, or at least at a point about forty-seven miles north of Dayton. Each nation became now more interested in the progress of events in the Northwest. The English determined to purchase from the Indians a title to the lands they wished to occupy, and Messrs. Fry (afterward Commander-in-chief over Washington at the commencement of the French War of 1775-1763), Lomax and Patton were sent in the Spring of 1752 to hold a conference with the natives at Logstown to learn what they objected to in the treaty of Lancaster already noticed, and to settle all difficulties. On the 9th of June, these Commissioners met the red men at Logstown, a little village on the north bank of the Ohio, about seventeen miles below the site of Pittsburgh. Here had been a trading point for many years, but it was abandoned by the Indians in 1750. At first the Indians declined to recognize the treaty of Lancaster, but, the Commissioners taking aside Montour, the interpreter, who was a son of the famous Catharine Montour, and a chief among the six nations, induced him to use his influence in their favor. This he did, and upon the 13th of June they all united in signing a deed, confirming the Lancaster treaty in its full extent, consenting to a settlement of the southeast of the Ohio, and guaranteeing that it should not be disturbed by them. These were the means used to obtain the first treaty with the Indians in the Ohio Valley.

Meanwhile the powers beyond the sea were trying to out-manceuvre each other, and were professing to be at peace. The English generally outwitted the Indians, and failed in many instances to fulfill their contracts. They thereby gained the ill-will of the red men, and further increased the feeling by failing to provide them with arms and ammunition. Said an old chief, at Easton, in 1758: "The Indians on the Ohio left you because of your own fault. When we heard the French were coming, we asked you for help and arms, but we did not get them. The French came, they treated us kindly, and gained our affections. The Governor of Virginia settled on our lands for his own benefit, and, when we wanted help, forsook us."

At the beginning of 1653, the English thought they had secured by title the lands in the West, but the French had quietly gathered cannon and military stores to be in readiness for the expected blow. The English made other attempts to ratify these existing treaties, but not until the Summer could the Indians be gathered together to discuss the plans of the French. They had sent messages to the French, warning them away; but they replied that they intended to complete the chain of forts already begun, and would not abandon the field.

Soon after this, no satisfaction being obtained from the Ohio regard-

ing the positions and purposes of the French, Governor Dinwiddie of Virginia determined to send to them another messenger and learn from them, if possible, their intentions. For this purpose he selected a young man, a surveyor, who, at the early age of nineteen, had received the rank of major, and who was thoroughly posted regarding frontier life. This personage was no other than the illustrious George Washington, who then held considerable interest in Western lands. He was at this time just twenty-two years of age. Taking Gist as his guide, the two, accompanied by four servitors, set out on their perilous march. They left Will's Creek on the 10th of November, 1753, and on the 22d reached the Monongahela, about ten miles above the fork. From there they went to Logstown, where Washington had a long conference with the chiefs of the Six Nations. From them he learned the condition of the French, and also heard of their determination not to come down the river till the following Spring. The Indians were non-committal, as they were afraid to turn either way, and, as far as they could, desired to remain neutral. Washington, finding nothing could be done with them, went on to Venango, an old Indian town at the mouth of French Creek. Here the French had a fort, called Fort Machault. Through the rum and flattery of the French, he nearly lost all his Indian followers. Finding nothing of importance here, he pursued his way amid great privations, and on the 11th of December reached the fort at the head of French Creek. Here he delivered Governor Dinwiddie's letter, received his answer, took his observations, and on the 16th set out upon his return journey with no one but Gist, his guide, and a few Indians who still remained true to him, notwithstanding the endeavors of the French to retain them. Their homeward journey was one of great peril and suffering from the cold, yet they reached home in safety on the 6th of January, 1754.

From the letter of St. Pierre, commander of the French fort, sent by Washington to Governor Dinwiddie, it was learned that the French would not give up without a struggle. Active preparations were at once made in all the English colonies for the coming conflict, while the French finished the fort at Venango and strengthened their lines of fortifications, and gathered their forces to be in readiness.

The Old Dominion was all alive. Virginia was the center of great activities; volunteers were called for, and from all the neighboring colonies men rallied to the conflict, and everywhere along the Potomac men were enlisting under the Governor's proclamation—which promised two hundred thousand acres on the Ohio. Along this river they were gathering as far as Will's Creek, and far beyond this point, whither Trent had come for assistance for his little band of forty-one men, who were

working away in hunger and want, to fortify that point at the fork of the Ohio, to which both parties were looking with deep interest.

“The first birds of Spring filled the air with their song; the swift river rolled by the Allegheny hillsides, swollen by the melting snows of Spring and the April showers. The leaves were appearing; a few Indian scouts were seen, but no enemy seemed near at hand; and all was so quiet, that Frazier, an old Indian scout and trader, who had been left by Trent in command, ventured to his home at the mouth of Turtle Creek, ten miles up the Monongahela. But, though all was so quiet in that wilderness, keen eyes had seen the low intrenchment rising at the fork, and swift feet had borne the news of it up the river; and upon the morning of the 17th of April, Ensign Ward, who then had charge of it, saw upon the Allegheny a sight that made his heart sink—sixty batteaux and three hundred canoes filled with men, and laden deep with cannon and stores. * * * That evening he supped with his captor, Contrecoeur, and the next day he was bowed off by the Frenchman, and with his men and tools, marched up the Monongahela.”

The French and Indian war had begun. The treaty of Aix la Chapelle, in 1748, had left the boundaries between the French and English possessions unsettled, and the events already narrated show the French were determined to hold the country watered by the Mississippi and its tributaries; while the English laid claims to the country by virtue of the discoveries of the Cabots, and claimed all the country from Newfoundland to Florida, extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific. The first decisive blow had now been struck, and the first attempt of the English, through the Ohio Company, to occupy these lands, had resulted disastrously to them. The French and Indians immediately completed the fortifications begun at the Fork, which they had so easily captured, and when completed gave to the fort the name of DuQuesne. Washington was at Will's Creek when the news of the capture of the fort arrived. He at once departed to recapture it. On his way he entrenched himself at a place called the “Meadows,” where he erected a fort called by him Fort Necessity. From there he surprised and captured a force of French and Indians marching against him, but was soon after attacked in his fort by a much superior force, and was obliged to yield on the morning of July 4th. He was allowed to return to Virginia.

The English Government immediately planned four campaigns; one against Fort DuQuesne; one against Nova Scotia; one against Fort Niagara, and one against Crown Point. These occurred during 1755-6, and were not successful in driving the French from their possessions. The expedition against Fort DuQuesne was led by the famous General Braddock, who, refusing to listen to the advice of Washington and those

acquainted with Indian warfare, suffered such an inglorious defeat. This occurred on the morning of July 9th, and is generally known as the battle of Monongahela, or "Braddock's Defeat." The war continued with various vicissitudes through the years 1756-7; when, at the commencement of 1758, in accordance with the plans of William Pitt, then Secretary of State, afterwards Lord Chatham, active preparations were made to carry on the war. Three expeditions were planned for this year: one, under General Amherst, against Louisburg; another, under Abercrombie, against Fort Ticonderoga; and a third, under General Forbes, against Fort DuQuesne. On the 26th of July, Louisburg surrendered after a desperate resistance of more than forty days, and the eastern part of the Canadian possessions fell into the hands of the British. Abercrombie captured Fort Frontenac, and when the expedition against Fort DuQuesne, of which Washington had the active command, arrived there, it was found in flames and deserted. The English at once took possession, rebuilt the fort, and in honor of their illustrious statesman, changed the name to Fort Pitt.

The great object of the campaign of 1759, was the reduction of Canada. General Wolfe was to lay siege to Quebec; Amherst was to reduce Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and General Prideaux was to capture Niagara. This latter place was taken in July, but the gallant Prideaux lost his life in the attempt. Amherst captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point without a blow; and Wolfe, after making the memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham, on September 13th, defeated Montcalm, and on the 18th, the city capitulated. In this engagement Montcalm and Wolfe both lost their lives. De Levi, Montcalm's successor, marched to Sillery, three miles above the city, with the purpose of defeating the English, and there, on the 28th of the following April, was fought one of the bloodiest battles of the French and Indian War. It resulted in the defeat of the French, and the fall of the City of Montreal. The Governor signed a capitulation by which the whole of Canada was surrendered to the English. This practically concluded the war, but it was not until 1763 that the treaties of peace between France and England were signed. This was done on the 10th of February of that year, and under its provisions all the country east of the Mississippi and north of the Iberville River, in Louisiana, were ceded to England. At the same time Spain ceded Florida to Great Britain.

On the 13th of September, 1760, Major Robert Rogers was sent from Montreal to take charge of Detroit, the only remaining French post in the territory. He arrived there on the 19th of November, and summoned the place to surrender. At first the commander of the post, Beletre, refused, but on the 29th, hearing of the continued defeat of the

French arms, surrendered. Rogers remained there until December 23d under the personal protection of the celebrated chief, Pontiac, to whom, no doubt, he owed his safety. Pontiac had come here to inquire the purposes of the English in taking possession of the country. He was assured that they came simply to trade with the natives, and did not desire their country. This answer conciliated the savages, and did much to insure the safety of Rogers and his party during their stay, and while on their journey home.

Rogers set out for Fort Pitt on December 23, and was just one month on the way. His route was from Detroit to Maumee, thence across the present State of Ohio directly to the fort. This was the common trail of the Indians in their journeys from Sandusky to the fork of the Ohio. It went from Fort Sandusky, where Sandusky City now is, crossed the Huron river, then called Bald Eagle Creek, to "Mohickon John's Town" on Mohickon Creek, the northern branch of White Woman's River, and thence crossed to Beaver's Town, a Delaware town on what is now Sandy Creek. At Beaver's Town were probably one hundred and fifty warriors, and not less than three thousand acres of cleared land. From there the track went up Sandy Creek to and across Big Beaver, and up the Ohio to Logstown, thence on to the fork.

The Northwest Territory was now entirely under the English rule. New settlements began to be rapidly made, and the promise of a large trade was speedily manifested. Had the British carried out their promises with the natives none of those savage butcheries would have been perpetrated, and the country would have been spared their recital.

The renowned chief, Pontiac, was one of the leading spirits in these atrocities. We will now pause in our narrative, and notice the leading events in his life. The earliest authentic information regarding this noted Indian chief is learned from an account of an Indian trader named Alexander Henry, who, in the Spring of 1761, penetrated his domains as far as Missillimacnac. Pontiac was then a great friend of the French, but a bitter foe of the English, whom he considered as encroaching on his hunting grounds. Henry was obliged to disguise himself as a Canadian to insure safety, but was discovered by Pontiac, who bitterly reproached him and the English for their attempted subjugation of the West. He declared that no treaty had been made with them; no presents sent them, and that he would resent any possession of the West by that nation. He was at the time about fifty years of age, tall and dignified, and was civil and military ruler of the Ottawas, Ojibwas and Pottawatamies.

The Indians, from Lake Michigan to the borders of North Carolina, were united in this feeling, and at the time of the treaty of Paris, ratified February 10, 1763, a general conspiracy was formed to fall suddenly

upon the frontier British posts, and with one blow strike every man dead. Pontiac was the marked leader in all this, and was the commander of the Chippewas, Ottawas, Wyandots, Miamis, Shawanese, Delawares and Mingoes, who had, for the time, laid aside their local quarrels to unite in this enterprise.

The blow came, as near as can now be ascertained, on May 7, 1763. Nine British posts fell, and the Indians drank, "scooped up in the hollow of joined hands," the blood of many a Briton.

Pontiac's immediate field of action was the garrison at Detroit. Here, however, the plans were frustrated by an Indian woman disclosing the plot the evening previous to his arrival. Everything was carried out, however, according to Pontiac's plans until the moment of action, when Major Gladwyn, the commander of the post, stepping to one of the Indian chiefs, suddenly drew aside his blanket and disclosed the concealed musket. Pontiac, though a brave man, turned pale and trembled. He saw his plan was known, and that the garrison were prepared. He endeavored to exculpate himself from any such intentions; but the guilt was evident, and he and his followers were dismissed with a severe reprimand, and warned never to again enter the walls of the post.

Pontiac at once laid siege to the fort, and until the treaty of peace between the British and the Western Indians, concluded in August, 1764, continued to harass and besiege the fortress. He organized a regular commissariat department, issued bills of credit written out on bark, which, to his credit, it may be stated, were punctually redeemed. At the conclusion of the treaty, in which it seems he took no part, he went further south, living many years among the Illinois.

He had given up all hope of saving his country and race. After a time he endeavored to unite the Illinois tribe and those about St. Louis in a war with the whites. His efforts were fruitless, and only ended in a quarrel between himself and some Kaskaskia Indians, one of whom soon afterwards killed him. His death was, however, avenged by the northern Indians, who nearly exterminated the Illinois in the wars which followed.

Had it not been for the treachery of a few of his followers, his plan for the extermination of the whites, a masterly one, would undoubtedly have been carried out.

It was in the Spring of the year following Rogers' visit that Alexander Henry went to Missillimacnac, and everywhere found the strongest feelings against the English, who had not carried out their promises, and were doing nothing to conciliate the natives. Here he met the chief, Pontiac, who, after conveying to him in a speech the idea that their French father would awake soon and utterly destroy his enemies, said: "Englishman, although you have conquered the French, you have not

yet conquered us ! We are not your slaves ! These lakes, these woods, these mountains, were left us by our ancestors. They are our inheritance, and we will part with them to none. Your nation supposes that we, like the white people, can not live without bread and pork and beef. But you ought to know that He, the Great Spirit and Master of Life, has provided food for us upon these broad lakes and in these mountains."

He then spoke of the fact that no treaty had been made with them, no presents sent them, and that he and his people were yet for war. Such were the feelings of the Northwestern Indians immediately after the English took possession of their country. These feelings were no doubt encouraged by the Canadians and French, who hoped that yet the French arms might prevail. The treaty of Paris, however, gave to the English the right to this vast domain, and active preparations were going on to occupy it and enjoy its trade and emoluments.

In 1762, France, by a secret treaty, ceded Louisiana to Spain, to prevent it falling into the hands of the English, who were becoming masters of the entire West. The next year the treaty of Paris, signed at Fontainebleau, gave to the English the domain of the country in question. Twenty years after, by the treaty of peace between the United States and England, that part of Canada lying south and west of the Great Lakes, comprehending a large territory which is the subject of these sketches, was acknowledged to be a portion of the United States ; and twenty years still later, in 1803, Louisiana was ceded by Spain back to France, and by France sold to the United States.

In the half century, from the building of the Fort of Crevecoeur by LaSalle, in 1680, up to the erection of Fort Chartres, many French settlements had been made in that quarter. These have already been noticed, being those at St. Vincent (Vincennes), Kohokia or Cahokia, Kaskaskia and Prairie du Rocher, on the American Bottom, a large tract of rich alluvial soil in Illinois, on the Mississippi, opposite the site of St. Louis.

By the treaty of Paris, the regions east of the Mississippi, including all these and other towns of the Northwest, were given over to England ; but they do not appear to have been taken possession of until 1765, when Captain Stirling, in the name of the Majesty of England, established himself at Fort Chartres bearing with him the proclamation of General Gage, dated December 30, 1764, which promised religious freedom to all Catholics who worshiped here, and a right to leave the country with their effects if they wished, or to remain with the privileges of Englishmen. It was shortly after the occupancy of the West by the British that the war with Pontiac opened. It is already noticed in the sketch of that chieftain. By it many a Briton lost his life, and many a frontier settle-

ment in its infancy ceased to exist. This was not ended until the year 1764, when, failing to capture Detroit, Niagara and Fort Pitt, his confederacy became disheartened, and, receiving no aid from the French, Pontiac abandoned the enterprise and departed to the Illinois, among whom he afterward lost his life.

As soon as these difficulties were definitely settled, settlers began rapidly to survey the country and prepare for occupation. During the year 1770, a number of persons from Virginia and other British provinces explored and marked out nearly all the valuable lands on the Monongahela and along the banks of the Ohio as far as the Little Kanawha. This was followed by another exploring expedition, in which George Washington was a party. The latter, accompanied by Dr. Craik, Capt. Crawford and others, on the 20th of October, 1770, descended the Ohio from Pittsburgh to the mouth of the Kanawha; ascended that stream about fourteen miles, marked out several large tracts of land, shot several buffalo, which were then abundant in the Ohio Valley, and returned to the fort.

Pittsburgh was at this time a trading post, about which was clustered a village of some twenty houses, inhabited by Indian traders. This same year, Capt. Pittman visited Kaskaskia and its neighboring villages. He found there about sixty-five resident families, and at Cahokia only forty-five dwellings. At Fort Chartres was another small settlement, and at Detroit the garrison were quite prosperous and strong. For a year or two settlers continued to locate near some of these posts, generally Fort Pitt or Detroit, owing to the fears of the Indians, who still maintained some feelings of hatred to the English. The trade from the posts was quite good, and from those in Illinois large quantities of pork and flour found their way to the New Orleans market. At this time the policy of the British Government was strongly opposed to the extension of the colonies west. In 1763, the King of England forbade, by royal proclamation, his colonial subjects from making a settlement beyond the sources of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean. At the instance of the Board of Trade, measures were taken to prevent the settlement without the limits prescribed, and to retain the commerce within easy reach of Great Britain.

The commander-in-chief of the king's forces wrote in 1769: "In the course of a few years necessity will compel the colonists, should they extend their settlements west, to provide manufactures of some kind for themselves, and when all connection upheld by commerce with the mother country ceases, an *independency* in their government will soon follow."

In accordance with this policy, Gov. Gage issued a proclamation in 1772, commanding the inhabitants of Vincennes to abandon their settlements and join some of the Eastern English colonies. To this they

strenuously objected, giving good reasons therefor, and were allowed to remain. The strong opposition to this policy of Great Britain led to its change, and to such a course as to gain the attachment of the French population. In December, 1773, influential citizens of Quebec petitioned the king for an extension of the boundary lines of that province, which was granted, and Parliament passed an act on June 2, 1774, extending the boundary so as to include the territory lying within the present States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Michigan.

In consequence of the liberal policy pursued by the British Government toward the French settlers in the West, they were disposed to favor that nation in the war which soon followed with the colonies; but the early alliance between France and America soon brought them to the side of the war for independence.

In 1774, Gov. Dunmore, of Virginia, began to encourage emigration to the Western lands. He appointed magistrates at Fort Pitt under the pretense that the fort was under the government of that commonwealth. One of these justices, John Connelly, who possessed a tract of land in the Ohio Valley, gathered a force of men and garrisoned the fort, calling it Fort Dunmore. This and other parties were formed to select sites for settlements, and often came in conflict with the Indians, who yet claimed portions of the valley, and several battles followed. These ended in the famous battle of Kanawha in July, where the Indians were defeated and driven across the Ohio.

During the years 1775 and 1776, by the operations of land companies and the perseverance of individuals, several settlements were firmly established between the Alleghanies and the Ohio River, and western land speculators were busy in Illinois and on the Wabash. At a council held in Kaskaskia on July 5, 1773, an association of English traders, calling themselves the "Illinois Land Company," obtained from ten chiefs of the Kaskaskia, Cahokia and Peoria tribes two large tracts of land lying on the east side of the Mississippi River south of the Illinois. In 1775, a merchant from the Illinois Country, named Viviat, came to Post Vincennes as the agent of the association called the "Wabash Land Company." On the 8th of October he obtained from eleven Piankeshaw chiefs, a deed for 37,497,600 acres of land. This deed was signed by the grantors, attested by a number of the inhabitants of Vincennes, and afterward recorded in the office of a notary public at Kaskaskia. This and other land companies had extensive schemes for the colonization of the West; but all were frustrated by the breaking out of the Revolution. On the 20th of April, 1780, the two companies named consolidated under the name of the "United Illinois and Wabash Land Company." They afterward made

strenuous efforts to have these grants sanctioned by Congress, but all signally failed.

When the War of the Revolution commenced, Kentucky was an unorganized country, though there were several settlements within her borders.

In Hutchins' Topography of Virginia, it is stated that at that time "Kaskaskia contained 80 houses, and nearly 1,000 white and black inhabitants—the whites being a little the more numerous. Cahokia contains 50 houses and 300 white inhabitants, and 80 negroes. There were east of the Mississippi River, about the year 1771"—when these observations were made—"300 white men capable of bearing arms, and 230 negroes."

From 1775 until the expedition of Clark, nothing is recorded and nothing known of these settlements, save what is contained in a report made by a committee to Congress in June, 1778. From it the following extract is made:

"Near the mouth of the River Kaskaskia, there is a village which appears to have contained nearly eighty families from the beginning of the late revolution. There are twelve families in a small village at la Prairie du Rochers, and near fifty families at the Kahokia Village. There are also four or five families at Fort Chartres and St. Philips, which is five miles further up the river."

St. Louis had been settled in February, 1764, and at this time contained, including its neighboring towns, over six hundred whites and one hundred and fifty negroes. It must be remembered that all the country west of the Mississippi was now under French rule, and remained so until ceded again to Spain, its original owner, who afterwards sold it and the country including New Orleans to the United States. At Detroit there were, according to Capt. Carver, who was in the Northwest from 1766 to 1768, more than one hundred houses, and the river was settled for more than twenty miles, although poorly cultivated—the people being engaged in the Indian trade. This old town has a history, which we will here relate.

It is the oldest town in the Northwest, having been founded by Antoine de Lamotte Cadillac, in 1701. It was laid out in the form of an oblong square, of two acres in length, and an acre and a half in width. As described by A. D. Frazer, who first visited it and became a permanent resident of the place, in 1778, it comprised within its limits that space between Mr. Palmer's store (Conant Block) and Capt. Perkins' house (near the Arsenal building), and extended back as far as the public barn, and was bordered in front by the Detroit River. It was surrounded by oak and cedar pickets, about fifteen feet long, set in the ground, and had four gates—east, west, north and south. Over the first three of these

gates were block houses provided with four guns apiece, each a six-pounder. Two six-gun batteries were planted fronting the river and in a parallel direction with the block houses. There were four streets running east and west, the main street being twenty feet wide and the rest fifteen feet, while the four streets crossing these at right angles were from ten to fifteen feet in width.

At the date spoken of by Mr. Frazer, there was no fort within the enclosure, but a citadel on the ground corresponding to the present northwest corner of Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street. The citadel was inclosed by pickets, and within it were erected barracks of wood, two stories high, sufficient to contain ten officers, and also barracks sufficient to contain four hundred men, and a provision store built of brick. The citadel also contained a hospital and guard-house. The old town of Detroit, in 1778, contained about sixty houses, most of them one story, with a few a story and a half in height. They were all of logs, some hewn and some round. There was one building of splendid appearance, called the "King's Palace," two stories high, which stood near the east gate. It was built for Governor Hamilton, the first governor commissioned by the British. There were two guard-houses, one near the west gate and the other near the Government House. Each of the guards consisted of twenty-four men and a subaltern, who mounted regularly every morning between nine and ten o'clock. Each furnished four sentinels, who were relieved every two hours. There was also an officer of the day, who performed strict duty. Each of the gates was shut regularly at sunset, even wicket gates were shut at nine o'clock, and all the keys were delivered into the hands of the commanding officer. They were opened in the morning at sunrise. No Indian or squaw was permitted to enter town with any weapon, such as a tomahawk or a knife. It was a standing order that the Indians should deliver their arms and instruments of every kind before they were permitted to pass the sentinel, and they were restored to them on their return. No more than twenty-five Indians were allowed to enter the town at any one time, and they were admitted only at the east and west gates. At sundown the drums beat, and all the Indians were required to leave town instantly. There was a council house near the water side for the purpose of holding council with the Indians. The population of the town was about sixty families, in all about two hundred males and one hundred females. This town was destroyed by fire, all except one dwelling, in 1805. After which the present "new" town was laid out.

On the breaking out of the Revolution, the British held every post of importance in the West. Kentucky was formed as a component part of Virginia, and the sturdy pioneers of the West, alive to their interests,

and recognizing the great benefits of obtaining the control of the trade in this part of the New World, held steadily to their purposes, and those within the commonwealth of Kentucky proceeded to exercise their civil privileges, by electing John Todd and Richard Gallaway, burgesses to represent them in the Assembly of the parent state. Early in September of that year (1777) the first court was held in Harrodsburg, and Col. Bowman, afterwards major, who had arrived in August, was made the commander of a militia organization which had been commenced the March previous. Thus the tree of loyalty was growing. The chief spirit in this far-out colony, who had represented her the year previous east of the mountains, was now meditating a move unequalled in its boldness. He had been watching the movements of the British throughout the Northwest, and understood their whole plan. He saw it was through their possession of the posts at Detroit, Vincennes, Kaskaskia, and other places, which would give them constant and easy access to the various Indian tribes in the Northwest, that the British intended to penetrate the country from the north and south, and annihilate the frontier fortresses. This moving, energetic man was Colonel, afterwards General, George Rogers Clark. He knew the Indians were not unanimously in accord with the English, and he was convinced that, could the British be defeated and expelled from the Northwest, the natives might be easily awed into neutrality; and by spies sent for the purpose, he satisfied himself that the enterprise against the Illinois settlements might easily succeed. Having convinced himself of the certainty of the project, he repaired to the Capital of Virginia, which place he reached on November 5th. While he was on his way, fortunately, on October 17th, Burgoyne had been defeated, and the spirits of the colonists greatly encouraged thereby. Patrick Henry was Governor of Virginia, and at once entered heartily into Clark's plans. The same plan had before been agitated in the Colonial Assemblies, but there was no one until Clark came who was sufficiently acquainted with the condition of affairs at the scene of action to be able to guide them.

Clark, having satisfied the Virginia leaders of the feasibility of his plan, received, on the 2d of January, two sets of instructions—one secret, the other open—the latter authorized him to proceed to enlist seven companies to go to Kentucky, subject to his orders, and to serve three months from their arrival in the West. The secret order authorized him to arm these troops, to procure his powder and lead of General Hand at Pittsburgh, and to proceed at once to subjugate the country.

With these instructions Clark repaired to Pittsburgh, choosing rather to raise his men west of the mountains, as he well knew all were needed in the colonies in the conflict there. He sent Col. W. B. Smith to Hol-

ston for the same purpose, but neither succeeded in raising the required number of men. The settlers in these parts were afraid to leave their own firesides exposed to a vigilant foe, and but few could be induced to join the proposed expedition. With three companies and several private volunteers, Clark at length commenced his descent of the Ohio, which he navigated as far as the Falls, where he took possession of and fortified Corn Island, a small island between the present Cities of Louisville, Kentucky, and New Albany, Indiana. Remains of this fortification may yet be found. At this place he appointed Col. Bowman to meet him with such recruits as had reached Kentucky by the southern route, and as many as could be spared from the station. Here he announced to the men their real destination. Having completed his arrangements, and chosen his party, he left a small garrison upon the island, and on the 24th of June, during a total eclipse of the sun, which to them augured no good, and which fixes beyond dispute the date of starting, he with his chosen band, fell down the river. His plan was to go by water as far as Fort Massac or Massacre, and thence march direct to Kaskaskia. Here he intended to surprise the garrison, and after its capture go to Cahokia, then to Vincennes, and lastly to Detroit. Should he fail, he intended to march directly to the Mississippi River and cross it into the Spanish country. Before his start he received two good items of information: one that the alliance had been formed between France and the United States; and the other that the Indians throughout the Illinois country and the inhabitants, at the various frontier posts, had been led to believe by the British that the "Long Knives" or Virginians, were the most fierce, bloodthirsty and cruel savages that ever scalped a foe. With this impression on their minds, Clark saw that proper management would cause them to submit at once from fear, if surprised, and then from gratitude would become friendly if treated with unexpected leniency.

The march to Kaskaskia was accomplished through a hot July sun, and the town reached on the evening of July 4. He captured the fort near the village, and soon after the village itself by surprise, and without the loss of a single man or by killing any of the enemy. After sufficiently working upon the fears of the natives, Clark told them they were at perfect liberty to worship as they pleased, and to take whichever side of the great conflict they would, also he would protect them from any barbarity from British or Indian foe. This had the desired effect, and the inhabitants, so unexpectedly and so gratefully surprised by the unlooked for turn of affairs, at once swore allegiance to the American arms, and when Clark desired to go to Cahokia on the 6th of July, they accompanied him, and through their influence the inhabitants of the place surrendered, and gladly placed themselves under his protection. Thus

the two important posts in Illinois passed from the hands of the English into the possession of Virginia.

In the person of the priest at Kaskaskia, M. Gibault, Clark found a powerful ally and generous friend. Clark saw that, to retain possession of the Northwest and treat successfully with the Indians within its boundaries, he must establish a government for the colonies he had taken. St. Vincent, the next important post to Detroit, remained yet to be taken before the Mississippi Valley was conquered. M. Gibault told him that he would alone, by persuasion, lead Vincennes to throw off its connection with England. Clark gladly accepted his offer, and on the 14th of July, in company with a fellow-townsmen, M. Gibault started on his mission of peace, and on the 1st of August returned with the cheerful intelligence that the post on the "Oubache" had taken the oath of allegiance to the Old Dominion. During this interval, Clark established his courts, placed garrisons at Kaskaskia and Cahokia, successfully re-enlisted his men, sent word to have a fort, which proved the germ of Louisville, erected at the Falls of the Ohio, and dispatched Mr. Rocheblave, who had been commander at Kaskaskia, as a prisoner of war to Richmond. In October the County of Illinois was established by the Legislature of Virginia, John Todd appointed Lieutenant Colonel and Civil Governor, and in November General Clark and his men received the thanks of the Old Dominion through their Legislature.

In a speech a few days afterward, Clark made known fully to the natives his plans, and at its close all came forward and swore allegiance to the Long Knives. While he was doing this Governor Hamilton, having made his various arrangements, had left Detroit and moved down the Wabash to Vincennes intending to operate from that point in reducing the Illinois posts, and then proceed on down to Kentucky and drive the rebels from the West. Gen. Clark had, on the return of M. Gibault, dispatched Captain Helm, of Fauquier County, Virginia, with an attendant named Henry, across the Illinois prairies to command the fort. Hamilton knew nothing of the capitulation of the post, and was greatly surprised on his arrival to be confronted by Capt. Helm, who, standing at the entrance of the fort by a loaded cannon ready to fire upon his assailants, demanded upon what terms Hamilton demanded possession of the fort. Being granted the rights of a prisoner of war, he surrendered to the British General, who could scarcely believe his eyes when he saw the force in the garrison.

Hamilton, not realizing the character of the men with whom he was contending, gave up his intended campaign for the Winter, sent his four hundred Indian warriors to prevent troops from coming down the Ohio,

and to annoy the Americans in all ways, and sat quietly down to pass the Winter. Information of all these proceedings having reached Clark, he saw that immediate and decisive action was necessary, and that unless he captured Hamilton, Hamilton would capture him. Clark received the news on the 29th of January, 1779, and on February 4th, having sufficiently garrisoned Kaskaskia and Cahokia, he sent down the Mississippi a "battoo," as Major Bowman writes it, in order to ascend the Ohio and Wabash, and operate with the land forces gathering for the fray.

On the next day, Clark, with his little force of one hundred and twenty men, set out for the post, and after incredible hard marching through much mud, the ground being thawed by the incessant spring rains, on the 22d reached the fort, and being joined by his "battoo," at once commenced the attack on the post. The aim of the American backwoodsman was unerring, and on the 24th the garrison surrendered to the intrepid boldness of Clark. The French were treated with great kindness, and gladly renewed their allegiance to Virginia. Hamilton was sent as a prisoner to Virginia, where he was kept in close confinement. During his command of the British frontier posts, he had offered prizes to the Indians for all the scalps of Americans they would bring to him, and had earned in consequence thereof the title "Hair-buyer General," by which he was ever afterward known.

Detroit was now without doubt within easy reach of the enterprising Virginian, could he but raise the necessary force. Governor Henry being apprised of this, promised him the needed reinforcement, and Clark concluded to wait until he could capture and sufficiently garrison the posts. Had Clark failed in this bold undertaking, and Hamilton succeeded in uniting the western Indians for the next Spring's campaign, the West would indeed have been swept from the Mississippi to the Allegheny Mountains, and the great blow struck, which had been contemplated from the commencement, by the British.

"But for this small army of dripping, but fearless Virginians, the union of all the tribes from Georgia to Maine against the colonies might have been effected, and the whole current of our history changed."

At this time some fears were entertained by the Colonial Governments that the Indians in the North and Northwest were inclining to the British, and under the instructions of Washington, now Commander-in-Chief of the Colonial army, and so bravely fighting for American independence, armed forces were sent against the Six Nations, and upon the Ohio frontier, Col. Bowman, acting under the same general's orders, marched against Indians within the present limits of that State. These expeditions were in the main successful, and the Indians were compelled to sue for peace.

During this same year (1779) the famous "Land Laws" of Virginia were passed. The passage of these laws was of more consequence to the pioneers of Kentucky and the Northwest than the gaining of a few Indian conflicts. These laws confirmed in main all grants made, and guaranteed to all actual settlers their rights and privileges. After providing for the settlers, the laws provided for selling the balance of the public lands at forty cents per acre. To carry the Land Laws into effect, the Legislature sent four Virginians westward to attend to the various claims, over many of which great confusion prevailed concerning their validity. These gentlemen opened their court on October 13, 1779, at St. Asaphs, and continued until April 26, 1780, when they adjourned, having decided three thousand claims. They were succeeded by the surveyor, who came in the person of Mr. George May, and assumed his duties on the 10th day of the month whose name he bore. With the opening of the next year (1780) the troubles concerning the navigation of the Mississippi commenced. The Spanish Government exacted such measures in relation to its trade as to cause the overtures made to the United States to be rejected. The American Government considered they had a right to navigate its channel. To enforce their claims, a fort was erected below the mouth of the Ohio on the Kentucky side of the river. The settlements in Kentucky were being rapidly filled by emigrants. It was during this year that the first seminary of learning was established in the West in this young and enterprising Commonwealth.

The settlers here did not look upon the building of this fort in a friendly manner, as it aroused the hostility of the Indians. Spain had been friendly to the Colonies during their struggle for independence, and though for a while this friendship appeared in danger from the refusal of the free navigation of the river, yet it was finally settled to the satisfaction of both nations.

The Winter of 1779-80 was one of the most unusually severe ones ever experienced in the West. The Indians always referred to it as the "Great Cold." Numbers of wild animals perished, and not a few pioneers lost their lives. The following Summer a party of Canadians and Indians attacked St. Louis, and attempted to take possession of it in consequence of the friendly disposition of Spain to the revolting colonies. They met with such a determined resistance on the part of the inhabitants, even the women taking part in the battle, that they were compelled to abandon the contest. They also made an attack on the settlements in Kentucky, but, becoming alarmed in some unaccountable manner, they fled the country in great haste.

About this time arose the question in the Colonial Congress concerning the western lands claimed by Virginia, New York, Massachusetts



Josiah Hedges
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and Connecticut. The agitation concerning this subject finally led New York, on the 19th of February, 1780, to pass a law giving to the delegates of that State in Congress the power to cede her western lands for the benefit of the United States. This law was laid before Congress during the next month, but no steps were taken concerning it until September 6th, when a resolution passed that body calling upon the States claiming western lands to release their claims in favor of the whole body. This basis formed the union, and was the first after all of those legislative measures which resulted in the creation of the States of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin and Minnesota. In December of the same year, the plan of conquering Detroit again arose. The conquest might have easily been effected by Clark had the necessary aid been furnished him. Nothing decisive was done, yet the heads of the Government knew that the safety of the Northwest from British invasion lay in the capture and retention of that important post, the only unconquered one in the territory.

Before the close of the year, Kentucky was divided into the Counties of Lincoln, Fayette and Jefferson, and the act establishing the Town of Louisville was passed. This same year is also noted in the annals of American history as the year in which occurred Arnold's treason to the United States.

Virginia, in accordance with the resolution of Congress, on the 2d day of January, 1781, agreed to yield her western lands to the United States upon certain conditions, which Congress would not accede to, and the Act of Cession, on the part of the Old Dominion, failed, nor was anything farther done until 1783. During all that time the Colonies were busily engaged in the struggle with the mother country, and in consequence thereof but little heed was given to the western settlements. Upon the 4th of July, 1773, the first birth north of the Ohio River of American parentage occurred, being that of John L. Roth, son of John Roth, one of the Moravian missionaries, whose band of Christian Indians suffered in after years a horrible massacre by the hands of the frontier settlers, who had been exasperated by the murder of several of their neighbors, and in their rage committed, without regard to humanity, a deed which forever afterward cast a shade of shame upon their lives. For this and kindred outrages on the part of the whites, the Indians committed many deeds of cruelty which darken the years of 1771 and 1772 in the history of the Northwest.

During the year 1782 a number of battles among the Indians and frontiersmen occurred, and between the Moravian Indians and the Wyandots. In these, horrible acts of cruelty were practised on the captives, many of such dark deeds transpiring under the leadership of the notorious

frontier outlaw, Simon Girty, whose name, as well as those of his brothers, was a terror to women and children. These occurred chiefly in the Ohio valleys. Cotemporary with them were several engagements in Kentucky, in which the famous Daniel Boone engaged, and who, often by his skill and knowledge of Indian warfare, saved the outposts from cruel destruction. By the close of the year victory had perched upon the American banner, and on the 30th of November, provisional articles of peace had been arranged between the Commissioners of England and her unconquerable colonies. Cornwallis had been defeated on the 19th of October preceding, and the liberty of America was assured. On the 19th of April following, the anniversary of the battle of Lexington, peace was proclaimed to the army of the United States, and on the 3d of the next September, the definite treaty which ended our revolutionary struggle was concluded. By the terms of that treaty, the boundaries of the West were as follows: On the north the line was to extend along the center of the Great Lakes; from the western point of Lake Superior to Long Lake; thence to the Lake of the Woods; thence to the head of the Mississippi River; down its center to the 31st parallel of latitude, then on that line east to the head of the Appalachicola River; down its center to its junction with the Flint; thence straight to the head of St. Mary's River, and thence down along its center to the Atlantic Ocean.

Following the cessation of hostilities with England, several posts were still occupied by the British in the North and West. Among these was Detroit, still in the hands of the enemy. Numerous engagements with the Indians throughout Ohio and Indiana occurred, upon whose lands adventurous whites would settle ere the title had been acquired by the proper treaty.

To remedy this latter evil, Congress appointed commissioners to treat with the natives and purchase their lands, and prohibited the settlement of the territory until this could be done. Before the close of the year another attempt was made to capture Detroit, which was, however, not pushed, and Virginia, no longer feeling the interest in the Northwest she had formerly done, withdrew her troops, having on the 20th of December preceding authorized the whole of her possessions to be deeded to the United States. This was done on the 1st of March following, and the Northwest Territory passed from the control of the Old Dominion. To Gen. Clark and his soldiers, however, she gave a tract of one hundred and fifty thousand acres of land, to be situated any where north of the Ohio wherever they choose to locate them. They selected the region opposite the falls of the Ohio, where is now the dilapidated village of Clarksville, about midway between the cities of New Albany and Jeffersonville, Indiana.

While the frontier remained thus, and Gen. Haldimand at Detroit refused to evacuate, alleging that he had no orders from his King to do so, settlers were rapidly gathering about the inland forts. In the Spring of 1784, Pittsburgh was regularly laid out, and from the journal of Arthur Lee, who passed through the town soon after on his way to the Indian council at Fort McIntosh, we suppose it was not very prepossessing in appearance. He says:

“Pittsburgh is inhabited almost entirely by Scots and Irish, who live in paltry log houses, and are as dirty as if in the north of Ireland or even Scotland. There is a great deal of trade carried on, the goods being brought at the vast expense of forty-five shillings per pound from Philadelphia and Baltimore. They take in the shops flour, wheat, skins and money. There are in the town four attorneys, two doctors, and not a priest of any persuasion, nor church nor chapel.”

Kentucky at this time contained thirty thousand inhabitants, and was beginning to discuss measures for a separation from Virginia. A land office was opened at Louisville, and measures were adopted to take defensive precaution against the Indians, who were yet, in some instances, incited to deeds of violence by the British. Before the close of this year, 1784, the military claimants of land began to occupy them, although no entries were recorded until 1787.

The Indian title to the Northwest was not yet extinguished. They held large tracts of land, and in order to prevent bloodshed Congress adopted means for treaties with the original owners and provided for the surveys of the lands gained thereby, as well as for those north of the Ohio, now in its possession.

On January 31, 1786, a treaty was made with the Wabash Indians. The treaty of Fort Stanwix had been made in 1784. That at Fort McIntosh in 1785, and through these much land was gained. The Wabash Indians, however, afterward refused to comply with the provisions of the treaty made with them, and in order to compel their adherence to its provisions, force was used.

During the year 1786, the free navigation of the Mississippi came up in Congress, and caused various discussions, which resulted in no definite action, only serving to excite speculation in regard to the western lands. Congress had promised bounties of land to the soldiers of the Revolution, but owing to the unsettled condition of affairs along the Mississippi respecting its navigation, and the trade of the Northwest, that body had, in 1783, declared its inability to fulfill these promises until a treaty could be concluded between the two Governments.

Before the close of the year 1786, however, it was able, through the treaties with the Indians, to allow some grants and the settlement

thereon, and on the 14th of September, Connecticut ceded to the General Government the tract of land known as the "Connecticut Reserve," and before the close of the following year a large tract of land north of the Ohio was sold to a company, who at once took measures to settle it.

By the provisions of this grant, the company were to pay the United States one dollar per acre, subject to a deduction of one-third for bad lands and other contingencies. They received 750,000 acres, bounded on the south by the Ohio, on the east by the seventh range of townships, on the west by the sixteenth range, and on the north by a line so drawn as to make the grant complete without the reservations. In addition to this, Congress afterward granted 100,000 acres to actual settlers, and 214,285 acres as army bounties under the resolutions of 1789 and 1790.

While Dr. Cutler, one of the agents of the company, was pressing its claims before Congress, that body was bringing into form an ordinance for the political and social organization of this Territory. When the cession was made by Virginia, in 1784, a plan was offered, but rejected. A motion had been made to strike from the proposed plan the prohibition of slavery, which prevailed. The plan was then discussed and altered, and finally passed unanimously, with the exception of South Carolina. By this proposition, the Territory was to have been divided into states by parallels and meridian lines. This, it was thought, would make ten states, which were to have been named as follows—beginning at the northwest corner and going southwardly: Sylvania, Michigania, Chersonesus, Assenisipia, Metropotamia, Illenoia, Saratoga, Washington, Polyptamia and Pelisipia.

There was a more serious objection to this plan than its category of names,—the boundaries. The root of the difficulty was in the resolution of Congress passed in October, 1780, which fixed the boundaries of the ceded lands to be from one hundred to one hundred and fifty miles square. These resolutions being presented to the Legislatures of Virginia and Massachusetts, they desired a change, and in July, 1786, the subject was taken up in Congress, and changed to favor a division into not more than five states, and not less than three. This was approved by the State Legislature of Virginia.

The subject of the Government was again taken up by Congress in 1786, and discussed throughout that year and until July, 1787, when the famous "Compact of 1787" was passed, and the foundation of the government of the Northwest laid. This compact is fully discussed and explained in the history of Ohio in this book, and to it the reader is referred.

The passage of this act and the grant to the New England Company was soon followed by an application to the Government by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, for a grant of the land between the Miamis. This gentleman had visited these lands soon after the treaty of 1786, and, being greatly pleased with them, offered similar terms to those given to the New England Company. The petition was referred to the Treasury Board with power to act, and a contract was concluded the following year.

During the Autumn the directors of the New England Company were preparing to occupy their grant the following Spring, and upon the 23d of November made arrangements for a party of forty-seven men, under the superintendency of Gen. Rufus Putnam, to set forward. Six boat-builders were to leave at once, and on the first of January the surveyors and their assistants, twenty-six in number, were to meet at Hartford and proceed on their journey westward; the remainder to follow as soon as possible. Congress, in the meantime, upon the 3d of October, had ordered seven hundred troops for defense of the western settlers, and to prevent unauthorized intrusions; and two days later appointed Arthur St. Clair Governor of the Territory of the Northwest.

AMERICAN SETTLEMENTS.

The civil organization of the Northwest Territory was now complete, and notwithstanding the uncertainty of Indian affairs, settlers from the East began to come into the country rapidly. The New England Company sent their men during the Winter of 1787-8 pressing on over the Alleghenies by the old Indian path which had been opened into Braddock's road, and which has since been made a national turnpike from Cumberland westward. Through the weary winter days they toiled on, and by April were all gathered on the Youghiogheny, where boats had been built, and at once started for the Muskingum. Here they arrived on the 7th of that month, and unless the Moravian missionaries be regarded as the pioneers of Ohio, this little band can justly claim that honor.

Gen. St. Clair, the appointed Governor of the Northwest, not having yet arrived, a set of laws were passed, written out, and published by being nailed to a tree in the embryo town, and Jonathan Meigs appointed to administer them.

Washington in writing of this, the first American settlement in the Northwest, said: "No colony in America was ever settled under such favorable auspices as that which has just commenced at Muskingum. Information, property and strength will be its characteristics. I know

many of its settlers personally, and there never were men better calculated to promote the welfare of such a community."

On the 2d of July a meeting of the directors and agents was held on the banks of the Muskingum, "for the purpose of naming the new-born city and its squares." As yet the settlement was known as the "Muskingum," but that was now changed to the name Marietta, in honor of Marie Antoinette. The square upon which the block-houses stood was called "*Campus Martius*;" square number 19, "*Capitolium*;" square number 61, "*Cecilia*;" and the great road through the covert way, "*Sacra Via*." Two days after, an oration was delivered by James M. Varnum, who with S. H. Parsons and John Armstrong had been appointed to the judicial bench of the territory on the 16th of October, 1787. On July 9, Gov. St. Clair arrived, and the colony began to assume form. The act of 1787 provided two district grades of government for the Northwest, under the first of which the whole power was invested in the hands of a governor and three district judges. This was immediately formed upon the Governor's arrival, and the first laws of the colony passed on the 25th of July. These provided for the organization of the militia, and on the next day appeared the Governor's proclamation, erecting all that country that had been ceded by the Indians east of the Scioto River into the County of Washington. From that time forward, notwithstanding the doubts yet existing as to the Indians, all Marietta prospered, and on the 2d of September the first court of the territory was held with imposing ceremonies.

The emigration westward at this time was very great. The commander at Fort Harmer, at the mouth of the Muskingum, reported four thousand five hundred persons as having passed that post between February and June, 1788—many of whom would have purchased of the "Associates," as the New England Company was called, had they been ready to receive them.

On the 26th of November, 1787, Symmes issued a pamphlet stating the terms of his contract and the plan of sale he intended to adopt. In January, 1788, Matthias Denman, of New Jersey, took an active interest in Symmes' purchase, and located among other tracts the sections upon which Cincinnati has been built. Retaining one-third of this locality, he sold the other two-thirds to Robert Patterson and John Filson, and the three, about August, commenced to lay out a town on the spot, which was designated as being opposite Licking River, to the mouth of which they proposed to have a road cut from Lexington. The naming of the town is thus narrated in the "Western Annals":—"Mr. Filson, who had been a schoolmaster, was appointed to name the town, and, in respect to its situation, and as if with a prophetic perception of the mixed race that

were to inhabit it in after days, he named it Losantiville, which, being interpreted, means: *ville*, the town; *anti*, against or opposite to; *os*, the mouth; *L.* of Licking."

Meanwhile, in July, Symmes got thirty persons and eight four-horse teams under way from the West. These reached Limestone (now Maysville) in September, where were several persons from Redstone. Here Mr. Symmes tried to found a settlement, but the great freshet of 1789 caused the "Point," as it was and is yet called, to be fifteen feet under water, and the settlement to be abandoned. The little band of settlers removed to the mouth of the Miami. Before Symmes and his colony left the "Point," two settlements had been made on his purchase. The first was by Mr. Stiltes, the original projector of the whole plan, who, with a colony of Redstone people, had located at the mouth of the Miami, whither Symmes went with his Maysville colony. Here a clearing had been made by the Indians owing to the great fertility of the soil. Mr. Stiltes with his colony came to this place on the 18th of November, 1788, with twenty-six persons, and, building a block-house, prepared to remain through the Winter. They named the settlement Columbia. Here they were kindly treated by the Indians, but suffered greatly from the flood of 1789.

On the 4th of March, 1789, the Constitution of the United States went into operation, and on April 30, George Washington was inaugurated President of the American people, and during the next Summer, an Indian war was commenced by the tribes north of the Ohio. The President at first used pacific means; but these failing, he sent General Harmer against the hostile tribes. He destroyed several villages, but was defeated in two battles, near the present City of Fort Wayne, Indiana. From this time till the close of 1795, the principal events were the wars with the various Indian tribes. In 1796, General St. Clair was appointed in command, and marched against the Indians; but while he was encamped on a stream, the St. Mary, a branch of the Maumee, he was attacked and defeated with the loss of six hundred men.

General Wayne was now sent against the savages. In August, 1794, he met them near the rapids of the Maumee, and gained a complete victory. This success, followed by vigorous measures, compelled the Indians to sue for peace, and on the 30th of July, the following year, the treaty of Greenville was signed by the principal chiefs, by which a large tract of country was ceded to the United States.

Before proceeding in our narrative, we will pause to notice Fort Washington, erected in the early part of this war on the site of Cincinnati. Nearly all of the great cities of the Northwest, and indeed of the

whole country, have had their *nuclei* in those rude pioneer structures, known as forts or stockades. Thus Forts Dearborn, Washington, Pontchartrain, mark the original sites of the now proud Cities of Chicago, Cincinnati and Detroit. So of most of the flourishing cities east and west of the Mississippi. Fort Washington, erected by Doughty in 1790, was a rude but highly interesting structure. It was composed of a number of strongly-built hewed log cabins. Those designed for soldiers' barracks were a story and a half high, while those composing the officers' quarters were more imposing and more conveniently arranged and furnished. The whole were so placed as to form a hollow square, enclosing about an acre of ground, with a block house at each of the four angles.

The logs for the construction of this fort were cut from the ground upon which it was erected. It stood between Third and Fourth Streets of the present city (Cincinnati) extending east of Eastern Row, now Broadway, which was then a narrow alley, and the eastern boundary of the town as it was originally laid out. On the bank of the river, immediately in front of the fort, was an appendage of the fort, called the Artificer's Yard. It contained about two acres of ground, enclosed by small contiguous buildings, occupied by workshops and quarters of laborers. Within this enclosure there was a large two-story frame house, familiarly called the "Yellow House," built for the accommodation of the Quartermaster General. For many years this was the best finished and most commodious edifice in the Queen City. Fort Washington was for some time the headquarters of both the civil and military governments of the Northwestern Territory.

Following the consummation of the treaty various gigantic land speculations were entered into by different persons, who hoped to obtain from the Indians in Michigan and northern Indiana, large tracts of lands. These were generally discovered in time to prevent the outrageous schemes from being carried out, and from involving the settlers in war. On October 27, 1795, the treaty between the United States and Spain was signed, whereby the free navigation of the Mississippi was secured.

No sooner had the treaty of 1795 been ratified than settlements began to pour rapidly into the West. The great event of the year 1796 was the occupation of that part of the Northwest including Michigan, which was this year, under the provisions of the treaty, evacuated by the British forces. The United States, owing to certain conditions, did not feel justified in addressing the authorities in Canada in relation to Detroit and other frontier posts. When at last the British authorities were called to give them up, they at once complied, and General Wayne, who had done so much to preserve the frontier settlements, and who, before the year's close, sickened and died near Erie, transferred his head-

quarters to the neighborhood of the lakes, where a county named after him was formed, which included the northwest of Ohio, all of Michigan, and the northeast of Indiana. During this same year settlements were formed at the present City of Chillicothe, along the Miami from Middletown to Piqua, while in the more distant West, settlers and speculators began to appear in great numbers. In September, the City of Cleveland was laid out, and during the Summer and Autumn, Samuel Jackson and Jonathan Sharpless erected the first manufactory of paper—the “Red-stone Paper Mill”—in the West. St. Louis contained some seventy houses, and Detroit over three hundred, and along the river, contiguous to it, were more than three thousand inhabitants, mostly French Canadians, Indians and half-breeds, scarcely any Americans venturing yet into that part of the Northwest.

The election of representatives for the territory had taken place, and on the 4th of February, 1799, they convened at Losantiville—now known as Cincinnati, having been named so by Gov. St. Clair, and considered the capital of the Territory—to nominate persons from whom the members of the Legislature were to be chosen in accordance with a previous ordinance. This nomination being made, the Assembly adjourned until the 16th of the following September. From those named the President selected as members of the council, Henry Vandenburg, of Vincennes, Robert Oliver, of Marietta, James Findlay and Jacob Burnett, of Cincinnati, and David Vance, of Vanceville. On the 16th of September the Territorial Legislature met, and on the 24th the two houses were duly organized, Henry Vandenburg being elected President of the Council.

The message of Gov. St. Clair was addressed to the Legislature September 20th, and on October 13th that body elected as a delegate to Congress Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison, who received eleven of the votes cast, being a majority of one over his opponent, Arthur St. Clair, son of Gen. St. Clair.

The whole number of acts passed at this session, and approved by the Governor, were thirty-seven—eleven others were passed, but received his veto. The most important of those passed related to the militia, to the administration, and to taxation. On the 19th of December this protracted session of the first Legislature in the West was closed, and on the 30th of December the President nominated Charles Willing Bryd to the office of Secretary of the Territory *vice* Wm. Henry Harrison, elected to Congress. The Senate confirmed his nomination the next day.

DIVISION OF THE NORTHWEST TERRITORY.

The increased emigration to the Northwest, the extent of the domain, and the inconvenient modes of travel, made it very difficult to conduct the ordinary operations of government, and rendered the efficient action of courts almost impossible. To remedy this, it was deemed advisable to divide the territory for civil purposes. Congress, in 1800, appointed a committee to examine the question and report some means for its solution. This committee, on the 3d of March, reported that :

“In the three western countries there has been but one court having cognizance of crimes, in five years, and the immunity which offenders experience attracts, as to an asylum, the most vile and abandoned criminals, and at the same time deters useful citizens from making settlements in such society. The extreme necessity of judiciary attention and assistance is experienced in civil as well as in criminal cases. * * * * To minister a remedy to these and other evils, it occurs to this committee that it is expedient that a division of said territory into two distinct and separate governments should be made ; and that such division be made by a line beginning at the mouth of the Great Miami River, running directly north until it intersects the boundary between the United States and Canada.”

The report was accepted by Congress, and, in accordance with its suggestions, that body passed an Act extinguishing the Northwest Territory, which Act was approved May 7. Among its provisions were these :

“That from and after July 4 next, all that part of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River, which lies to the westward of a line beginning at a point on the Ohio, opposite to the mouth of the Kentucky River, and running thence to Fort Recovery, and thence north until it shall intersect the territorial line between the United States and Canada, shall, for the purpose of temporary government, constitute a separate territory, and be called the Indiana Territory.”

After providing for the exercise of the civil and criminal powers of the territories, and other provisions, the Act further provides :

“That until it shall otherwise be ordered by the Legislatures of the said Territories, respectively, Chillicothe on the Scioto River shall be the seat of government of the Territory of the United States northwest of the Ohio River ; and that St. Vincennes on the Wabash River shall be the seat of government for the Indiana Territory.”

Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison was appointed Governor of the Indiana Territory, and entered upon his duties about a year later. Connecticut also about this time released her claims to the reserve, and in March a law

was passed accepting this cession. Settlements had been made upon thirty-five of the townships in the reserve, mills had been built, and seven hundred miles of road cut in various directions. On the 3d of November the General Assembly met at Chillicothe. Near the close of the year, the first missionary of the Connecticut Reserve came, who found no township containing more than eleven families. It was upon the first of October that the secret treaty had been made between Napoleon and the King of Spain, whereby the latter agreed to cede to France the province of Louisiana.

In January, 1802, the Assembly of the Northwestern Territory chartered the college at Athens. From the earliest dawn of the western colonies, education was promptly provided for, and as early as 1787, newspapers were issued from Pittsburgh and Kentucky, and largely read throughout the frontier settlements. Before the close of this year, the Congress of the United States granted to the citizens of the Northwestern territory the formation of a State government. One of the provisions of the "compact of 1787" provided that whenever the number of inhabitants within prescribed limits exceeded 45,000, they should be entitled to a separate government. The prescribed limits of Ohio contained, from a census taken to ascertain the legality of the act, more than that number, and on the 30th of April, 1802, Congress passed the act defining its limits, and on the 29th of November the Constitution of the new State of Ohio, so named from the beautiful river forming its southern boundary, came into existence. The exact limits of Lake Michigan were not then known, but the territory now included within the State of Michigan was wholly within the territory of Indiana.

Gen. Harrison, while residing at Vincennes, made several treaties with the Indians, thereby gaining large tracts of lands. The next year is memorable in the history of the West for the purchase of Louisiana from France by the United States for \$15,000,000. Thus by a peaceful mode, the domain of the United States was extended over a large tract of country west of the Mississippi, and was for a time under the jurisdiction of the Northwest government, and, as has been mentioned in the early part of this narrative, was called the "New Northwest." The limits of this history will not allow a description of its territory. The same year large grants of land were obtained from the Indians, and the House of Representatives of the new State of Ohio signed a bill respecting the College Township in the district of Cincinnati.

Before the close of the year, Gen. Harrison obtained additional grants of lands from the various Indian nations in Indiana and the present limits of Illinois, and on the 18th of August, 1804, completed a treaty at St. Louis, whereby over 51,000,000 acres of lands were obtained from the

aborigines. Measures were also taken to learn the condition of affairs in and about Detroit.

C. Jouett, the Indian agent in Michigan, still a part of Indiana Territory, reported as follows upon the condition of matters at that post:

"The Town of Detroit.—The charter, which is for fifteen miles square, was granted in the time of Louis XIV. of France, and is now, from the best information I have been able to get, at Quebec. Of those two hundred and twenty-five acres, only four are occupied by the town and Fort Lenault. The remainder is a common, except twenty-four acres, which were added twenty years ago to a farm belonging to Wm. Macomb. * * * A stockade incloses the town, fort and citadel. The pickets, as well as the public houses, are in a state of gradual decay. The streets are narrow, straight and regular, and intersect each other at right angles. The houses are, for the most part, low and inelegant."

During this year, Congress granted a township of land for the support of a college, and began to offer inducements for settlers in these wilds, and the country now comprising the State of Michigan began to fill rapidly with settlers along its southern borders. This same year, also, a law was passed organizing the Southwest Territory, dividing it into two portions, the Territory of New Orleans, which city was made the seat of government, and the District of Louisiana, which was annexed to the domain of Gen. Harrison.

On the 11th of January, 1805, the Territory of Michigan was formed, Wm. Hull was appointed governor, with headquarters at Detroit, the change to take effect on June 30. On the 11th of that month, a fire occurred at Detroit, which destroyed almost every building in the place. When the officers of the new territory reached the post, they found it in ruins, and the inhabitants scattered throughout the country. Rebuilding, however, soon commenced, and ere long the town contained more houses than before the fire, and many of them much better built.

While this was being done, Indiana had passed to the second grade of government, and through her General Assembly had obtained large tracts of land from the Indian tribes. To all this the celebrated Indian, Tecumthe or Tecumseh, vigorously protested, and it was the main cause of his attempts to unite the various Indian tribes in a conflict with the settlers. To obtain a full account of these attempts, the workings of the British, and the signal failure, culminating in the death of Tecumseh at the battle of the Thames, and the close of the war of 1812 in the Northwest, we will step aside in our story, and relate the principal events of his life, and his connection with this conflict.

TECUMSEH, AND THE WAR OF 1812.

This famous Indian chief was born about the year 1768, not far from the site of the present city of Springfield, Ohio. His father, Puckeshinwa, was a member of the Kisopok tribe of the Swanoese nation, and his mother, Methontaske, was a member of the Turtle tribe of the same people. They removed from Florida about the middle of the last century to the birthplace of Tecumseh. In 1774, his father, who had risen to be chief, was slain at the battle of Point Pleasant, and not long after Tecumseh, by his bravery, became the leader of his tribe. In 1795 he was declared chief, and then lived at Deer Creek, near the site of the present City of Urbana. He remained here about one year, when he returned to Piqua, and in 1798, he went to White River, Indiana. In 1805, he and his brother, Laulewasikan (Open Door), who had announced himself as a prophet, went to a tract of land on the Wabash River, given them by the Pottawatomies and Kickapoos. From this date the chief comes into prominence. He was now about thirty-seven years of age, was five feet and ten inches in height, was stoutly built, and possessed of enormous powers of endurance. His countenance was naturally pleasing, and he was, in general, devoid of those savage attributes possessed by most Indians. It is stated he could read and write, and had a confidential secretary and adviser, named Billy Caldwell, a half-breed, who afterward became chief of the Pottawatomies. He occupied the first house built on the site of Chicago. At this time, Tecumseh entered upon the great work of his life. He had long objected to the grants of land made by the Indians to the whites, and determined to unite all the Indian tribes into a league, in order that no treaties or grants of land could be made save by the consent of this confederation.

He traveled constantly, going from north to south; from the south to the north, everywhere urging the Indians to this step. He was a matchless orator, and his burning words had their effect.

Gen. Harrison, then Governor of Indiana, by watching the movements of the Indians, became convinced that a grand conspiracy was forming, and made preparations to defend the settlements. Tecumseh's plan was similar to Pontiac's, elsewhere described, and to the cunning artifice of that chieftain was added his own sagacity.

During the year 1809, Tecumseh and the prophet were actively preparing for the work. In that year, Gen. Harrison entered into a treaty with the Delawares, Kickapoos, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel River Indians and Weas, in which these tribes ceded to the whites certain lands upon the Wabash, to all of which Tecumseh entered a bitter protest, averring

as one principal reason that he did not want the Indians to give up any lands north and west of the Ohio River.

Tecumseh, in August, 1810, visited the General at Vincennes and held a council relating to the grievances of the Indians. Becoming unduly angry at this conference he was dismissed from the village, and soon after departed to incite the southern Indian tribes to the conflict.

Gen. Harrison determined to move upon the chief's headquarters at Tippecanoe, and for this purpose went about sixty-five miles up the Wabash, where he built Fort Harrison. From this place he went to the Prophet's town, where he informed the Indians he had no hostile intentions, provided they were true to the existing treaties. He encamped near the village early in October, and on the morning of November 7, he was attacked by a large force of the Indians, and the famous battle of Tippecanoe occurred. The Indians were routed and their town broken up. Tecumseh returning not long after, was greatly exasperated at his brother, the Prophet, even threatening to kill him for rashly precipitating the war, and foiling his (Tecumseh's) plans.

Tecumseh sent word to Gen. Harrison that he was now returned from the South, and was ready to visit the President as had at one time previously been proposed. Gen. Harrison informed him he could not go as a chief, which method Tecumseh desired, and the visit was never made. In June of the following year, he visited the Indian agent at Fort Wayne. Here he disavowed any intention to make a war against the United States, and reproached Gen. Harrison for marching against his people. The agent replied to this; Tecumseh listened with a cold indifference, and after making a few general remarks, with a haughty air drew his blanket about him, left the council house, and departed for Fort Malden, in Upper Canada, where he joined the British standard.

In the Summer of 1813, Perry's victory on Lake Erie occurred, and shortly after active preparations were made to capture Malden. On the 27th of September, the American army, under Gen. Harrison, set sail for the shores of Canada, and in a few hours stood around the ruins of Malden, from which the British army, under Proctor, had retreated to Sandwich, intending to make its way to the heart of Canada by the Valley of the Thames. On the 29th Gen. Harrison was at Sandwich, and Gen. McArthur took possession of Detroit and the territory of Michigan.

The pursuit of Proctor began October 2. He was overtaken on the 5th at the Thames. Tecumseh fell* in that battle and British power was forever broken, Canada alone being left them, as the Americans had no orders to follow up their victory eastward. Burr's incipient insurrection of 1805 was quelled, and the murderer of the eloquent Hamilton driven from his beautiful island fortress in the Ohio River.

* Supposed at the hands of Col. R. M. Johnson of Kentucky.

In January, 1807, Governor Hull, of Michigan Territory, made a treaty with the Indians, whereby all that peninsula was ceded to the United States. Before the close of the year, a stockade was built about Detroit. It was also during this year that Indiana and Illinois endeavored to obtain the repeal of that section of the compact of 1787, whereby slavery was excluded from the Northwest Territory. These attempts, however, all signally failed.

In 1809 it was deemed advisable to divide the Indiana Territory. This was done, and the Territory of Illinois was formed from the western part, the seat of government being fixed at Kaskaskia. The next year, the intentions of Tecumseh manifested themselves in open hostilities, and then began the events already narrated.

While this war was in progress, emigration to the West went on with surprising rapidity. In 1811, under Mr. Roosevelt of New York, the first steamboat trip was made on the Ohio, much to the astonishment of the natives, many of whom fled in terror at the appearance of the "monster." It arrived at Louisville on the 10th day of October. At the close of the first week of January, 1812, it arrived at Natchez, after being nearly overwhelmed in the great earthquake which occurred while on its downward trip.

The battle of the Thames was fought on October 6, 1813. It effectually closed hostilities in the Northwest, although peace was not fully restored until July 22, 1814, when a treaty was formed at Greenville, under the direction of General Harrison, between the United States and the Indian tribes, in which it was stipulated that the Indians should cease hostilities against the Americans if the war were continued. Such, happily, was not the case, and on the 24th of December the treaty of Ghent was signed by the representatives of England and the United States. This treaty was followed the next year by treaties with various Indian tribes throughout the West and Northwest, and quiet was again restored in this part of the new world.

On the 18th of March, 1816, Pittsburgh was incorporated as a city. It then had a population of 8,000 people, and was already noted for its manufacturing interests. On April 19, Indiana Territory was allowed to form a state government. At that time there were thirteen counties organized, containing about sixty-three thousand inhabitants. The first election of state officers was held in August, when Jonathan Jennings was chosen Governor. The officers were sworn in on November 7, and on December 11, the State was formally admitted into the Union. For some time the seat of government was at Corydon, but a more central location being desirable, the present capital, Indianapolis (City of Indiana), was laid out January 1, 1825.

On the 28th of December the Bank of Illinois, at Shawneetown, was chartered, with a capital of \$300,000. At this period all banks were under the control of the States, and were allowed to establish branches at different convenient points.

Until this time Chillicothe and Cincinnati had in turn enjoyed the privileges of being the capital of Ohio. But the rapid settlement of the northern and eastern portions of the State demanded, as in Indiana, a more central location, and before the close of the year, the site of Columbus was selected and surveyed as the future capital of the State. Banking had begun in Ohio as early as 1808, when the first bank was chartered at Marietta, but here as elsewhere it did not bring to the state the hoped-for assistance. It and other banks were subsequently unable to redeem their currency, and were obliged to suspend.

In 1818, Illinois was made a state, and all the territory north of her northern limits was erected into a separate territory and joined to Michigan for judicial purposes. By the following year, navigation of the lakes was increasing with great rapidity and affording an immense source of revenue to the dwellers in the Northwest, but it was not until 1826 that the trade was extended to Lake Michigan, or that steamships began to navigate the bosom of that inland sea.

Until the year 1832, the commencement of the Black Hawk War, but few hostilities were experienced with the Indians. Roads were opened, canals were dug, cities were built, common schools were established, universities were founded, many of which, especially the Michigan University, have achieved a world wide-reputation. The people were becoming wealthy. The domains of the United States had been extended, and had the sons of the forest been treated with honesty and justice, the record of many years would have been that of peace and continuous prosperity.

BLACK HAWK AND THE BLACK HAWK WAR.

This conflict, though confined to Illinois, is an important epoch in the Northwestern history, being the last war with the Indians in this part of the United States.

Ma-ka-tai-me-she-kia-kiah, or Black Hawk, was born in the principal Sac village, about three miles from the junction of Rock River with the Mississippi, in the year 1767. His father's name was Py-e-sa or Pahaes; his grandfather's, Na-na-ma-kee, or the Thunderer. Black Hawk early distinguished himself as a warrior, and at the age of fifteen was permitted to paint and was ranked among the braves. About the year 1783, he went on an expedition against the enemies of his nation, the Osages, one

of whom he killed and scalped, and for this deed of Indian bravery he was permitted to join in the scalp dance. Three or four years after he, at the head of two hundred braves, went on another expedition against the Osages, to avenge the murder of some women and children belonging to his own tribe. Meeting an equal number of Osage warriors, a fierce battle ensued, in which the latter tribe lost one-half their number. The Sacs lost only about nineteen warriors. He next attacked the Cherokees for a similar cause. In a severe battle with them, near the present City of St. Louis, his father was slain, and Black Hawk, taking possession of the "Medicine Bag," at once announced himself chief of the Sac nation. He had now conquered the Cherokees, and about the year 1800, at the head of five hundred Sacs and Foxes, and a hundred Iowas, he waged war against the Osage nation and subdued it. For two years he battled successfully with other Indian tribes, all of whom he conquered.

Black Hawk does not at any time seem to have been friendly to the Americans. When on a visit to St. Louis to see his "Spanish Father," he declined to see any of the Americans, alleging, as a reason, he did not want *two* fathers.

The treaty at St. Louis was consummated in 1804. The next year the United States Government erected a fort near the head of the Des Moines Rapids, called Fort Edwards. This seemed to enrage Black Hawk, who at once determined to capture Fort Madison, standing on the west side of the Mississippi above the mouth of the Des Moines River. The fort was garrisoned by about fifty men. Here he was defeated. The difficulties with the British Government arose about this time, and the War of 1812 followed. That government, extending aid to the Western Indians, by giving them arms and ammunition, induced them to remain hostile to the Americans. In August, 1812, Black Hawk, at the head of about five hundred braves, started to join the British forces at Detroit, passing on his way the site of Chicago, where the famous Fort Dearborn Massacre had a few days before occurred. Of his connection with the British Government but little is known. In 1813 he with his little band descended the Mississippi, and attacking some United States troops at Fort Howard was defeated.

In the early part of 1815, the Indian tribes west of the Mississippi were notified that peace had been declared between the United States and England, and nearly all hostilities had ceased. Black Hawk did not sign any treaty, however, until May of the following year. He then recognized the validity of the treaty at St. Louis in 1804. From the time of signing this treaty in 1816, until the breaking out of the war in 1832, he and his band passed their time in the common pursuits of Indian life.

Ten years before the commencement of this war, the Sac and Fox

Indians were urged to join the Iowas on the west bank of the Father of Waters. All were agreed, save the band known as the British Band, of which Black Hawk was leader. He strenuously objected to the removal, and was induced to comply only after being threatened with the power of the Government. This and various actions on the part of the white settlers provoked Black Hawk and his band to attempt the capture of his native village now occupied by the whites. The war followed. He and his actions were undoubtedly misunderstood, and had his wishes been acquiesced in at the beginning of the struggle, much bloodshed would have been prevented.

Black Hawk was chief now of the Sac and Fox nations, and a noted warrior. He and his tribe inhabited a village on Rock River, nearly three miles above its confluence with the Mississippi, where the tribe had lived many generations. When that portion of Illinois was reserved to them, they remained in peaceable possession of their reservation, spending their time in the enjoyment of Indian life. The fine situation of their village and the quality of their lands incited the more lawless white settlers, who from time to time began to encroach upon the red men's domain. From one pretext to another, and from one step to another, the crafty white men gained a foothold, until through whisky and artifice they obtained deeds from many of the Indians for their possessions. The Indians were finally induced to cross over the Father of Waters and locate among the Iowas. Black Hawk was strenuously opposed to all this, but as the authorities of Illinois and the United States thought this the best move, he was forced to comply. Moreover other tribes joined the whites and urged the removal. Black Hawk would not agree to the terms of the treaty made with his nation for their lands, and as soon as the military, called to enforce his removal, had retired, he returned to the Illinois side of the river. A large force was at once raised and marched against him. On the evening of May 14, 1832, the first engagement occurred between a band from this army and Black Hawk's band, in which the former were defeated.

This attack and its result aroused the whites. A large force of men was raised, and Gen. Scott hastened from the seaboard, by way of the lakes, with United States troops and artillery to aid in the subjugation of the Indians. On the 24th of June, Black Hawk, with 200 warriors, was repulsed by Major Demont between Rock River and Galena. The American army continued to move up Rock River toward the main body of the Indians, and on the 21st of July came upon Black Hawk and his band, and defeated them near the Blue Mounds.

Before this action, Gen. Henry, in command, sent word to the main army by whom he was immediately rejoined, and the whole crossed the

Wisconsin in pursuit of Black Hawk and his band who were fleeing to the Mississippi. They were overtaken on the 2d of August, and in the battle which followed the power of the Indian chief was completely broken. He fled, but was seized by the Winnebagoes and delivered to the whites.

On the 21st of September, 1832, Gen. Scott and Gov. Reynolds concluded a treaty with the Winnebagoes, Sacs and Foxes by which they ceded to the United States a vast tract of country, and agreed to remain peaceable with the whites. For the faithful performance of the provisions of this treaty on the part of the Indians, it was stipulated that Black Hawk, his two sons, the prophet Wabokieshiek, and six other chiefs of the hostile bands should be retained as hostages during the pleasure of the President. They were confined at Fort Barracks and put in irons.

The next Spring, by order of the Secretary of War, they were taken to Washington. From there they were removed to Fortress Monroe, "there to remain until the conduct of their nation was such as to justify their being set at liberty." They were retained here until the 4th of June, when the authorities directed them to be taken to the principal cities so that they might see the folly of contending against the white people. Everywhere they were observed by thousands, the name of the old chief being extensively known. By the middle of August they reached Fort Armstrong on Rock Island, where Black Hawk was soon after released to go to his countrymen. As he passed the site of his birth-place, now the home of the white man, he was deeply moved. His village where he was born, where he had so happily lived, and where he had hoped to die, was now another's dwelling place, and he was a wanderer.

On the next day after his release, he went at once to his tribe and his lodge. His wife was yet living, and with her he passed the remainder of his days. To his credit it may be said that Black Hawk always remained true to his wife, and served her with a devotion uncommon among the Indians, living with her upward of forty years.

Black Hawk now passed his time hunting and fishing. A deep melancholy had settled over him from which he could not be freed. At all times when he visited the whites he was received with marked attention. He was an honored guest at the old settlers' reunion in Lee County, Illinois, at some of their meetings, and received many tokens of esteem. In September, 1838, while on his way to Rock Island to receive his annuity from the Government, he contracted a severe cold which resulted in a fatal attack of bilious fever which terminated his life on October 3. His faithful wife, who was devotedly attached to him, mourned deeply during his sickness. After his death he was dressed in the uniform presented to him by the President while in Washington. He was buried in a grave six feet in depth, situated upon a beautiful eminence. "The

body was placed in the middle of the grave, in a sitting posture, upon a seat constructed for the purpose. On his left side, the cane, given him by Henry Clay, was placed upright, with his right hand resting upon it. Many of the old warrior's trophies were placed in the grave, and some Indian garments, together with his favorite weapons."

No sooner was the Black Hawk war concluded than settlers began rapidly to pour into the northern parts of Illinois, and into Wisconsin, now free from Indian depredations. Chicago, from a trading post, had grown to a commercial center, and was rapidly coming into prominence. In 1835, the formation of a State Government in Michigan was discussed, but did not take active form until two years later, when the State became a part of the Federal Union.

The main attraction to that portion of the Northwest lying west of Lake Michigan, now included in the State of Wisconsin, was its alluvial wealth. Copper ore was found about Lake Superior. For some time this region was attached to Michigan for judiciary purposes, but in 1836 was made a territory, then including Minnesota and Iowa. The latter State was detached two years later. In 1848, Wisconsin was admitted as a State, Madison being made the capital. We have now traced the various divisions of the Northwest Territory (save a little in Minnesota) from the time it was a unit comprising this vast territory, until circumstances compelled its present division.

POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES.

STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.		MIL'S R. R. 1882.	STATES AND TERRITORIES.	AREA IN SQUARE MILES.	POPULATION.		MIL'S R. R. 1882.
		1870.	1880.				1870.	1880.	
STATES.									
Alabama	50,722	996,992	1,262,505	1,802	Oregon	95,244	90,923	174,768	689
Arkansas	52,198	484,471	802,020	1,041	Pennsylvania	46,000	3,521,791	4,282,891	6,690
California	188,981	560,247	864,694	2,266	Rhode Island	1,306	217,353	276,531	211
Colorado			194,327	2,274	South Carolina	29,385	705,606	995,577	1,483
Connecticut	4,674	537,454	622,700	958	Tennessee	45,600	1,258,520	1,542,359	1,973
Delaware	2,120	125,015	146,608	278	Texas	237,504	818,579	1,591,749	5,344
Florida	59,268	187,748	269,493	793	Vermont	10,212	330,551	332,286	915
Georgia	58,000	1,184,109	1,542,180	2,581	Virginia	40,904	1,225,163	1,512,565	2,193
Illinois	55,410	2,539,891	3,077,871	8,325	West Virginia	23,000	442,014	618,457	711
Indiana	33,809	1,680,637	1,978,301	4,764	Wisconsin	53,924	1,054,670	1,315,497	3,441
Iowa	55,045	1,191,792	1,624,615	6,112	Total States	1,950,171	38,113,253		
Kansas	81,318	364,399	996,096	3,718	TERRITORIES.				
Kentucky	37,600	1,321,011	1,648,690	1,714	Arizona	113,916	9,658	40,440	557
Louisiana	41,346	726,915	939,946	999	Colorado	104,500	39,864		
Maine	31,776	626,915	648,936	1,021	Dakota	147,490	14,181	135,177	1,638
Maryland	11,184	780,894	934,943	1,047	District of Columbia	60	131,700	177,624	
Massachusetts	7,800	1,457,351	1,783,085	1,934	Idaho	90,932	14,999	32,610	265
Michigan	56,451	1,184,059	1,666,337	4,283	Montana	143,776	20,595	39,159	231
Minnesota	83,531	439,706	780,773	3,390	New Mexico	121,201	91,874	119,565	975
Mississippi	47,156	827,922	1,131,597	1,231	Utah	80,056	86,786	143,963	908
Missouri	65,350	1,721,295	2,168,380	4,211	Washington	69,944	23,955	75,116	479
Nebraska	75,995	123,993	452,402	2,310	Wyoming	93,107	9,118	20,789	533
Nevada	112,090	42,491	62,266	890	Total Territories	965,032	442,730		
New Hampshire	9,280	318,300	346,991	1,025	Aggregate of U. S. ...	2,915,203	38,555,983	50,155,783	
New Jersey	8,320	906,096	1,131,116	1,753					
New York	47,000	4,382,759	5,082,871	6,278					
North Carolina	50,704	1,071,361	1,599,750	1,619					
Ohio	39,964	2,665,260	3,198,062	6,663					

PRINCIPAL COUNTRIES OF THE WORLD.

POPULATION AND AREA.

COUNTRIES.	POPULATION	DATE OF CENSUS.	AREA OF SQUARE MILES.	CAPITALS.	POPULATION.
China.....	380,627,183	1881	4,413,788	Pekin.....	2,000,000
British India.....	254,899,516	1881	1,425,723	Calcutta.....	500,000
Russia.....	98,297,407	1879	8,387,816	St Petersburg (1881).....	876,575
United States—with Alaska.....	50,442,066	1880	3,602,990	Washington.....	147,293
German Empire.....	45,234,061	1880	212,091	Berlin.....	1,122,360
Turkey.....	42,213,400	1881	2,396,692	Constantinople.....	800,000
Austria and Hungary.....	37,786,246	1880	240,942	Vienna.....	1,103,857
France.....	37,405,240	1881	204,092	Paris.....	2,269,923
Japan.....	35,925,313	1879	148,700	Yeddo.....	200,000
Great Britain and Ireland.....	35,262,762	1881	120,879	London.....	4,764,312
Italy.....	28,452,639	1881	114,296	Florence.....	169,000
Egypt.....	16,952,000	1875	1,406,250	Cairo.....	250,000
Spain.....	16,625,860	1877	182,750	Madrid.....	397,690
Mexico.....	10,025,649	1881	743,948	Mexico.....	315,996
Brazil.....	9,883,622	1872	3,287,963	Rio de Janeiro.....	274,972
Persia.....	7,653,605	1881	610,000	Teheran.....	200,000
Sweden and Norway.....	6,497,245	1881	293,848	Stockholm.....	168,775
Belgium.....	5,519,844	1880	11,373	Brussels.....	350,000
Romania.....	4,290,000	1878	48,307	Bucharest.....	221,805
Portugal.....	4,348,551	1878	36,510	Lisbon.....	246,343
Dominion of Canada.....	4,324,810	1881	3,470,392	Ottawa.....	27,412
Netherlands.....	4,114,077	1881	12,648	Amsterdam.....	328,047
Switzerland.....	2,846,102	1880	15,992	Geneva.....	68,320
Peru.....	2,699,945	1876	503,718	Lima.....	101,488
Bolivia.....	2,300,000			La Paz.....	
Chili.....	2,223,434		207,350	Santiago.....	387,081
Venezuela.....	2,075,245	1881	439,120	Caracas.....	60,000
Greece.....	1,979,305	1881	25,041	Athens.....	63,374
Denmark.....	1,969,039	1880	13,784	Copenhagen.....	234,850
Argentine Confederation.....	1,859,685	1869	1,204,486	Buenos Ayres (1881).....	289,925
Servia.....	1,700,211	1880	20,850	Belgrade.....	27,000
Guatemala.....	1,252,497	1881	41,830	Santiago de Guatemala.....	55,728
Ecuador.....	1,066,137	1875	248,372	Quito.....	70,000
Liberia.....	1,050,000		14,300	Monrovia.....	22,000
Hayti.....	800,000		10,204	Port au Prince.....	18,500
San Salvador.....	554,785	1878	7,225	San Salvador.....	18,500
Uruguay.....	438,245	1880	73,538	Montevideo.....	73,353
Nicaragua.....	350,000		49,500	Managua.....	8,000
Honduras.....	350,000		39,600	Tegucigalpa.....	12,000
San Domingo.....	300,000	1880	18,045	San Domingo.....	10,000
Costa Rica.....	180,000		26,040	San Jose.....	2,500

POPULATION OF OHIO BY COUNTIES.

	COUNTIES	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870	1880
		581434	937903	1519467	1980329	2339511	2665260	3198022
	The State							
1	Adams	10406	12281	13183	18883	20309	20750	24005
2	Allen		578	9079	12109	19185	22933	31314
3	Ashland		14884	23724	23813	22951	21933	23833
4	Ashtabula	7382	14584	25767	31514	32517	31517	31339
5	Athens	6338	9787	19109	18215	21364	23768	29411
6	Auglaize				11338	17187	20041	25444
7	Belmont	20329	28827	30901	34600	36398	39714	40638
8	Brown	13356	17867	22715	27332	29958	30802	32911
9	Butler	21746	27142	28173	30739	35540	39912	42579
10	Carroll			18108	17685	15758	14491	16416
11	Champaign	8479	12181	16721	19782	22698	24188	27817
12	Clark	9533	13114	16882	22178	25300	30270	41948
13	Clermont	15820	20466	23106	30455	33034	34268	36711
14	CClinton	9085	11436	15719	18808	21461	21914	24756
15	Columbiana	22633	33592	40573	53631	58536	58299	48602
16	Coshocton	7086	11161	21590	25674	25032	24600	26612
17	Crawford		4791	13152	18177	23881	25556	33682
18	Cuyahoga	6328	10373	26506	43099	79033	132010	196943
19	Darke	3717	6204	13282	20276	26009	32278	40496
20	Defiance			11504	11866	11866	15719	22515
21	Delaware	7639		12599	15568	24474	28188	27381
22	Erie		16633	24786	31924	30538	31138	32349
23	Fairfield	6316	8182	10849	12726	15935	17170	20994
24	Fayette	10292	14741	25049	42909	50361	68019	86737
25	Franklin				17781	14043	17899	21059
26	Fulton		7008	9733	13144	17063	22043	25545
27	Gallia		7791	15813	16297	17827	15817	25124
28	Geauga		10529	14901	17528	21946	26197	31349
29	Greene		9292	19036	30438	34474	23838	27197
30	Guernsey	31764	52317	80145	156844	216410	260870	313374
31	Hamilton		813	9086	16731	22886	23847	27794
32	Hancock		210	4593	8251	13579	18714	27023
33	Hardin		14345	20916	20999	20157	19110	18682
34	Harrison			262	2503	3494	8901	14028
35	Henry		12303	16345	22269	25781	27773	29133
36	Highland		2130	4008	6741	14119	17057	17925
37	Hocking		5135	19488	20452	20852	19477	21126
38	Holmes		6773	13341	23933	26203	26616	28532
39	Huron		3746	5941	9744	12719	17941	21759
40	Jackson		18331	22489	25600	29133	26115	29188
41	Jefferson		8326	17085	29579	28872	27135	26333
42	Knox				18719	14654	15576	16326
43	Lake		3499	9733	15246	23249	31389	39669
44	Lawrence		11861	20869	35096	38846	37011	35756
45	Licking		3181	6440	14015	19162	20996	23028
46	Logan			5696	18467	26936	29744	36908
47	Lorain				9882	12363	23831	46722
48	Lucas		4799	6190	9025	13015	15633	17583
49	Madison				23735	25894	31001	42871
50	Mahoning			6551	14765	12618	15490	16184
51	Marion		3082	7560	13352	24441	22517	20092
52	Medina		4480	6158	11452	17971	26534	31465
53	Meigs			1110	8277	7712	14104	17254
54	Mercer			8851	12807	19688	24909	29959
55	Miami		4645	8768	18321	28351	25741	25779
56	Monroe		15999	24362	31938	38218	52230	64006
57	Montgomery		5297	11800	20852	28585	22119	20363
58	Morgan				20289	20445	18833	19072
59	Morrow				45049	44416	44386	49774
60	Muskingum	17824	29334	38749		20751	19449	23713
61	Noble			2248	3908	7016	13364	17382
62	Ottawa			161	1034	1766	4945	8544
63	Paulding		8429	13970	19344	20745	19673	18453
64	Perry		13149	16001	19725	21006	23469	24875
65	Pickaway		4233	6024	7626	10953	13643	15447
66	Pike		10495	18836	29459	34219	34288	25484
67	Portage		10237	16291	19482	21736	21820	21809
68	Preble			230	5189	7221	12908	17081
69	Putnam		9169	24066	44532	30879	31153	32516
70	Richland		20619	24068	27460	32074	33071	35097
71	Ross		852	2851	10182	14806	21429	25303
72	Sandusky		5759	8740	11192	18428	24297	29302
73	Scioto			5159	18128	27104	30668	30827
74	Seneca		2106	3671	12154	13968	17498	20748
75	Shelby		12406	26588	34603	39873	42978	52508
76	Stark				22560	27485	27344	34674
77	Summit				26133	30490	38659	44680
78	Tuscarawas				23631	31761	32463	33840
79	Union		1996	3192	12204	16507	18730	22375
80	Van Wert			49	1577	4793	10238	15823
81	Vinton				9353	13631	15027	17223
82	Warren		17857	21468	25379	26372	26689	28932
83	Washington		10425	11731	20823	29540	36238	40609
84	Wayne		11933	23333	33808	32881	32483	35116
85	Williams			387	4165	8018	16633	20991
86	Wood		733	1102	5357	9157	17886	24596
87	Wyandot				11194	15596	18553	22286

PART II.

HISTORY OF THE STATE OF OHIO.

GOVERNORS.

From the organization of the first civil government in the Northwest Territory, of which the State of Ohio was a part, until the year 1884.

Term, Two Years.

NAME.	COUNTY.	TERM.	NAME.	COUNTY.	TERM.
Arthur St. Clair (1).....	.....	1788-1802	Mordecai Bartley.....	Richland.....	1844-1846
Charles W. Byrd (2).....	Hamilton.....	1802-1803	William Bebb.....	Butler.....	1846-1849
Edward Tiffin (3).....	Ross.....	1803-1807	Seabury Ford (8).....	Geauga.....	1849-1850
Thomas Kirker (4).....	Adams.....	1807-1808	Reuben Wood (9).....	Cuyahoga.....	1850-1853
Samuel Huntington.....	Trumbull.....	1808-1810	William Medill (10).....	Fairfield.....	1853-1856
Return Jonathan Meigs (5).....	Washington.....	1810-1814	Salmon P. Chase.....	Hamilton.....	1856-1860
Othniel Looker*.....	Hamilton.....	1814	William Dennison.....	Franklin.....	1860-1862
Thomas Worthington.....	Ross.....	1814-1818	David Tod.....	Mahoning.....	1862-1864
Ethan Allen Brown (6).....	Hamilton.....	1818-1822	John Brough (11).....	Cuyahoga.....	1864-1865
Allen Trimble*.....	Highland.....	1822	Charles Anderson†.....	Montgomery.....	1865-1866
Jeremiah Morrow.....	Warren.....	1822-1826	Jacob D. Cox.....	Trumbull.....	1866-1868
Allen Trimble.....	Highland.....	1826-1830	Rutherford B. Hayes.....	Hamilton.....	1868-1872
Duncan McArthur.....	Ross.....	1830-1832	Edward F. Noyes.....	Hamilton.....	1872-1874
Robert Lucas.....	Pike.....	1832-1836	William Allen.....	Ross.....	1874-1876
Joseph Vance.....	Champaign.....	1836-1838	Rutherford B. Hayes (12).....	Sandusky.....	1876-1877
Wilson Shannon.....	Belmont.....	1838-1840	Thomas L. Young†.....	Hamilton.....	1877-1878
Thomas Corwin.....	Warren.....	1840-1842	Richard M. Bishop.....	Hamilton.....	1878-1880
Wilson Shannon (7).....	Belmont.....	1842-1844	Charles Foster.....	Seneca.....	1880-1884
Thomas W. Bartley*.....	Richland.....	1844	George Hoadly.....	Hamilton.....	1884-.....

(1) Arthur St. Clair, of Pennsylvania, was Governor of the Northwest Territory, of which Ohio was a part, from July 13, 1788, when the first civil government was established in the Territory, until about the close of the year 1802, when he was removed by the President.

(2) Secretary of the Territory, and was acting Governor of the Territory after the removal of Gov. St. Clair.

(3) Resigned March 3, 1807, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(4) Return Jonathan Meigs was elected Governor on the second Tuesday of October, 1807, over Nathaniel Massie, who contested the election of Meigs on the ground "that he had not been a resident of this State for four years next preceding the election as required by the Constitution," and the General Assembly, in joint convention, decided that he was not eligible. The office was not given to Massie, nor does it appear from the records that he claimed it, but Thomas Kirker, Acting Governor, continued to discharge the duties of the office until December 12, 1808, when Samuel Huntington was inaugurated, he having been elected on the second Tuesday of October in that year.

(5) Resigned March 25, 1814, to accept the office of Postmaster-General of the United States.

(6) Resigned January 4, 1822, to accept the office of United States Senator.

(7) Resigned April 13, 1844, to accept the office of Minister to Mexico.

(8) The result of the election in 1843 was not finally determined in joint convention of the two houses of the General Assembly until January 19, 1849, and the inauguration did not take place until the 22d of that month.

(9) Resigned July 15, 1853, to accept the office of Consul to Valparaiso.

(10) Elected in October, 1853, for the regular term, to commence on the second Monday of January, 1854.

(11) Died August 29, 1865.

(12) Resigned March 2, 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States.

* Acting Governor. Succeeded to office, being the Speaker of the Senate.

† Acting Governor. Succeeded to office, being the Lieutenant-Governor.

HISTORY OF OHIO.

IT is not our province in a volume of this description, to delineate the chronology of prehistoric epochs, or to dwell at length upon those topics pertaining to the scientific causes which tended to the formation of a continent, undiscovered for centuries, by the wisdom and energy of those making a history of the Old World, by the advancement of enlightenment in the Eastern Hemisphere.

Naturally, the geological formation of the State of Ohio cannot be entirely separated from facts relative to the strata, which, in remote ages accumulated one layer above the other, and finally constituted a "built-up" America, from a vast sea. The action of this huge body of water washed sediment and whatever came in its way upon primitive rocks, which were subjected to frequent and repeated submersions, emerging as the water subsided, thus leaving a stratum or layer to solidify and mark its number in the series—a system of growth repeated in trees of the forest—in those discernible rings that count so many years. The southeastern part of North America emerging a second time from the Silurian Sea, which extended west to the Rocky Mountains and north to the primitive hills of British America, a succession of rock-bound, salt-water lakes remained. These covered a large portion of the continent, and their water evaporating, organic and mineral matter remained to solidify. This thick stratum has been designated by geologists as the water-lime layer. This constitutes the upper layer of rock in the larger portion of the west half of Ohio. In other sections it forms the bed rock.

Following the lime-rock deposit, must have been more frequent sweeps of the great sea, since the layers are comparatively thin, proving a more speedy change. During this scientific rising and falling of the sea, other actions were taking place, such as volcanic and other influences which displaced the regularity of the strata, and occasionally came out in an upheaval or a regular perpendicular dip. A disturbance of this character formed the low mountain range extending from the highlands of Canada to the southern boundary of Tennessee. This "bulge" is supposed to be the consequence of the cooling of the earth and the pressure of the oceans on either side of the continent. Geologists designate this as the Cincinnati arch. This forms a separation between the coal fields of the Alleghanies and those of Illinois.

Passing over several periods, we reach the glacial, during which the topography of the continent was considerably modified, and which is among the latest epochs of geology, though exceedingly remote as compared with human

history. Previously, a torrid heat prevailed the entire Northern hemisphere. Now the temperature of the frigid zone crept southward until it reached Cincinnati. A vast field of ice, perhaps hundreds of feet thick, extended from the north pole to this point. As this glacial rigor came southward, the flow of the St. Lawrence River was stopped, and the surplus water of the great lake basin was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi. This glacial sea was by no means stationary even after its southern limit had been reached. It possessed the properties of a solid and a fluid. Its action was slow but powerful, grinding mountains to powder and forming great valleys and basins. Separating into two glacial portions, one moved toward the watershed north of the Ohio River; and, continuing westerly, it hollowed out the basin of Lake Erie and crushed the apex of the Cincinnati arch. From this point, it turned southward and swept with a regular course through the Maumee and Miami Valleys to the Ohio River. The southern border constantly melting, and flowing toward the Gulf of Mexico, the great field was pressed forward by the accumulations of ice in the northern latitudes. Thus for ages, this powerful force was fitting the earth for the habitation of man. The surface was leveled, huge rocks broken and reduced to pebbles, sand, clay, etc., other soil and surface-material—while the debris was embedded at the bottom. In some sections, as the ice melted and freed the boulders and rocks, the lighter material was swept away. The glacier moving forward, and the forces proving an “equilibrium,” the edge of this ice-field was held in a solid stronghold, and the material thus deposited forms a ridge, called by geologists “terminal moraine,” first exemplified in Ohio by the “Black Swamp,” in the Maumee Valley.

The most extreme rigor of this period beginning to wane, the ice of the Maumee and Miami Valleys began to move slowly forward, toward the north, reaching the points now termed Hudson, Mich.; Fort Wayne, Ind., and Kenton, Ohio—reaching somewhat further south than Lima and Van Wert. The edge of the glacier was defined in outline by the present western border of Lake Erie, and parallel with it. Climatic influences “acting and counteracting,” the glacial force was concentrated, the Maumee Valley being subjected to a grinding process, and a deposit of material going on, which now forms the boundary of the “Black Swamp.” As our readers are aware, the waters of the St. Joseph and St. Mary’s meet at Fort Wayne, and their united waters form the Maumee; thence the turn is northwest, and, wearing an outlet through the ridge, it reaches the head of Lake Erie.

The torrid zone yet gaining the ascendancy, the ice-fields continuing their reverse motion, and retreating toward the north, the basin of the great lakes was formed; and the blocks of ice melting therein, a vast sea of fresh water was formed, which gradually overflowed a portion of Canada and Michigan. But the St. Lawrence, that important outlet, was under the restraint of an ice blockade, and the surplus water of the fresh sea was turned into the Ohio and Mississippi.

Later, mountains of ice-float were drifted from the north by winds and currents, into temperate latitudes, and melting, deposited rocks, stones and general debris. Following the iceberg-drift, came the permanent elevation above the ocean-level. The St. Lawrence outlet was formed. The inland sea was assuming its division into lakes. The united waters of Erie and Huron flowed through the Wabash Valley and into the Ohio, until, through some agency, that section was dry, and the lakes drained in another direction. The action of the glacial period in the Erie basin vicinity created what is known as the "Niagara limestone," by grinding upper strata and drifting the debris elsewhere. This seems to have occurred at intervals, exposures being made in Seneca, Sandusky and Wood Counties, and beneath the axis of the Cincinnati arch. Oriskany limestone is also available in another stratum, which has been brought to the surface. Again, there is a carboniferous stratum of limestone, and along the Maumee is a thin exposure of the Hamilton limestone and shale.

A glacier having both fluid and solid properties, it will readily be comprehended that obdurate projections of rock resisted its action, and created currents in other directions, for its forces. When this specified epoch had ceased to be. Ohio was a rough, irregular and crude mixture of ridges and knobs and pinnacles, which were "leveled up" and finished by iceberg-drift and inland-sea deposits. This settled and accumulated, and the work of hundreds of years produced a beautiful surface, its inequalities overcome, the water having receded and "terra firma" remaining. A deep bed of clay, sufficiently compact to hold the germs of organic matter, and sufficiently porous to absorb moisture, was especially adapted to encourage the growth of vegetation. These seeds had been brought by the winds and waves and natural agencies, and now began to produce plants and shrubs, which withered to enrich the soil, after scattering broadcast seeds that would again perpetuate verdure. Worms, land crabs and burrowing animals assisted in the creation of soil, while the buffalo, deer and bear followed, as soon as forestry appeared. Decomposed foliage and fallen timber aided in the great work of preparing the present State of Ohio for the habitation of man. Prairie, marsh, forest, rivers and lakes were formed, which, in turn, were modified and prepared for a grand destiny by other influences.

In glancing over the compiled histories of Ohio, those containing details of her early struggles, afflictions and triumphs, we are especially impressed with its near and sympathetic relation with the great Northwest, and the republic of the United States of America. From the early years when white men built their rude cabins in the then tangled wilderness, to the opulent and magnificent present of this united nation, Ohio has been stanch, loyal and earnest, both in action and principle.

We shall endeavor to trace the history of the State concisely and accurately, according to the data given by the most reliable historians. We are obliged to glean the prominent events only, our space being limited, compared with the multitudinous interests connected with this important part of the United States.

FRENCH HISTORY.

All through early French history, is the fact especially prominent, that in their explorations and expeditions, they united piety and business. They were zealous in sending out their missionaries, but they were always attended by traders and those who were as skilled in the world's profit and loss, as their companions were in propagating Christianity.

Prior to the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers upon Plymouth Rock, the Upper Lakes were visited by the French, and records prove that during the first half of the seventeenth century, a vagabondish set, working in the interests of the fur company of New France, understood the geographical position of the lakes and their tributary streams. M. Perrot, an intelligent explorer, made overtures of peace to the Indian tribes around these bodies of water, and effected a treaty, which, it is claimed, established the right for the French, in the name of their king, to hold the place near St. Mary's Falls. They further assert that the Mississippi was discovered by the French from Lake Superior, but this is not authenticated, and Father Marquette and M. Joliet are accepted as the first who found this large stream, in 1763. The good missionary won his way with his patient and sympathetic nature.

Ohio was, like the other portions of the West, originally in the possession of aborigines or Indians. Of their origin, many suppositions are advanced, but no certainties sustained. From practical evidences, the Mound-Builders were active in Ohio, and here as elsewhere, their work marked retrogression rather than advancement. The territory of Ohio was claimed by the French, and included in that wide tract between the Alleghanies and the Rockies, held by them under the name of Louisiana. Before the year 1750, a French trading-post was established at the mouth of the Wabash, and communication was established between that point and the Maumee, and Canada. Between the years 1678 and 1682, the intrepid La Salle and Father Hennepin, assisted by Fondi, an Italian, with a small band of followers, inaugurated a series of explorations about the great lakes and the Mississippi, building forts on their way and planting the French priority. In 1680, La Salle erected a stockade at the foot of the rapids of the Maumee, which was a general rendezvous for missionaries, traders and explorers, besides constituting a primitive "stock exchange."

The English colonies were at this time east of the Alleghanies, while the French were establishing themselves west of this range, gaining an entrance north and south, the two portions separated by hostile and barbarous foes. La Salle's spirit of adventure led him into new fields, but Father Hennepin was detailed to investigate that part of the world now known as the State of Ohio. The records assert that he published a volume containing an account of his observations "in the country between New Mexico and the frozen ocean," in 1684, together with maps of Lakes Erie, Huron and Michigan, and a plat of the larger streams in Ohio.

Apparently, the French more speedily comprehended the value of their advantages in the New World than the English, and vigorously inaugurated and sustained commercial and religious projects. They were essentially benefited by the mediation of the Catholic priests between settlers and Indians, this really earnest class everywhere ingratiating themselves with the savages. The Order of Jesuits were very vigorous, and representatives were stationed at every trading-post, village and settlement. The English colonists engaged mostly in agriculture, while the French took a lively interest in the fur trade with the natives, probably from their former settlement in Quebec and thereabouts, where the climate is advantageous for this business. This added to the influence of the priests, and the natural assimilation of French and the Indians, through the tact and amiability of the former, the French possessions gained more rapidly than the English or Spanish. They courted their daughters and married them. They engaged in feasts and trades, and took advantage of those unimpeded times to extend their dominion with surprising celerity. A chain of trading, missionary and military posts extended from New Orleans to Quebec, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois Rivers, thence via Mackinaw and Detroit to Lakes Erie and Ontario. This route was shortened thereafter by following the Ohio River to the Wabash, following the latter upward, and down the Maumee to Lake Erie.

About the same time, and to check the advancement of the French, the Ohio Company was formed by the English. This was an outgrowth of the contest between these two nations for the ascendancy, whether empire, settlement or individual. After thirty years' peace between these two nations, "King George's War" opened the campaign in 1744, but terminated in 1748, the treaty at Aix-la-Chapelle unfortunately omitting a settlement of any division of claims in America. The English, French and Spanish were the first to enter America, and the right of possession by each monarch or empire was held by right of a first discovery. The only right that England could advance regarding Ohio was that the portion of the Six Nations found in the Ohio Valley had placed some of their lands under British jurisdiction, and that other portions had been purchased at Lancaster, Penn., by means of a treaty with the same nations. All this was strenuously denied and ignored by the French. Thus several conflicting influences swept carnage over fair Ohio. The Indians were allied to one side and the other, and were against each other. The Indians and French would advance against the English, and they, in retaliation, would make a raid into the Indian territory and overcome a French settlement. Whenever they could as well, Indians would take the cause in their own keeping and fight each other. The wide, verdant fields of Ohio were drenched ghastly red under a glowing sun, and the great forests echoed moans from the dying and distressed. The English colonists had partially overcome their deprivation, caused by a struggle for subsistence, and means to guard against the savages—this distress augmented by campaigns against Canada—by their

increased numbers and wealth, but were now alarmed by the French rule in America, which gained so rapidly, unmolested as it was by Indian raids and other devastating circumstances. A constant conflict was going on between Lake Erie and the Upper Ohio. Atrocities and massacres were committed indiscriminately, which opened the way for a desperate class of marauders and villains from the colonies and European States. These people enlisted with the Indians on either side for the purpose of leadership and plunder. Every fortification, trading-post and settlement was garrisoned or deserted, and the ground between the Alleghanies and the Maumee became a conflict field, rife with thrilling deeds, sacrifice and adventures, the half never having been chronicled, and many heroes falling uncrowned by even a lasting memory, since during these times the people kept few annals, and cared less for historical memories than anything on earth. They were living, and dying, and struggling, and that was more than they could carry through safely. The French formed a road from the Ohio River to Detroit, via the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Maumee, and the foot of the Lower Rapids of the Sandusky.

The Ohio Company obtained a charter under English views, from the British Government, with a grant of 6,000 acres of land on the Ohio. The English now reverted to the times of the Cabots, and protested that by right they held the entire country between the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans, bounded by those parallels of latitude defining their Atlantic coast settlements. France claimed the region drained by the Mississippi and tributaries, the great lakes and their tributaries, the area being west of the Alleghanies. Ohio was thus included in the disputed tract.

The Ohio Company was formed in 1748, by a number of Virginians and Londoners, two brothers of George Washington taking conspicuous parts in the movement; Thomas Lee was especially active. When the surveys were begun, the Governor of Canada entered vigorous protests, and indicated his displeasure by a prompt line of posts from Erie to Pittsburgh, named respectively, Presque Isle, Le Bœuf, Vedango, Kittaning and Du Quesne. The latter was begun by the English, captured by the French, and by them completed.

The first English settlement of which we can find traces was a block-house at Piqua, about the year 1752. It was attacked, and a bitter struggle ensued, resulting in the death of fourteen of the assailants. Those within the garrison suffered severely, many being burned, and the remainder captured and dispatched to Canada.

In 1753, the French and Indian war actively began. It did not extend beyond the American continent until 1756, when the home governments took an interest in its progress beyond encouraging their respective colonists to pursue the war-path to a direful finale for their adversaries. For four years, the French captured and conquered, spreading terror wherever they went, and they followed every Englishman that set his foot on Ohio soil to the death. We may state that these people had not retained their civilized habits, and

constant association with savages had embued them with barbarous methods of warfare which were sickening and revolting to the English, and to which they could not resort. It is highly probable that French success was vastly brought about by these means, together with the assistance of their Indian allies. In 1758, when the English hope was almost exterminated, the elder Pitt being placed at the head of the administration, a new and energetic system was inaugurated, wise measures instituted, and military science triumphed over savage cunning and French intrigue. The first brilliant English achievement was the conquest of Canada. When the home governments interfered, the war assumed the character of a French and English conflict, regardless of Indian right, yet the tribes continued to participate in the carnage.

A certain Christian, Frederick Post, a Moravian missionary, located upon the Muskingum, near Beavertown. Heckewelder consented to become his associate. The Indians receiving them kindly, under conditions that Post should serve as tutor, this missionary began clearing a field for the purpose of planting corn for sustenance. This did not accord with Indian logic. They had stipulated that he teach and he was planting corn, which to them was a signal of the coming of other whites, the building of a fort and encroachments upon the Indians. They referred to the French priests, who were in good physical condition, did not till land, but were in charge of the Great Spirit who provided for them, a conclusive proof to them that when divine work was acceptable to the Great Spirit, priests were somehow sustained by other than the plans which disturbed their great hunting-grounds. However, they allowed him a small space, and he remained with them, preaching and teaching during the summer of 1762, when, accompanied by one of the principal chiefs, he returned to Lancaster, Penn., where a treaty was concluded. On his return to his post, he was met by Heckewelder, who imparted the tidings that friendly Indians had warned him that the war was about to sweep over their section, and destruction awaited them if they remained. The mission was accordingly abandoned. This failure was not so bitter as the English effort to sustain their trading-post in 1749, on the Great Miami, afterward called Laramie's store. It pursued a feeble existence until 1752, when a French raid upon the Twigtwees and English colonists proved fatal.

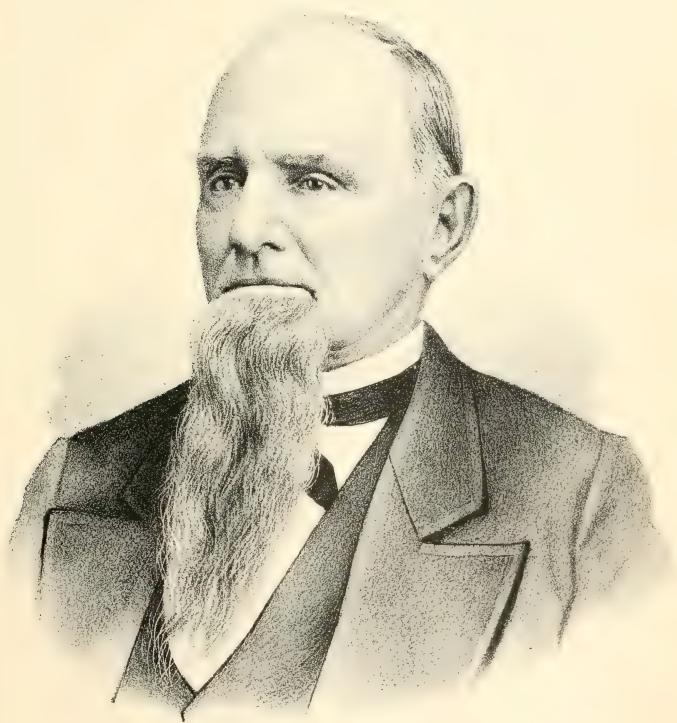
A European treaty now excluded the French from any rights to make treaties with the Indians, and the English, in their flush of victory after Pitt's succession, assumed the authority over Indians and lands. The savages did not accept the situation with anything resembling the gentle spirit of resignation, and the Ottawa chief, Pontiac, led the several tribes into a general war against the intruders. It was no longer French and English, but Indian and English, the former being instigated and assisted many times by the French, now desperate and unscrupulous in a mad spirit for revenge.

The intention of the Indians was to drive the whites east of the mountains, destroying their numerous strongholds in Pennsylvania and Virginia, if they

failed in their hope of utterly exterminating them. Pontiac had effected a consolidation of the tribes ranging from Mackinaw to North Carolina, thus being enabled to swoop down upon all the settlements simultaneously. A deadly beginning was made in the Ohio Valley, and only two or three English traders escaped out of the one hundred and twenty located in that vicinity. The forts at Presque Isle, St. Joseph and Mackinaw, were captured amid scenes of slaughter too terrible to perpetuate in description. The years 1763 and 1764 were literally drenched in human carnage and anguish. Ohio was a great field of crime, murder, pain and horror. The expeditions of Bradstreet and Bouquet crushed the war in 1764, and Pontiac with his Ottawas removed to the Maumee and settled. English settlement now progressed with great rapidity, but this was destined to be disturbed in 1774, by the action of Lord Dunmore, who led an expedition against the tribes of the Ohio country, terminated by his treaty on the Scioto plains. At this period, the colonists were not in strict harmony with England, and the spirit of revolution was spreading every day.

When Lord Dunmore made his treaty, the affirmation was made and gained ground that he, being a thorough loyalist, had compromised under such terms as held the Indians British allies against the settlers. Directly following this treaty, was the deliberate murder of a number of Indians, near Wheeling, including the family of the great chief, Logan—which inaugurated retaliating atrocities.

In the year 1773, July 4, the first white child was born within the present limits of Ohio, and was christened John L. Roth, son of a Moravian missionary. All the settlers of these Moravian towns on the Muskingum were made prisoners in September of the same year. Heckwelder was transported to Detroit, but English tyranny failed to find any evidence against him or his collaborators, and they were reluctantly released, and returned to their families in Sandusky. Poverty added to their sufferings, and in the forlorn hope of finding a remnant of their property at the old settlements, which might assist in mitigating their necessities, they wearily went thitherward. They began gathering their grain, but the Wyandots attacked them, and many lives were lost. Frontiersmen had also grown jealous of them, and a body of about ninety marched out together, for the fiendish purpose of pillaging, slaughtering and laying waste all Moravian towns and posts. With the wily insidiousness of savages, they went about their diabolical plan. The Moravians were cordial and bade this band welcome, when they reached their towns in the guise of friendship. Williamson, the leader, and the gleaners, were called from the fields, and only fifteen out of the marauding band of ninety were in favor of even sparing the lives of these hapless men, women and children. Forty men, twenty-two women and thirty-four children were then cruelly and heartlessly murdered, their sufferings laughed to scorn, and the last sound that fell on their



Charles W Foster

ears was exultant derision. Succeeding this tragic event was the expedition against the Indian towns upon the Sandusky. The hostile Indians had been making frequent incursions upon the settlements of Western Pennsylvania and Virginia, destroying both life and property. There seemed to be no bounds to their bloody work, and it became necessary, for the peace and safety of the settlers, to take some measures to prevent their outrages. Accordingly, in May, 1782, Gen. William Irvine, who was then commander of the Western Military Department, with headquarters at Fort Pitt, called a council of the officers of his department to meet at Fort Pitt. At this meeting it was decided to form and equip a body of men, and make an expedition into the Indian country. Upper Sandusky, then the rendezvous of the hostile Wyandots, Delawares, Shawanese and Mingoes, was to be the point of attack.

Col. William Crawford led the expedition, which counted 480 men. Warning had in some manner reached the towns, and the troops found them deserted. But the Indians were incensed, and their wrath had not driven them to hiding-places, but to a preparation to meet their foes. They fought desperately, and Crawford's troops were defeated and scattered, many being captured, and among them Col. Crawford himself. It is hardly probable that Crawford could justly expect much mercy at the hands of his captors. Accounts state that Crawford implored the aid of Girty, and at last secured a promise to use his power to obtain the Colonel's pardon. However, this was of no avail, and it is doubtful whether Girty was disposed to intercede. The prisoners were tortured and put to death, and Crawford's agonies were protracted as long as possible. Dr. Knight managed to disable the Indian who had him in charge, and made his escape to the settlements, where he related the result of the expedition and the tortures of the captured.

On October 27, 1784, a treaty was concluded at Fort Stanwix, with the sachems and warriors of the Mohawks, Onondagas, Senecas, Cayugas, Oneidas and Tuscaroras, and the Six Nations then ceded to the Colonial Government all claims to the country west of a line defined by the western boundary to the Ohio—thus rendering the Indian claim to a large portion of Ohio lands practically extinct.

Although the French and Indian war was a series of heart-rending events, it was a serious and remarkable school of discipline for the untrained troops which soon engaged in the Revolutionary struggle. On the fields of Ohio, many valuable officers, who earned distinction in the war of independence, learned their first lessons in intrepid valor.

During the Revolution, the colonial troops were engaged east of the mountains, and western settlements and frontier people were left alone to defend themselves and their property against encroachments and attacks.

The Indian tribes again became belligerent, and united with the English against the "Americans." The latter held a line of posts along the Upper Ohio, while the British were stationed in the old French strongholds on the lakes and the Mississippi. The unscrupulous whites and Indians ranged at random between this boundary and the Cuyahoga, thence southerly to the Ohio,

thus including the Scioto and Miami Valleys. Southeastern Ohio constituted "the neutral ground."

Gen. Clarke's expedition, although chiefly confined to Indiana and Illinois, greatly influenced the settlement of Ohio. His exploits and the resolution of his troops were chiefly instrumental in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, and insuring its possession by the United States during the Revolution. The British had been emphatic, in the Paris treaty, at the time of the settlement of the French and English difficulties, in demanding the Ohio River as the northern boundary of the United States. The American Commissioners relied upon Gen. Clarke's valor and energy in holding the country west of the Alleghanies, which he had conquered, and the British Commissioners were compelled to give their consent, under civil and military measures. In 1783, by the treaty of Paris, at the close of the Revolutionary war, the English relinquished all rights to the fertile territory between the Alleghanies and the Mississippi, and the United States held undisputed possession.

January 10, 1786, Gens. Rufus Putnam and Benjamin Tupper circulated a pamphlet, proposing the formation of a company for the purpose of settling the Ohio lands, and soliciting the attention and consideration of all those desiring a future home and prosperity. A meeting was also called, to assemble during the following February, and select delegates to represent each county in Massachusetts. These dignitaries should convene during the month of March, at the "Bunch of Grapes" tavern, in Boston, for the purpose of definitely forming the association, and adopting such measures as would benefit all directly interested. The meeting and "convention" followed, and the subscription books were opened. One million dollars, chiefly represented by Continental certificates, was the price of the land. The shares were valued at \$1,000 each, and there was a division of a thousand shares. The first payment was to be \$10 per share, this money to be set aside for such expenses as might accrue. A year's interest was to be devoted to the establishment of the settlement, and those families who were unable to incur the expense of moving were to be assisted. Those who purchased shares to the number of twenty were entitled to a representation by an agent, who was permitted to vote for Directors. This plan matured and was acted upon during the following year. It may be that the action of Connecticut, in ceding her territorial claims to the General Government, with few exceptions, greatly encouraged this new undertaking. That tract was, until recently, designated the "Western Reserve"—an extent 170 miles from the western boundary of Pennsylvania, and parallel thereto, being reserved.

On October 27, 1787, a contract was made between the Board of the Treasury, for the United States, and Manasseh Cutler and Winthrop Sargent, agents for the Directors of the New England Ohio Company, for the purchase of a tract of land, bounded by the Ohio, and from the mouth of the Scioto to the intersection of the western boundary of the seventh townships, then surveying; thence by said boundary to the northern boundary of the tenth township from

the Ohio; thence, by a due west line, to the Scioto; thence, by the Scioto, to the beginning.

However fertile and attractive Ohio was known to have been, settlement did not gain rapidly after the close of the war with England, although the United States has gained her freedom. It was more than six years after Cornwallis laid down his sword, before a white settlement was formed on the *Ohio* side of the river. The French and Indian war had incited the English to be jealous of her colonial conquests, and mistrusting their loyalty, they had, so soon as the French claims were annulled, taken measures to crush all colonial claims also, and a royal proclamation rescinded all colonial land grants and charters, holding all the country west of the sources of the Atlantic rivers under the protection and sovereignty of the king of Great Britain, for the use of the Indians. All white persons were forbidden to remain or settle within the prescribed limits. Parliament then attached this tract to Quebec, and the English Government felt assured that the thirteen colonies were restricted and held secure east of the Alleghanies.

The result of the war between the colonies and England did not constitute an Indian treaty. Although England signed over her title and right, the savages held the land and ignored all white agreements, one way or the other. Whenever an attempt at settlement was undertaken, Indian depredations proved disastrous. The tribes were encouraged by the English fur traders, and the English commandant at Detroit incited them to destroy all Americans who attempted to usurp the rights of red men.

Added to this serious difficulty was the unsettled debate regarding State claims, which rendered a title precarious. A treaty, signed at Fort McIntosh, previous to the war, and authenticated, shows that during the conflict the Delawares and Wyandots occupied the Indian and British frontier, on the southern shore of Lake Erie, from the Cuyahoga to the Maumee, and from the lake to the sources of its tributaries. Later, these two tribes ceded to the United States "the neutral ground," by warranty deed, and by quit-claim, the territory south and west of the described tract, set apart for their use.

By special measures, the grant of Congress in the matter of the Ohio Company extended to nearly 5,000,000 acres, valued at \$3,500,000. The original Ohio Company obtained 1,500,000 acres, the remaining being reserved by individuals, for private speculation.

The same year, Congress appointed Arthur St. Clair, Governor, and Winthrop Sargent, Secretary, of the Territory.

Fort Harmar had previously been built, at the mouth of the Muskingum, and in 1788, a New England colony attempted the "Muskingum settlement," on the opposite side, which was afterward named *Marietta*. In July, 1788, the Territorial officers were received in this village, and there established the first form of civil government, as set forth in the Ordinance of 1787. Three United States Judges were appointed, and Courts of Common Pleas, Probate and Justice were established.

If the stormy times were supposed to be of the past, that composure was rudely broken by the utter disregard of the Shawnee and other Indian tribes, who soon induced the Delawares and Wyandots to repudiate their consent in the matter of settlement. The miseries of frontier horrors were repeated. The British commandant at Detroit instigated many of these hostilities, yet the American Government took honorable action in assuring the English representative that American military preparations in the West was not an expedition against Detroit, or other British possessions, although the possession of Detroit by that nation was in direct opposition to the treaty of 1783. Gov. St. Clair, to avert the direful consequences of a border war, dispatched a Frenchman, Gamine, to the principal Indian towns of the Wabash and Maumee countries, to request them to meet the United States agents, and make a compromise for the benefit of both parties, at the same time reiterating the desire of the General Government to adhere to the Fort Harmar treaty. The Miamis, Shawnees, Ottawas, Kickapoos and Delawares received this representative kindly, but declined the wampum sent by the Governor, and deferred giving an answer until they had considered the subject with the "father at Detroit."

Blue Jacket, chief of the Shawnees, informed the Frenchman that the Indians doubted the sincerity of the Americans. The new settlement on the Ohio was a proof that the whites intended to crowd further and further, until the Indians were again and again robbed of their just right. He then emphatically asserted that unless the north side of the river was kept free from these inroads there could be no terms of peace with the Shawnees, and many other tribes.

Blue Jacket was unusually intelligent and sagacious, and expressed himself eloquently. He was persistent in his determination to engage in the war of extermination, should the white settlements continue north of the Ohio.

These overtures were continued, but they failed in producing any arrangement that permitted the whites to locate north of the Ohio.

Congress called upon Kentucky and Pennsylvania to lend the aid of their militia. Gen. Harmar was instructed to destroy the Miami villages at the head of the Maumee. Late in the fall of 1790, he executed this order.

The Indians had stored a large quantity of provisions, in expectation of a campaign, and this dependence was devastated. Without authority, and with undue carelessness, he divided his army and attempted to achieve other victories. He more than lost what he had gained. Two raids upon the Wabash Indians, thereafter, proved successful, but the campaign under Gov. St. Clair was not calculated to establish peace or obtain power, and was deemed but little less than a failure.

The year 1792 was a series of skirmishes, so far as a settlement was concerned, but 1793 succeeded well enough to convene a meeting of United States Commissioners and representatives of the hostile tribes, at the rapids of the Maumee. It is highly probable that a satisfactory treaty might have been arranged, had it not been for the intervention and malicious influence of the

British Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Col. McKee, his assistant Capt. Elliott, and the notorious Capt. Simon Girty, who instigated the savages to deeds more horrible than their own barbarisms.

It was evident that a severe struggle must ensue, and Capt. Wayne, in 1792, appointed to the command of the Western army, was called upon to conduct the campaign. He exhibited his wisdom in the beginning, by preparing his men in military discipline and fully equipping them before marching to meet a savage foe in a wilderness. Various causes detained the army, and it was not until the fall of 1793, that the force marched from Fort Washington (Cincinnati) to begin the battle.

It was already late in the season, and, before any progress had been made, the army went into winter quarters at Greenville, on a branch of the Big Miami.

In the mean time, the Ohio Company had not matured its practical "settlement plan," although a generous grant had been obtained. In 1792, they received a clear title to 750,000 acres of land, for which the full price had previously been paid, in Continental currency. Congress set aside 214,285 acres as army bounties, and 100,000 acres to actual settlers. The two latter appropriations joined that of the Ohio Company.

There had been numerous conventions, discussions and other fruitless attempts to somehow form a plan for the government of the Northwest Territory, but it was not until July 13, 1787, that an ordinance was passed, and that was the result of Dr. Cutler's efforts. Every State sustained its measures.

This ordinance was the foundation of the constitution of the future State of Ohio, and indeed, permeates the entire Northwestern creed.

ORDINANCE OF 1787.—No. 32.

AN ORDINANCE FOR THE GOVERNMENT OF THE TERRITORY OF THE UNITED STATES, NORTHWEST OF THE OHIO RIVER.

Be it ordained by the United States in Congress assembled, That the said Territory, for the purpose of government, be one district; subject, however, to be divided into two districts, as future circumstances may, in the opinion of Congress, make it expedient.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the estates of both resident and non-resident proprietors in the said Territory, dying intestate, shall descend to and be distributed among their children and the descendants of a deceased child, in equal parts; the descendants of a deceased child or grandchild to take the share of their deceased parent in equal parts among them. And when there shall be no children or descendants, then in equal parts to the next of kin in equal degree; and among collaterals, the children of a deceased brother or sister of the intestate shall have, in equal parts among them, their deceased parent's share; and there shall in no case be a distribution between kindred of the whole and half blood, saving in all cases to the widow of intestate, her third part of the real estate, for life, and one-third part of the personal estate; and this law relative to descents and dower, shall remain in full force until altered by the Legislature of the district. And until the Governor and Judges shall adopt laws as hereinafter mentioned, estates in said Territory may be devised or bequeathed by wills in writing, signed and sealed by him or her in whom the estate may be (being of full age), and attested by three witnesses; and real estate may be conveyed by lease and release, or bargain and sale, signed and sealed, and delivered by the person (being in full age) in whom the estate may be, and attested

by two witnesses, provided such wills be duly proved, and such conveyances be acknowledged, or the execution thereof duly proved and be recorded within one year after proper magistrates, courts and registers shall be appointed for that purpose. And personal property may be transferred by delivery, saving, however, to the French and Canadian inhabitants and other settlers of the Kaskaskias, St. Vincent's and the neighboring villages, who have heretofore professed themselves citizens of Virginia, their laws and customs now in force among them, relative to the descent and conveyance of property.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That there shall be appointed from time to time, by Congress, a Governor whose commission shall continue in force for a term of three years, unless sooner revoked by Congress. He shall reside in the district and have a freehold estate therein, of a thousand acres of land while in the exercise of his office.

There shall be appointed from time to time by Congress, a Secretary whose commission shall continue in force for two years, unless sooner revoked. He shall reside in the district, and shall have a freehold estate therein in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of his office. It shall be his duty to keep and preserve the acts and laws passed by the Legislature, and the public records of the district, and the proceedings of the Governor in his executive department, and transmit authentic copies of such acts and proceedings every six months, to the Secretary of Congress. There shall also be appointed a court to consist of three Judges, any two of whom to form a court, who shall have a common law jurisdiction and shall reside in the district and have each therein a freehold estate in 500 acres of land, while in the exercise of their office, and their commissions shall continue in force during good behavior.

The Governor and Judges, or a majority of them, shall adopt and publish in the district such laws of the original States, criminal and civil, as may be necessary and best suited to the circumstances of the district, and report them to Congress from time to time, which laws shall be in force in the district until the organization of the General Assembly therein, unless disapproved by Congress. But afterward, the Legislature shall have authority to alter them, as they shall think fit.

The Governor, for the time being, shall be commander-in-chief of the militia, appoint and commission all officers in the same, below the rank of general officers. All general officers shall be appointed and commissioned by Congress.

Previous to the organization of the General Assembly, the Governor shall appoint such magistrates and other civil officers in each county or township, as he shall find necessary for the preservation of the peace and good order in the same. After the General Assembly shall be organized, the powers and duties of magistrates and other civil officers shall be regulated and defined by the said Assembly, but all magistrates and other civil officers not herein otherwise directed, shall, during the continuance of this temporary government, be appointed by the Governor.

For the prevention of crimes and injuries, the laws to be adopted or made shall have force in all parts of the district, and for the execution of process, criminal or civil, the Governor shall make proper divisions thereof, and he shall proceed from time to time as circumstances may require, to lay out the parts of the district in which the Indian titles shall have been extinguished, into counties and townships, subject, however, to such alterations as may thereafter be made by the Legislature. So soon as there shall be 5,000 free male inhabitants of full age in the district, upon giving proof thereof to the Governor, they shall receive authority with time and place, to elect representatives from their counties or townships, to represent them in the General Assembly. *Provided,* That for every 500 free male inhabitants, there shall be one representative, and so on progressively with the number of free male inhabitants, shall the right of representation increase, until the number of representatives shall amount to twenty-five. After which, the number shall be regulated by the Legislature. *Provided,* That no person be eligible or qualified to act as a representative unless he shall have been a citizen of one of the United States three years, and be a resident in the district, or unless he shall have resided in the district three years, and in either case, shall likewise hold in his own right in fee simple 200 acres of land within the same.

Provided, Also, that a freehold in 50 acres of land in the district, having been a citizen of one of the States, and being a resident in the district, or the like freehold and two years' residence in the district, shall be necessary to qualify a man as an elector of a representative.

The representatives thus elected, shall serve for the term of two years. And in case of the death of a representative or removal from office, the Governor shall issue a writ to the county or township for which he was a member, to elect another in his stead, to serve for the residue of the term.

The General Assembly or Legislature shall consist of the Governor, Legislative Council, and a House of Representatives. The Legislative Council shall consist of five members, to continue in office five years, unless sooner removed by Congress; any three of whom to be a quorum. And the members of the Council shall be nominated and appointed in the following manner, to wit:

As soon as representatives shall be elected, the Governor shall appoint a time and place for them to meet together, and when met, they shall nominate ten persons, residents in the district, and each person in a freehold in 500 acres of land, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission as aforesaid. And whenever a vacancy shall happen in the Council by death or removal from office, the House of Representatives shall nominate two persons, qualified as aforesaid, for each vacancy, and return their names to Congress, one of whom Congress shall appoint and commission for the residue of the term. And every five years, four months at least before the expiration of the time of service of the members of the Council, the said House shall nominate ten persons qualified as aforesaid, and return their names to Congress, five of whom Congress shall appoint and commission to serve as members of the Council five years, unless sooner removed. And the Governor, Legislative Council and House of Representatives shall have authority to make laws in all cases, for the good government of the district, not repugnant to the principles and articles in this Ordinance, established and declared.

And all bills having passed by a majority in the House, and by a majority in the Council, shall be referred to the Governor for his assent. But no bill or legislative act whatever, shall be of any force without his assent. The Governor shall have power to convene, prorogue and dissolve the General Assembly, when in his opinion it shall be expedient.

The Governor, Judges, Legislative Council, Secretary, and such other officers as Congress shall appoint in the district, shall take an oath or affirmation of fidelity and of office. The Governor before the President of Congress, and all other officers before the Governor.

As soon as a Legislature shall be formed in the district, the Council and House assembled in one room, shall have authority by joint ballot to elect a delegate to Congress, who shall have a seat in Congress, with a right of debating, but not of voting, during this temporary government.

And for extending the fundamental principles of civil and religious liberty, which forms the basis whereon these republics, their laws and constitutions, are created; to fix and establish those principles as the basis of all laws, constitutions and governments, which forever hereafter shall be formed in said Territory. To provide for the establishment of States, and permanent governments therein, and for their admission to a share in the Federal Council on an equal footing with the original States, at as early periods as may be consistent with the general interest.

It is hereby ordained and declared by the authority aforesaid, That the following articles shall be considered as articles of compact between the original States and the people, and States in said Territory, and forever remain unaltered unless by common consent, to wit:

ARTICLE II. The inhabitants of said Territory shall always be entitled to the benefits of the writ of *habeas corpus*, and of the trial by jury; of a proportionate representation, of the people in the Legislature, and of judicial procedure according to the course of common law. All persons shall be bailable, except for capital offenses, where the proof shall be evident or the presumption great. All fines shall be moderate, and no cruel or unreasonable punishment shall be inflicted. No man shall be deprived of his liberty or property, but by the judgment of his peers or the law of the land. And should the public exigencies make it necessary for the common preservation, to take any person's property, or to demand his particular services, full compensation

shall be made for the same. And in the just preservation of rights and property, it is understood and declared that no law ought ever to be made or have force in the said Territory, that shall in any manner whatever interfere with or effect private contracts or engagements *bona fide* and without fraud, previously formed.

ART. III. Religion, morality and knowledge being necessary to good government and the happiness of mankind, schools and the means of education shall forever be encouraged. The utmost good faith shall always be observed toward the Indians; their lands and property shall never be taken from them without their consent; and in their property, rights and liberty they shall never be invaded or disturbed, unless in just and lawful wars authorized by Congress. But laws founded in justice and humanity, shall from time to time be made for preventing wrongs being done to them, and for preserving peace and friendship with them.

ART. IV. The said Territory and the States which may be formed therein, shall ever remain a part of the confederacy of the United States of America, subject to the articles of confederation, and to such alterations therein as shall be constitutionally made, and to all the acts and ordinances of the United States in Congress assembled conformable thereto. The inhabitants and settlers in said Territory shall be subject to pay a part of the federal debts contracted or to be contracted, and a proportional part of the expenses of the Government, to be apportioned on them by Congress, according to the same common rule and measure by which apportionments thereof shall be made on the other States, and the taxes for paying their proportion shall be laid and levied by the authority and directions of the Legislature of the district or districts or new States, within the time agreed upon by the United States in Congress assembled. The Legislatures of those districts or new States, shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the soil by the United States in Congress assembled, nor with any regulations Congress may find necessary for securing the title in such soil to the *bona-fide* purchasers. No tax shall be imposed on lands the property of the United States, and in no case, shall non-residents be taxed higher than residents. The navigable waters leading into the Mississippi and St Lawrence, and the carrying places between the same, shall be common highways, and forever free as well to the inhabitants of the said Territory as to the citizens of the United States and those of any other States that may be admitted into the confederacy, without any tax, impost or duty therefor.

ART. V. There shall be formed in said Territory not less than three, nor more than five, States, and the boundaries of the States, as soon as Virginia shall alter her act of cession and consent to the same, shall become fixed and established as follows, to wit: The western State in the said Territory shall be bounded by the Mississippi, the Ohio, the Wabash Rivers; a direct line drawn from the Wabash and Post St. Vincent, due north to the Territorial line between the United States and Canada; and by the said Territorial line to the Lake of the Woods and Mississippi. The middle State shall be bounded by the said direct line, the Wabash from Post St. Vincent to the Ohio, by the Ohio, by a direct line drawn due north from the mouth of the Great Miami to the said Territorial line. The eastern State shall be bounded by the last-mentioned direct line, the Ohio, Pennsylvania and said territorial line. *Provided*, however, and it is further understood and declared, that the boundaries of those three States shall be subject so far to be altered, that, if Congress shall hereafter find it expedient, they shall have authority to form one or two States in that part of the said Territory which lies north of an east and west line drawn through the southerly bend or extreme of Lake Michigan. And whenever any of the said States shall have 60,000 free inhabitants therein, such State shall be admitted by its delegates into the Congress of the United States on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, and shall be at liberty to form a permanent constitution and State government. *Provided*, The constitution and government so to be formed, shall be represented, and in conformity to the principles contained in these articles; and so far as it can be consistent with the general interest of the confederacy, such admission shall be allowed at an earlier period, and when there may be a less number of free inhabitants than 60,000.

ART. VI. There shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude in the said Territory, otherwise than in the punishment of crimes whereof the party shall have been duly convicted. *Provided always*, That any person escaping into the same from whom labor or service is lawfully

claimed in one of the original States, each fugitive may be lawfully claimed and conveyed to the person claiming his or her labor or services as aforesaid.

Be it ordained by the authority aforesaid, That the resolutions of the 23d of April, 1784, relative to the subject of this ordinance, be and the same are hereby repealed and declared null and void.

COMMENT BY S. P. CHASE 1833.

It would be difficult to find a more comprehensive review of the foundations of our system of laws than is given in the "Preliminary Sketch of the History of Ohio," by this distinguished representative of the bench and the bar of America. The work is now out of print, and is not easily obtained; besides, its great author has passed away; so these extracts are made more with a view of preserving *old* historical literature, than of introducing new; furthermore, the masses of the people have never had convenient access to the volumes, which, for the most part, have been in the hands of professional men only. The publication of the work first brought its compiler before the public, and marked the beginning of that career which, during its course, shaped the financial system of our country, and ended upon the Supreme Bench of the nation.

"By the ordinance of 1785, Congress had executed in part the great national trust confided to it, by providing for the disposal of the public lands for the common good, and by prescribing the manner and terms of sale. By that of 1787, provision was made for successive forms of Territorial government, adapted to successive steps of advancement in the settlement of the Western country. It comprehended an intelligible system of law on the descent and conveyance of real property, and the transfer of personal goods. It also contained five articles of compact between the original States, and the people and States of the Territory, establishing certain great fundamental principles of governmental duty and private right, as the basis of all future constitutions and legislation, unalterable and indestructible, except by that final and common ruin, which, as it has overtaken all former systems of human polity, may yet overwhelm our American union. Never, probably, in the history of the world, did a measure of legislation so accurately fulfill, and yet so mightily exceed the anticipations of the legislators. The ordinance has been well described, as having been a pillar of cloud by day and of fire by night, in the settlement and government of the Northwestern States. When the settlers went into the wilderness, they found the law already there. It was impressed upon the soil itself, while it yet bore up nothing but the forest. The purchaser of land became, by that act, a party to the compact, and bound by its perpetual covenants, so far as its conditions did not conflict with the terms of the cessions of the States.

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This remarkable instrument was the last gift of the Congress of the old confederation to the country, and it was a fit consummation of their glorious

labors. At the time of its promulgation, the Federal Constitution was under discussion in the convention; and in a few months, upon the organization of the new national government, that Congress was dissolved, never again to re-assemble. Some, and indeed most of the principles established by the articles of compact are to be found in the plan of 1784, and in the various English and American bills of rights. Others, however, and these not the least important, are original. Of this number are the clauses in relation to contracts, to slavery and to Indians. On the whole, these articles contain what they profess to contain, the true theory of American liberty. The great principles promulgated by it are wholly and purely American. They are indeed the genuine principles of freedom, unadulterated by that compromise with circumstances, the effects of which are visible in the constitution and history of the Union.

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The first form of civil government, provided by the ordinance, was now formally established within the Territory. Under this form, the people had no concern in the business of government. The Governor and Judges derived their appointments at first from Congress, and after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, from the President. The commission of the former officer was for the term of three years, unless sooner revoked; those of the latter were during good behavior. It was required that the Governor should reside within the Territory, and possess a freehold estate there, in one thousand acres of land. He had authority to appoint all officers of militia, below the rank of Generals, and all magistrates and civil officers, except the Judges and the Secretary of the Territory; to establish convenient divisions of the whole district for the execution of progress, to lay out those parts to which the Indian titles might be extinguished into counties and townships. The Judges, or any two of them, constituted a court with common law jurisdiction. It was necessary that each Judge should possess a freehold estate in the territory of five hundred acres. The whole legislative power which, however, extended only to the adoption of such laws of the original States as might be suited to the circumstances of the country, was vested in the Governor and Judges. The laws adopted were to continue in force, unless disapproved by Congress, until repealed by the Legislature, which was afterward to be organized. It was the duty of the Secretary to preserve all acts and laws, public records and executive proceedings, and to transmit authentic copies to the Secretary of Congress every six months.

Such was the first government devised for the Northwestern Territory. It is obvious that its character, as beneficent or oppressive, depended entirely upon the temper and disposition of those who administrated it. All power, legislative, judicial and executive, was concentrated in the Governor and Judges, and in its exercise they were responsible only to the distant Federal head. The expenses of the Government were defrayed in part by the United States, but were principally drawn from the pockets of the people in the shape of fees.

This temporary system, however unfriendly as it seems to liberty, was, perhaps, so established upon sufficient reasons. The Federal Constitution had not then been adopted, and there were strong apprehensions that the people of the Territory might not be disposed to organize States and apply for admission into the Union. It was, therefore, a matter of policy so to frame the Territorial system as to create some strong motives to draw them into the Union, as States, in due time.

The first acts of Territorial legislation were passed at Marietta, then the only American settlement northwest of the Ohio. The Governor and Judges did not strictly confine themselves within the limits of their legislative authority, as prescribed by the ordinance. When they could not find laws of the original States suited to the condition of the country, they supplied the want by enactments of their own. The earliest laws, from 1788 to 1795, were all thus enacted. The laws of 1788 provided for the organization of the militia; for the establishment of inferior courts; for the punishment of crimes, and for the limitations of actions; prescribed the duties of ministerial officers; regulated marriages, and appointed oaths of office. That the Governor and Judges in the enactment of these laws, exceeded their authority, without the slightest disposition to abuse it, may be inferred from the fact that except two, which had been previously repealed, they were all confirmed by the first Territorial Legislature.

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At this period there was no seat of government, properly called. The Governor resided at Cincinnati, but laws were passed whenever they seemed to be needed, and promulgated at any place where the Territorial legislators happened to be assembled. Before the year of 1795, no laws were, strictly speaking, adopted. Most of them were framed by the Governor and Judges to answer particular public ends; while in the enactment of others, including all the laws of 1792, the Secretary of the Territory discharged, under the authority of an act of Congress, the functions of the Governor. The earliest laws, as has been already stated, were published at Marietta. Of the remainder, a few were published at Vincennes, and the rest at Cincinnati.

In the year 1789, the first Congress passed an act recognizing the binding force of the ordinance of 1787, and adapting its provisions to the Federal Constitution. This act provided that the communications directed in the ordinance to be made to Congress or its officers, by the Governor, should thenceforth be made to the President, and that the authority to appoint with the consent of the Senate, and commission officers, before that time appointed and commissioned by Congress, should likewise be vested in that officer. It also gave the Territorial Secretary the power already mentioned, of acting in certain cases, in the place of the Governor. In 1792, Congress passed another act giving to the Governor and Judges authority to repeal, at their discretion, the laws by

them made ; and enabling a single Judge of the general court, in the absence of his brethren, to hold the terms.

At this time the Judges appointed by the National Executive constituted the Supreme Court of the Territory. They were commissioned during good behavior ; and their judicial jurisdiction extended over the whole region north-west of the Ohio. The court, thus constituted, was fixed at no certain place, and its process, civil and criminal, was returnable wheresoever it might be in the Territory. Inferior to this court were the County Courts of Common Pleas, and the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace. The former consisted of any number of Judges, not less than three nor more than seven, and had a general common-law jurisdiction, concurrent, in the respective counties, with that of the Supreme Court ; the latter consisted of a number of Justices for each county, to be determined by the Governor, who were required to hold three terms in every year, and had a limited criminal jurisdiction. Single Judges of the Common Pleas, and single Justices of the Quarter Sessions were also clothed with certain civil and criminal powers to be exercised out of court. Besides these courts, each county had a Judge of Probate, clothed with the ordinary jurisdiction of a Probate Court.

Such was the original constitution of courts and distribution of judicial power in the Northwestern Territory. The expenses of the system were defrayed in part by the National Government, and in part by assessments upon the counties, but principally by fees, which were payable to every officer concerned in the administration of justice, from the Judges of the General Court downward.

In 1795 the Governor and Judges undertook to revise the Territorial laws, and to establish a complete system of statutory jurisprudence, by adoptions from the laws of the original States, in strict conformity to the provisions of the ordinance. For this purpose they assembled at Cincinnati in June, and continued in session until the latter part of August. The judiciary system underwent some changes. The General Court was fixed at Cincinnati and Marietta, and a Circuit Court was established with power to try in the several counties, issues in fact depending before the superior tribunal, where alone causes could be finally decided. Orphans' Courts, too, were established, with jurisdiction analogous to but more extensive than that of a Judge of Probate. Laws were also adopted to regulate judgments and executions, for limitation of actions, for the distribution of intestate estates, and for many other general purposes. Finally, as if with a view to create some great reservoir, from which, whatever principles and powers had been omitted in the particular acts, might be drawn according to the exigency of circumstances, the Governor and Judges adopted a law, providing that the common law of England and all general statutes in aid of the common law, prior to the fourth year of James I, should be in full force within the Territory. The law thus adopted was an act of the Virginia Legislature, passed before the Declaration of Independence, when Virginia was

yet a British colony, and at the time of its adoption had been repealed so far as it related to the English statutes.

The other laws of 1795 were principally derived from the statute book of Pennsylvania. The system thus adopted was not without many imperfections and blemishes, but it may be doubted whether any colony, at so early a period after its first establishment, ever had one so good.

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And how gratifying is the retrospect, how cheering the prospect which even this sketch, brief and partial as it is, presents! On a surface covered less than half a century ago by the trees of the primeval forest, a State has grown up from Colonial infancy to freedom, independence and strength. But thirty years have elapsed since that State, with hardly sixty thousand inhabitants, was admitted into the American Union. Of the twenty-four States which form that Union, she is now the fourth in respect to population. In other respects her rank is even higher. Already her resources have been adequate, not only to the expense of government and instruction, but to the construction of long lines of canals. Her enterprise has realized the startling prediction of the poet, who, in 1787, when Ohio was yet a wilderness, foretold the future connection of the Hudson with the Ohio.

And these results are attributable mainly to her institutions. The spirit of the ordinance of 1787 pervades them all. Who can estimate the benefits which have flowed from the interdiction by that instrument of slavery and of legislative interference with private contracts? One consequence is, that the soil of Ohio bears up none but freemen; another, that a stern and honorable regard to private rights and public morals characterizes her legislation. There is hardly a page in the statute book of which her sons need be ashamed. The great doctrine of equal rights is everywhere recognized in her constitution and her laws. Almost every father of a family in this State has a freehold interest in the soil, but this interest is not necessary to entitle him to a voice in the concerns of government. Every man may vote; every man is eligible to any office. And this unlimited extension of the elective franchise, so far from producing any evil, has ever constituted a safe and sufficient check upon injurious legislation. Other causes of her prosperity may be found in her fertile soil, in her felicitous position, and especially in her connection with the union of the States. All these springs of growth and advancement are permanent, and upon a most gratifying prospect of the future. They promise an advance in population, wealth, intelligence and moral worth as permanent as the existence of the State itself. They promise to the future citizens of Ohio the blessings of good government, wise legislation and universal instruction. More than all, they are pledges that in all future, as in all past circumstances, Ohio will cleave fast to the national constitution and the national Union, and that her growing energies will on no occasion, be more willingly or powerfully put forth, than in the support and maintenance of both in unimpaired vigor and strength."

INFLUENCE OF THE ORDINANCE OF 1787.

The passage of this ordinance, since known as the "Ordinance of 1787," was immediately followed by an application to the Government, by John Cleves Symmes, of New Jersey, in behalf of the country, between the Miamis, and a contract was concluded the following year. The Ohio Company were exceedingly energetic in inaugurating settlements. Gen. Putman, with a party of forty-seven men, set out on an exploring expedition, accompanied by six boat builders. On the 1st of January, 1788, twenty-six surveyors followed, from Hartford, Conn. They arrived in Ohio on the 7th of April, 1788, and their active energy founded the permanent beginning of this great Western State. When we review the dangerous experiments that have been made, in this land west of the Alleghanies, the horrors which had overwhelmed every attempt, we can faintly realize the stalwart courage that sent these men on their way, and sustained them in their pioneer hardships. With characteristic vigor, they began their little town. Enthusiastic and happy, they did not rest from their toilsome march over the old Indian roads, but kept busily at work to establish an oasis in this wide expanse of wilderness, before they should take necessary ease to recuperate their strength.

The wise men met on the 2d of May, and the little town was named Marietta. Situated as it was, in the midst of danger, they had used precaution to build and equip a fortified square, which was designated Campus Martius; Square No. 19 was Capitolium, and Square No. 61 was Cecelia, and the main street was Sacra Via.

Marietta was especially fortunate in her actual "first families." Ten of the forty-eight men had received a thorough college education; the remaining were individuals of sterling merit, honorable, and several had already attained reputations for superior excellence of abilities. Patriotic and brave, the settlement certainly possessed a foundation that promised well for the future. The following 4th of July was an auspicious event, and the Hon. James M. Varnum was the eloquent orator of the occasion.

The opening of the court, on the 2d of September, was a solemn ceremonial, the High Sheriff leading with drawn sword, followed by citizens, with an escort of officers from Fort Harmar, the members of the bar, the Governor and Clergymen, the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas—Gen. Rufus Putman and Benjamin Tupper—all these constituted an imposing spectacle, as they progressed over a path which had been cut through the forest to Campus Martius Hall, the edifice of law and order.

The Judges took their seats, a prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Cutler, and immediately the Sheriff, Col. Ebenezer Sprout, proclaimed the response, and the court of impartial justice was convened.

This ceremonial was, perhaps, made all the more impressive by the presence of several powerful Indian chiefs, who had journeyed to Marietta for the purpose of making a treaty.

The settlement now increased rapidly, new cabins were erected constantly. On the 17th of December, a society event occurred, in the form of a grand ball, fifteen ladies being present.

John Cleves Symmes had contracted for 2,000,000 acres of land, and succeeded in obtaining his grant, but circumstances prevented him from meeting his part of the obligations, and the specification was reduced to 1,000,000. After vain attempt to make his payments, a settlement was finally effected for 248,540 acres, and Symmes was prepared to dispose of clear titles to new-comers. In 1788, a town was established within the boundaries of his grant, at the mouth of the little Miami, known as Columbia, and in the early part of 1787 another was formed opposite the mouth of the Licking River, by name Losantiville, analyzed by a frontier scholar—*ville*, the town; *anti*, opposite to; *os*, the mouth of; *L*, Licking.

Judge Symmes had projected building his main town at North Bend. This plan was frustrated by reason of Ensign Luce—who had been commissioned by Gen. Harmar to erect a fort—deciding that North Bend was not suitable for the purpose. He selected Losantiville for the purpose, and Fort Washington was the result. In 1790, Gov. St. Clair was called to inspect the settlement, and proceeded to organize Hamilton County, at the same time calling the town *Cincinnati*.

It will be remembered that Connecticut ceded most of her western lands to General Government, retaining, however, a minor portion. As the settlements began to increase on the "Virginia Reserve" and between the Scioto and Miami Rivers, all those holding claims were not disposed to part with them, while others were anxious to secure grants for the purpose of speculation, rather than the advancement of civilization. The Scioto Company was a questionable adherent of the Ohio Company, and began operations, which resulted well, whatever their purpose may have been.

Gen. Putnam cleared the land and directed the building of 100 dwellings and six block-houses. During 1791, the colony arrived, consisting of 500 persons. Only ten of these were tillers of the soil. Viscount Malartie ventured into the wilderness, but instead of settling, joined Gen. St. Clair's army, and was ultimately his aid-de-camp. Indian conquests were not to his taste, and he soon returned to France. This new colony was essentially French, and its location was Gallia County. The name "Gallipolis" was selected.

These settlers, being unaccustomed to severe toil, and disinclined to learn its hard lesson, soon became demoralized, through deprivation and absolute want. Congress came to their aid with a land grant of 24,000 acres, but few of them cared to enter claims, and soon all traces of the old town were lost, and its inhabitants scattered.

Gen. St. Clair having become unpopular, through repeated failures in Indian campaigns, and Gen. Anthony Wayne having wintered at Fort Washington, the spring of 1793 was opened by a march of the army, well disciplined and led by "Mad Anthony," on a campaign that must crush the rapidly increasing depredations of the Indians, notwithstanding which these new settlements had been made. All winter, Gen. Wayne had dispatched scouts, spies and hardy frontiersmen on errands of discovery, and his plans were, therefore, practically matured. His army cut its way through the forests, gathering horses, provisions, etc., as they marched, and finally came nearly up to the enemy before discovery. They again returned to Fort Washington, as the Commander-in-Chief, under the order of the Executive, had proclaimed inaction until the Northern or British Commissioners and Indians should convene and discuss the situation and prospects. Gen. Wayne, meantime, drilled his men at "Hobson's Choice," a place near Fort Washington.

The Commissioners came from Detroit, and assembled at Capt. Matthew Elliot's house, at the mouth of the Detroit River.

A meeting was called at Sandusky, and twenty Indian representatives were present, to argue the grounds of a treaty. Simon Girty acted as interpreter, and has been vehemently accused of unfaithfulness in this trust, since he did not advocate the adjustment of matters on any grounds. The Indians reiterated their rights and wrongs, and offered to receive the half of the purchase money, provided the actual settlers would accept it as the price of the land, move away, and leave the original owners the proud possessors of their lands. The Government would then expend less money than they would have done in a full Indian purchase, or a long and cruel war. This being out of the question and rejected, a decided specification was made that the Ohio boundary was to be obliterated, and a new one adopted, that encompassed a mere fraction of territory. This was also rejected. The Indians indignantly bade the Americans to go back to their father, and they would return to their tribes.

The council was terminated in confusion. It is highly probable that some settlement might have been made, had it not been for English influence which instigated the savages, in the hope of ultimately making conquests for themselves. The commander at Detroit evinced great uneasiness whenever there was a shadow of an opportunity for a peaceful understanding.

On Christmas Day, 1793, a detachment of the army encamped on the identical ground made memorable by St. Clair's horrible defeat. A reward was offered for every human skull that was found, and 600 were gathered. The bones of the victims were removed from the spot where they built Fort Recovery. This point was left in charge of Alexander Gibson.

Early in the year 1794, Lord Dorchester addressed the Commissioners in behalf of the English. Even at this time, Gen. Wayne, to avoid the terrors of a great war, again made overtures of peace, dispatching Freeman, Trueman and Hardin, all initiated in savage tactics, on errands of mercy—and the three men

were inhumanly murdered. The English went so far as to order Gov. Simcoe to erect a fort, in April, 1794, on the Rapids of the Maumee, thus rousing the Indians by a bold proof that they had espoused their cause. In May, the Spanish, who were ever jealous of colonial encroachments, were willing to aid in a general raid against the Americans.

In June, a scouting party from Fort Recovery, fell into an Indian ambush and suffered severely, their foes following them to the very entrance. The siege continued for two days. It was plainly evident that white men augmented the Indian force; ounce balls and buck-shot surely came from their rifles. Again, the Indians immediately began a search beneath the logs where pieces of artillery were hidden during the great battle of St. Clair, but fortunately, Fort Recovery had the use of them and they accomplished much.

On July 26, Scott joined Wayne at Greenville, with 1,600 mounted Kentuckians, and on the 28th, the legion took up its line of deadly march. Halting at Girty's Town, they built Fort Mary's, later on Fort Adams. Throwing the enemy off their guard by feints and counter-marching, the troops surprised the Indians, and without the slightest resistance took possession of their villages at the confluence of the Auglaize and Maumee. They found provision in abundance, and tarried a week building Fort Defiance.

Again Gen. Wayne would have made terms of peace, on the principle of the Government to arrest bloodshed, but the Indians were rendered cruelly intent on war by an addition of a body of British militia from Detroit, and by regulars stationed at a fort they had built on the left bank of the river, below the rapids, called Fort Miami. The "Fallen Timber" ground was selected as the field for a battle by the savages, in the expectation that the trees cast down by a tornado and there remaining, would seriously impede American progress.

August 15th, Wayne marched down the river, and at Roche de Boeuf, erected a fortification for their stores and luggage, naming it "Fort Deposit." On the 20th, the American army began the attack. Maj. Price and Maj. Gen. Scott were heroic in their assistance, and after a sharp, deadly conflict, the enemy was routed, fleeing in confusion, and leaving their dead and wounded strewn thickly over the field. The savages were pressed to the front always, and when the carnage was painful, the British troops not engaged looked on coolly from the fort and offered no assistance, aiding their own, however, when possible. Gen. Wayne being an ardent soldier, was apt to forget his position, and impetuously place himself constantly in danger. Lieut. Harrison is reported to have requested the General not to forget to give him field orders, in his own participation in the battle, and to have received the reply that *the standing order was always to charge bayonets.*

Notwithstanding the treaty of 1783, and the fact that the British were trespassing, they encroached upon the Ohio soil, and essayed to vindicate their action by discarding American claims and recognizing the Indian rights, whereby they might seek their own colonization and make treaties.

Maj. Campbell was in command at Fort Miami, and when he saw the savages being cut down almost mercilessly, he not only refrained from offering aid, but when, in their desperate retreat, they attempted to enter the fort for protection, he ordered the doors closed in their faces.

On the following day, Campbell sent a message to Wayne, demanding a reason for hostile action, adding that Great Britain was not now at war with the United States. He received a characteristic reply.

During the Revolution, Detroit was an important British point, and the Maumee was its outlet. Therefore, the English clung tenaciously to this possession, giving, as it did, the advantage of the great fur trade. The English Government evidently regretted ceding so much of her territory in the West, and were searching for an excuse to quarrel and attempt to regain at least a part of what they had lost. Their policy was to sustain the bitter hatred between the Indians and the Americans.

The settlement of the Maumee Valley had been rapid, but the very name was an agony of remembrance of frightful massacres and atrocities. Col. McKee, the British Indian agent, and his assistant, Capt. Elliott, were from Pennsylvania, but being Tories, they had assimilated with the Indians. They joined the Shawnee tribe and married Indian wives, and made their fortunes thereby, through British appointments to secure the savage interests. The Indians were directly served by McKee and Elliott, with ammunition and supplies, during the Wayne conflict.

Several skirmishes ensued, but severe weather approaching, the troops moved for quarters, and on the 14th day of September, they attacked the Miami villages, captured them with provisions and stores, and erected a fort, leaving it in charge of Lieut. Col. Hamtramck. With cheers and rifle-shooting, this post was named *Fort Wayne*. The main army marched into Greenville and went into winter quarters.

Wayne had achieved a brilliant victory, but his success did not overcome his practical reasoning, and he was unwilling to subject his men to a severe winter's campaign unless necessity was peremptory.

Gov. Simcoe, Col. McKee and a few of the most savage Indian chiefs attempted to rally the Indians for a new attack. Gov. Simcoe, of Detroit, was aware that the mounted volunteers under Wayne had been allowed to return home, and that the term of service of a portion of the "Legion" was about to expire.

The British and Indians held a conference, but the latter were weary with fighting for the glory of the Great Father at Detroit, and did not enter into the plan. The winter proved most poverty stricken to them, the English failing to supply them, and their crops and sustenance having been destroyed by Wayne. They were then fully prepared to listen to the faintest signal from Wayne to conciliate affairs, and the Wyandots and Delawares were the first to confer with him on the subject. Their position was exposed and they had suffered severely.

They soon influenced other tribes to consider the question. As a mass, they were convinced of their inability to overcome the Americans, and had become impatient and disgusted with the duplicity of their British friends, who had not hesitated to sacrifice them in every instance, and who deserted them in their hour of distress. United, they sued for peace. Terms were made, and about the 1st of August, the famous Greenville treaty was ratified and established, and the old Indian war in Ohio terminated.

The Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Chippewas, Ottawas, Pottawatomies, Miamis, Eel Rivers, Weas, Kickapoos, Piankeshaws and Kaskaskias were thus conciliated. The old Indian boundary line, settled upon at the Fort McIntosh treaty, was retained, and the southwestern line was prolonged from old Fort Recovery, southwest of the Ohio River.

"The general boundary lines between the lands of the United States and the lands of the said Indian tribes shall begin at the mouth of the Cuyahoga River, and thence run up the same to the portage between that and the Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum; thence down that branch to the crossing-place above Fort Laurens; thence westerly to a fork of that branch of the Great Miami River (running into the Ohio), at or near which fork stood Laramie's store—Mary's River, which is a branch of the Miami that runs into Lake Erie; thence a westerly course to Fort Recovery, which stands on a branch of the Wabash; thence southwesterly on a direct line to the Ohio, so as to intersect that river opposite the mouth of the Kentucky or Cuttawa River."

This boundary line has, ever since this memorable treaty, been a prominent landmark, and may now be traced as the southern boundary line of Stark, Ashland, Richland and Marion Counties, and the northern line, in part, of Tuscarawas and Knox. Old Fort Recovery was located in Mercer, near the Indiana line. Laramie's store was in Shelby.

Within the Indian Reservation, the United States held sixteen distinct sections of land, for the purpose of military posts, so arranged that the Government had full right of way north and west.

The "Joy treaty" between England and the United States was ratified early in 1796, and the British were obliged to vacate Detroit and Fort Miami, and recall the fact that they had no claim or right to either points. Gen. Wayne received them, and accompanied by Gov. St. Clair, proceeded to Detroit. Here the latter laid out a county, calling it Wayne, and designated Detroit as its seat of justice. This was the fifth county in the Northwest Territory, north of the Ohio River. Washington County, with Marietta as a seat of justice, was first established; next Hamilton, with Cincinnati as a county seat. Wayne County was organized in 1796, and included about twenty-six of the present counties, in the northwest part of the State, covering about a quarter of its area, besides parts of Indiana and Michigan.

In other parts of the State, the population was rapidly increasing. In May, 1795, the Legislature authorized a committee to institute measures for the

disposal of their Western lands. The Virginia and Connecticut Reservations required some action on the part of Government, inasmuch as ceding a portion and re-selling had in a measure disturbed free titles. Fifty-six persons negotiated and purchased lands, receiving quit-claim titles and entire rights. They re-sold to John Morgan and John Caldwell and Jonathan Bruce, in trust. Thus 3,000,000 acres were prepared for settlement. Upon the quit-claim deeds of these representatives, the full title of lands included within the old Western Reserve rests.

Judge Symmes began his active operations in 1796, and by the close of 1797 all lands east of the Cuyahoga were laid out in townships, five miles square. The agent of the Connecticut Land Company was Gen. Moses Cleveland, and in his honor the leading city in the Reserve was named. Some townships were retained for private sale, and others were disposed of by lottery, in 1798.

Wayne's treaty led to the formation of Dayton, and the peopling of that section. A difficulty arose regarding the original Symmes grant and its modification. Symmes had sold land titles, in good faith, beyond his vested power, and Congress was now called upon to adjust these claims and titles. Seventeen days after the Wayne or Greenville treaty, St. Clair, Wilkinson, Dayton and Ludlow contracted with Symmes for seven and eight ranges, between the Mad and Little Miami Rivers. November 4, 1795, Mr. Ludlow laid out Dayton.

During the years 1790 and 1795, the Governor and Supreme Judges of the Northwest Territory had published sixty-four statutes. Thirty-four of these were ratified at Cincinnati, for the purpose of forming a complete statutory. It was termed the "Maxwell Code."

Mr. Nathaniel Massie founded a town on the Scioto, which was called Chillicothe. The Iroquois treaty had previously invited settlement, and embryo towns had begun as early as 1769, under the protection of the Connecticut Company. A land company was organized in Hartford, Conn., in 1795, sending out forty-three surveyors to divide the townships of that part of the Western Reserve, east of the Cuyahoga, five miles square. The first resident of the town of Cleveland was Mr. Job Stiles and family, and Mrs. Stiles was the mother of the first white child born on the Reserve. Some other parts of the territory progressed more rapidly in population.

Along the Muskingum, Scioto and Miami, towns began to spring up, which might perhaps better be termed farming settlements.

Cincinnati was increasing, and in 1796, had reached 100 cabins, 15 frame houses and 600 persons, with prospects for a firm future.

The Virginia Military Land District was between the Little Miami and Scioto, and was rapidly increasing in population.

Mr. Massie was unceasing in his efforts to advance the West, and laid out Manchester, offering inducements that could not fail to attract settlers.

Ebenezer Zane procured a grant in consideration of opening a bridle path from the Ohio River at Wheeling, over the country via Chillicothe, to Limestone,

in Kentucky. The year following, the United States mail was taken over this route.

The comparatively tranquil condition of the country and the inducements it had to offer encouraged a rapid settlement of the Territory. A prominent feature of the early growth of Ohio was the general prevalence of reliable, staunch principle. The people were of the good colonial stock.

In 1800, Chillicothe was denominated the seat of the Territorial government, and the first stone edifice in the State was begun in this town, soon after this appointment. About this time, a serious difficulty suddenly occurred to those individuals who had taken lands on the Western Reserve of Connecticut. That Eastern power had, it is true, ceded a part of her claim to the General Government, and had stipulated for the sale of certain other tracts. At the same time, the State had not signed away her jurisdiction over some sections of her claim, and those unfortunate people in and about Dayton found themselves without any government upon which they might depend in a case of emergency. The matter was, accordingly, presented to the Territorial government, which interceded with the Eastern State, and, sanctioned by the Assembly at Congress, Connecticut relinquished her jurisdiction in 1800.

Cleveland was an important point, and was growing in the mean time. However, it had suffered exceedingly from the ravages of fever and ague. For a period of two months, there was not an individual, but a boy thirteen years of age, able to procure food for the others. Flour was out of all rational consideration, and the meal upon which they lived was pounded by hand. In 1799, Williams and Myatt erected a grist-mill at the falls, near Newbury.

A startling agitation occurred in 1801, which in these days would cause but a ripple in the political sea, but happening during a time when legislative dignity and state authority were regarded with reverential awe, it created the most intense feeling. Great indignation was openly expressed.

The Governor and several legislators felt that they had been insulted in the performance of their respective duties, at Chillicothe, while the Assembly was in session in 1801. No measures being taken by the authorities at the capital to protect the Executive, a law was passed removing the seat of government to Cincinnati.

This circumstance led to a general consideration of the advantages of a State government, and a popular desire was expressed for a change in this respect. Gov. St. Clair had fallen into disfavor through his failure as a military leader and his failures in the Indian campaigns, and from his assuming powers which were not vested in him, especially the subdivision of counties. He was also identified with the Federal party, which was not popular in Ohio. The opposition was strong in the Assembly, but was in the minority in the House of Representatives. The boundary question was agitated at the same time. The intention was to thus effect the limits of Ohio that a State government would necessarily have to be postponed. Against this measure, Tiffin, Worthington,

Langham, Darlington, Massie, Dunlavy and Morrow strenuously objected. After considerable discussion, Thomas Worthington obtained leave of absence from the session, and journeyed to Washington in behalf of a State government. It was obvious that the Territory, under the ordinance, was not entitled to a change. Massie suggested the feasibility of appointing a committee to address Congress on the subject. This the House refused to pass.

An effort was then made to take a census, but any action on this subject was postponed until the next session.

During all this ineffectual struggle, Worthington was doing his best in Washington, and succeeded so well that on March 4, a report was made to the House in favor of the State government. This report was made on a basis that the census, in 1800, summed up over 45,000 for Ohio.

April 30, Congress passed a law carrying into effect the views expressed on this subject. A convention met on November 1. Its members were generally Jeffersonian in their views. Gov. St. Clair proposed to address them as their chief executive magistrate. Several members resolutely opposed this action, insisting upon a vote, which, through courtesy and not a sense of right, resulted in permitting him to address them. He advised the postponement of the State government until the original eastern portion of the State was sufficiently populated to demand this right. Only one, out of thirty-three, voted to sustain the Governor in these views.

The convention agreed to the views of Congress. November 29, the agreement was ratified and signed, as was the constitution of the State of Ohio. The General Assembly was ordered to convene the first Tuesday of March, 1803.

This was carried into effect. A constitution was framed for the new State, adhering to the Ordinance of 1787. The rights and duties of citizens were plainly set forth, and general business was transacted. The new State constitution was signed by :

Edward Tiffin, President and Representative from Ross County.

Adams County—Joseph Darlington, Israel Donalson, Thomas Vinker.

Belmont County—James Caldwell and Elijah Woods.

Clermont County—Philip Gatch and James Sargent.

Fairfield County—Henry Abrams and Emanuel Carpenter.

Hamilton County—John W. Brown, Charles Willing Byrd, Francis Dunlavy, William Goforth, John Gitchel, Jeremiah Morrow, John Paul, John Riley, John Smith and John Wilson.

Jefferson County—Rudolph Blair, George Humphry, John Milligan, Nathan Updegraff and Bezaleel Wells.

Ross County—Michael Baldwin, James Grubb, Nathaniel Massie and F. Worthington.

Washington County—Ephraim Cutler, Benjamin Ives Gilman, John McIntyre and Rufus Putnam.

Thomas Scott, Secretary.

The first Legislature of the State, under the new constitution, created eight new counties, viz., Gallia, Scioto, Franklin, Columbiana, Butler, Warren, Greene and Montgomery.

The first State officers were : Michael Baldwin, Speaker of the House ; Nathaniel Massie, President of the Senate ; William Creighton, Secretary of State ; Col. Thomas Gibson, Auditor ; William McFarland, Treasurer ; Return J. Meigs, Jr., Samuel Huntington and William Sprigg, Judges of the Supreme Court ; Francis Dunlavy, Willis Silliman and Calvin Pease, Judges of the District Court.

The General Assembly held a second session in December, at which time the militia law was revised, also giving aliens equal proprietary rights with native citizens. The revenue system was modified and improved. Acts authorizing the incorporation of townships were passed, and for the establishment of counties. Furthermore, Jacob White, Jeremiah Morrow and William Ludlow were authorized to locate a township for collegiate purposes, according to previous specified terms of Congress. The Symmes grant and the college specification collided materially, but the irregularity of the former was not to create any inconvenience for the latter. Mr. Symmes had in good faith marked off this township, but circumstances preventing the perfection of his plans, that lapsed with the others, and the original township was now entered by settlers.

Accordingly, thirty-six sections, west of the Great Miami, were selected, and are now held by the Miami University.

Gov. St. Clair, notwithstanding his unpopularity, was re-appointed.

Ohio was under a system of government which guaranteed the best improvements ; her Legislature being composed of her best statesmen, and the laws passed having the general interest of the people embodied in them.

A bill was passed, appropriating the net proceeds of the land lying within said State, sold by Congress after the 20th day of June, 1802, after deducting all expenses incident to the same, to be applied to the laying-out of roads, leading from the navigable waters emptying into the Atlantic to the Ohio, to the said State, and through the same ; such roads to be laid out under the authority of Congress, with the consent of the several States through which the road shall pass. In conformity with these provisions, steps were taken, in 1805, which resulted in the making of the Cumberland or National road.

Burr, at this time, began an organization for the ostensible purpose of making a settlement on the Wachita, but his party being armed and his plans not being frankly disclosed, an investigation proved that his real design was a mutinous revolt against Governmental powers, and to gratify his ambition by founding his own kingdom in Mexico, and defeating the Spanish. If success crowned his efforts, his ultimate victory was to rupture the Union by forcing the Western States to withdraw from their allegiance. By gaining an influence over the noble but misguided Blennerhasset, he established his headquarters on his island in the Ohio. The history of Burr's expedition is already well known.

The final capture by Gov. Tiffin, of ten boats loaded with stores, on the Muskingum, and four near Marietta, decided the fate of this scheme, and Burr was finally arrested and put on trial May 22, 1807.

The advancement of the settlement of the State was in no manner impeded, and towns sprang up, farms were laid out, and all other improvements inaugurated which tended to a permanent prosperity.

In 1808, Tecumseh left Greenville to join the Prophet on the banks of the Tippecanoe, a tributary of the Upper Wabash, on a tract of land granted herein by the Pottawatomies.

The Indians were virtually by treaty allowed but a small proportion of land within the boundaries of the State, and were maintaining peaceful attitudes toward the whites, with exceptional border depredations, which were settled by mutual understanding.

Although the United States had gained independence, and was treating with England as with other foreign powers, the British persisted in violating the national rights of the United States, impressing American seamen into the British service, seizing American vessels engaged with France in trade, and otherwise violating the rights of an independent nation, at peace with the British power.

The mission upon which Henry was sent by the British, to create disturbance between the States, and thus broken, to weaken the strength of the General Government, added fuel to the fire, and united indignation cried for war.

British agents again bargained with the Indians of the Wabash and Maumee Valleys, desiring them to inaugurate another war upon the western sections and to make a desperate attack upon the settlements south of the lakes. The British agent at Malden negotiated in rifles, powder, ball, merchandise, lead, blankets and shirts. The Indians were inspired again with the hope that the whites would be driven back, and that all the country north of the Ohio would again revert to them.

The Canadians in league with the English, gave the savages unlimited quantities of whisky, which naturally aroused their fierce natures to acts of violence and blood. It is highly probable that the use of liquor was the main cause of the deterioration of the best traits of the Indian character, after the Revolution. Again, many unscrupulous men upon the frontier did not hesitate to commit the most merciless crimes against the Indians, such was the prejudice against them, and the courts invariably failed to indict them for these atrocities. This error on the part of the Americans served to influence the savages against them.

At this time, the seats of justice were distant over a hundred miles each from the other, uninhabited tracts frequently extending between them which were absolute wildernesses. The routes were in many cases difficult and circuitous.

As early as 1808, there was a mail communication for the people on the Lower Maumee, many days elapsing between the arrivals and departures of

the same, however. Horace Gunn was the carrier. Benoni Adams brought the news from Cleveland to the same point, his trip requiring a fortnight. It must be remembered that this journey was mostly made on foot. The Black Swamp could not be traversed in any other manner.

THE WAR OF 1812.

The war of 1812 can be called a continuation of the Revolution, with all justice. Although rumors had reached Ohio, that active preparations were being made for general action, no official tidings had been sent to Hull, commander-in-chief of the Western forces.

The Secretary of War, instead of sending a special messenger directly to Hull, communicated with the post adjacent, depending upon a continuation of the news from that point. At the same time, advices were sent the British post at Malden and Detroit. Hull sent out a packet with official papers, stores, etc., the day previous to that on which the official intelligence arrived that an open rupture existed between the two powers, and this was of course captured.

The Western forces marched to Detroit and crossed over to Sandwich, preparatory to attacking Malden, a post most favorable for the transportation of stores, troops, etc. which was therefore considered valuable.

Peter Minard first gave the news to the settlers of the Maumee. He had heard from a Delaware chief, who assured him a general massacre was to take place in the valley. Maj. Spafford paid no heed to this "idle fear," until a few days thereafter a messenger came to his quarters, reporting a band of fifty Pottawatomies on the march to join the hostile tribes near Malden. They had plundered and burned Monclova, and had nearly reached the rapids.

The Major, with his family and settlers, immediately launched a barge on the river and were able to reach old Fort Miami just as the savages reached Maumee City. They could plainly witness the flames that devoured their old homes. They kept on their way in their miserable craft, until they reached Milan, where they learned that the entire country was in danger.

Although the Indians were defeated in the battle of Tippecanoe in the fall of 1811, they plotted vigorously with the English for the invasion of Ohio.

Gen. William Hull marched from the southwestern part of the State directly north, crossing the counties of Champaign, Logan, Hardin, Hancock and Wood, establishing military posts along the route and cutting a way through the wilderness of the unsettled portions. He crossed the Maumee on the 1st of July, and marched to Detroit.

Hull was evidently actuated in his succeeding disgraceful failures by two fears—lack of confidence in the ability of his troops, and the belief that they might desert him in action. He proclaimed freedom, and a necessity of submitting to the Canadians under existing circumstances. He held out inducements to the British regulars to desert their cause and essayed to pacify the savages, but he accomplished nothing beyond jeopardizing the American cause

and disgracing his army. His men became restless. Col. Miller and Col. Cass were delighted when detailed on scouting expeditions, and did not hesitate to attack advancing squads of the enemy. At last, an attack was made on the Niagara frontier, and Hull speedily abandoned his project and collected his forces at Detroit.

Meantime, Col. Proctor had reached Malden, and quickly perceiving the advantage of a post at that point, whereby he could cut off supplies and starve Hull into subjection, he massed his forces about this section, captured Van Horn and his two hundred men, and withstood the attack of Miller, although he gained nothing by so doing. Again Hull displayed his weakness by recalling his forces from further molestations.

Gen. Brock, however, reached Malden on the 13th of August, 1812, and began war preparations.

Gen. Dearborn placed a force on the Niagara frontier, but an armistice was made with the British. Hull dispatched a third party under McArthur, to open communications to the Raisin River.

Gen. Brock appeared at Sandwich and began to erect batteries, which Hull would not allow to be molested. The result was, that on the 26th of August Detroit was surrendered to the enemy, and not a blow had been struck in its defense.

By this dastardly act, 1,400 brave men who had not been permitted to make a single effort to sustain the American cause, were surrendered to 300 English regulars, 400 Canadians and their Indian allies. Gen. Hull was, in consequence of this series of "mistakes," accused of treason and cowardice, and convicted of the latter. By the middle of August, the British had gained the control over most of the Northwestern Territory.

The appointment of William Henry Harrison to the position of commander in chief of the Western forces, was most opportune. He speedily raised a vigorous army, and advanced by three routes to the foot of the rapids.

Gen. Harrison commanded the right wing, and marched by the way of Upper Sandusky, where he located his depot of supplies. Gen. Tupper commanded the center, Fort McArthur, in Hardin County, being his base, while Gen. Winchester marched from Fort Defiance down the Maumee to the foot of the rapids.

A large force of British and Indians moved up the left bank of the Maumee toward Fort Wayne, and Gen. Harrison, to intercept them, marched to the confluence of the Auglaize with the Maumee.

Harrison was aware that the enemy would be also hemmed in by Winchester. The weather was rainy, and the prospects were that a most unfortunate season was to follow the expected engagements. Harrison heard that Winchester had reached Fort Defiance, and that the Indians and British were retreating down the Maumee. He followed, and marched to Winchester's camp, where he arrived in season to quell a mutiny under command of Col. Allen, of the Kentucky troops.

In January, 1813, Winchester had reached the rapids, where he received tidings that Frenchtown was menaced and exposed. Without orders, he sent a party to the rescue, which defeated the enemy. The weather was intensely cold, and the company lay within eighteen miles of Malden, where the enemy was collected in full force, consequently re-enforcements must be dispatched immediately or the town again left to its fate.

Winchester then marched with a force of 259 men, and upon arriving at nightfall, insisted upon remaining on open ground, although warned repeatedly that this would be a most dangerous experiment.

In the morning, he was surprised by the enemy, massed directly before him, with a battery within three hundred yards of his camp, and a shower of bombs, balls and grape-shot falling among his exposed troops, and the yells of Indians reminding him of his fatal error. Lewis, who led the party out in the beginning and had apprehended the danger, bravely defended himself behind garden pickets. Winchester was defeated on the 22d of January, 1813, and the Indians were permitted to massacre the prisoners and the settlers.

Harrison fell back to the foot of the rapids. On the 1st of February, he began the construction of Fort Meigs. On the 27th of April, Proctor and Tecumseh attacked this fort, and laid siege with the full expectation of success. The stipulation was that Gen. Harrison was to be delivered to Tecumseh. While the balls and bombs were making havoc with the fort, the Indians were climbing trees and pouring a galling fire down upon the troops. Gen. Proctor invited Harrison to surrender, which was politely declined, with the assurance that the British General would have the opportunity to distinguish himself as a soldier before such a proceeding was enacted.

Gen. Clay was descending the Maumee with 1,200 Kentuckians in flat boats. Orders went from Harrison that 800 men should land on the left bank, take and spike the British cannon, and then to enter the fort, from which soldiers were to issue to assist the re-enforcements.

Capt. Hamilton was to pilot Gen. Clay to the fort, cutting their way through. All succeeded, Col. Dudley taking the batteries and spiking the cannon. But his men, too much elated by their success, against orders, and against the repeated expostulations of Col. Dudley, insisted on pursuing the Indians. Col. Dudley would not desert them. This act proved their ruin. By a decoy, they were led into a defile which proved an ambush, and the men found themselves surrounded by savages, without means of escape.

A most frightful massacre began, and every man would have fallen had not Tecumseh sternly forbidden the cowardly carnage. One of his principal chiefs ignored this order, and the next instant the great warrior buried his hatchet in his head. The brave Col. Dudley was, however, tomahawked and scalped.

There were no immediate signs that the fort would be surrendered, and the siege was raised on the 9th of May. It was renewed on the 20th of July, and abandoned a few days later. The enemy decided this stronghold was invulnerable.

On the 1st of August, the enemy proceeded to Fort Stevenson, at Lower Sandusky, garrisoned by 150 men under Maj. Croghan. The fort had the use of but one piece of cannon. The enemy with Tecumseh's Indians numbered 3,300 strong, with six pieces of cannon.

Gen. Proctor again tendered the offer to surrender, adding that a refusal would only bring about a useless resistance, and a massacre by the Indians. The reply was, that before the fort went over to the British, not an American would be left to be massacred, as they should hold out to the last man. Proctor opened fire. The first movement was an assault upon the northwest angle of the fort, as if to make a breach and thus carry the works. The commandant strengthened that point by bags of sand, and during the night stealthily placing his one cannon in a concealed position, he filled it with slugs.

The following day, the fire again swept the northwest corner, and, evening approaching, a column of 350 men swept up within twenty yards of the walls. They were met by the musketry, which had little effect, and the ditch was soon filled with men. The next instant the hidden cannon, so placed as to sweep the ditch, suddenly began action, and the surprised assailants quickly recoiled, and the fort was saved, with the loss of only one man.

The next morning, the enemy had disappeared, evidently in haste, as guns, clothing and stores were left behind. They had lost over one hundred and fifty men by this useless attempt. Croghan had previously received orders to evacuate the fort from Gen. Harrison, and his determination to hold the position merited Harrison's reprimand and remand of commission. Such was the severity of military law. However, the rank of Colonel was immediately conferred upon him by the President, for his gallantry. The ladies of Chillicothe presented him with an elegant testimonial in the shape of a sword.

It was decided to make a naval warfare effectual in the recovery of the Northwestern Territory, and accordingly vessel-building began under Commodore Perry's supervision.

The British looked upon this proceeding with derision, fully intending to use these boats for their own purpose. They publicly proclaimed their intention.

By the 1st of August, 1813, Commodore Perry set sail a flotilla, the *Lawrence* and the *Niagara*, of twenty guns each, with smaller vessels following. Some difficulty was encountered in launching the larger vessels, on account of the shallowness of the water.

Perry's first destination was Put-in-Bay, thirty miles from Malden, where the British fleet lay under the guns of the fort. On the 10th of September, the British fleet—exceeding the American by ten guns—under Commodore Barclay, appeared off Put-in-Bay, distant about ten miles. Perry immediately set sail. The wind shifting, the Americans had the advantage.

Perry hoisted his battle-flag and a general preparation was made for the conflict. An ominous silence settled over all as the fleets approached. A bugle sounded on the enemy's ship *Detroit*, and a furious fire was opened upon

the Lawrence. The frightful and desperate battle that ensued is so familiar that it is not necessary for us to repeat its details. It forever remains in history as a prominent, desperate struggle that turned the tide most decisively in favor of the Americans. Hand to hand, for three hours, this furious struggle surged, resulting in a pronounced victory for the Americans.

Commodore Perry immediately requested parole for his severely wounded antagonist, Commodore Barclay. Capt. Elliott was at this engagement highly commended by Perry for his bravery.

Gen. Harrison now made preparations to follow Proctor, and reached Malden on the 27th of September.

Proctor had retreated to Sandwich, and thence Harrison followed him, overtaking the enemy on the 9th of October, on the bank of the Thames. An engagement ensued, which was not particularly marked in its events, but which practically terminated the war in the Northwest.

Tecumseh fell during this battle, and his death disheartened the savages to such an extent that they were willing to make terms of peace. Accordingly a treaty was concluded on the 22d of July, 1814, with the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Senecas and Miamis, the tribes engaged in hostilities.

Again Ohio was able to turn her attention to the improvements within her own boundaries. Weary and disabled though she was, her ambition and energy were unimpaired. The struggle had been severe, but a grand reward had been won, and peace and independence belonged to these sturdy, earnest, pioneers.

In 1815, a town was founded near Fort Meigs, and, in 1816, Gen. John E. Hunt and Judge Robert A. Forsythe located at Maumee.

BANKING.

Up to the year 1817, Ohio had no banking system, and on the 28th of January of that year, the United States Bank opened a branch at Cincinnati, and yet another during the following October at Chillicothe. These branches found a large amount of business to transact, and while being of assistance in various ways to the State, also received a fine revenue themselves. The State therefore resolved upon a tax levy, and, in 1819, the branches were to pay \$50,000 each, and the State Auditor was authorized to issue his warrant for the collection of the same.

The bank branches demurred, but the State was decided, and the banks accordingly filed a bill in chancery, in the United States Circuit Court, setting forth reasons whereby their prayer that Ralph Osborn, State Auditor, should be restrained from making such collection, should be seriously considered.

Osborn being counseled not to appear on the day designated in the writ, an injunction was obtained, with the security given in the shape of bonds from the bank, to the amount of \$100,000. On the 14th of September, the bank sent a commissioner to Columbus, who served upon the Auditor a copy of the petition

for the injunction, and a subpoena to make an appearance before the court on the first Monday in the following January. Osborn submitted both the petition and the injunction to the Secretary of State, with his warrant for collecting the tax. Legally, the matter was somewhat complicated.

The Auditor desired the Secretary of State to take legal advice, and if the papers did not actually amount to an injunction, to give orders for the execution of the warrant.

The decision was that the papers did not equal a valid injunction. The State writ for collection was therefore given over to John L. Harper, with directions to enter the banking-house and demand the payment of the tax. In case of a refusal, the vault was to be entered and a levy made upon the amount required. No violence was to be used, and if force was used to deter the act, the same was to be reported to a proper magistrate and an affidavit made to that fact.

On September 17, Mr. Harper went about his errand, taking with him T. Orr and J. MacCollister. After securing access to the vault, a demand was made for the payment of the tax. This was promptly refused, and a notice given of the granting of the injunction. This was disregarded, and the officer seized \$98,000 in gold, silver and notes. This was placed in charge of the State Treasurer, Mr. H. M. Curry.

The officers were arrested and imprisoned by the United States Circuit Court, and the money returned to the bank. The case was reviewed by the Supreme Court, and the measures of the Circuit Court were sustained. The State, therefore, submitted. In the mean time, the Legislature had prepared and passed a resolution, as follows:

Resolved, by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That in respect to the powers of the Governments of the several States that compose the American Union, and the powers of the Federal Government, this General Assembly do recognize and approve the doctrines asserted by the Legislatures of Kentucky and Virginia in their resolutions of November and December, 1798, and January, 1800, and do consider their principles have been recognized and adopted by a majority of the American people.

Resolved further, That this General Assembly do assert and will maintain by all legal and constitutional means, the rights of States to tax the business and property of any private corporation of trade, incorporated by the Congress of the United States, and located to transact its corporate business within any State.

Resolved further, That the bank of the United States is a private corporation of trade, the capital and business of which may be legally taxed in any State where they may be found.

Resolved further, That the General Assembly do protest against the doctrines that the political rights of the separate States that compose the American Union and their powers as sovereign States, may be settled and determined in the Supreme Court of the United States, so as to conclude and bind them in cases contrived between individuals, and where they are, no one of them, parties direct.

The bank was thus debarred from the aid of State laws in the collection of its dues and in the protection of its rights. An attempt was made to effect a change in the Federal constitution, which would take the case out of the United States Courts. This, however, proved ineffectual.

The banking system in Ohio has, by reason of State surveillance, not been subjected to those whirlwind speculations and questionable failures which have marked many Western States, in the establishment of a firm basis upon which a banking law could be sustained, with mutual benefit to the institution and the people.

THE CANAL SYSTEM.

In the first part of 1817, the Legislature considered a resolution relating to a canal between Lake Erie and the Ohio River. No action was taken and the subject was not again agitated until 1819. Gov. Brown appointed three commissioners in 1820, for the purpose of employing an efficient engineer and such assistants as he deemed necessary, for the purpose of surveying a practical route for this canal. The commissioners were restricted in their actions until Congress should accept a proposition in behalf of the State, for a donation and sale of the public lands lying upon and near the route of the proposed canal. A delay was thus occasioned for two years.

In 1822, the matter was referred to a committee of the House of Representatives. This committee approved and recommended the employment of the engineer. They furthermore added illustrations to prove the feasibility of the project.

James Geddes, a skillful engineer of New York, was in due time appointed to the position and instructed to make the necessary examinations and surveys.

The surveys were made, and estimates given of the expenses, which documents were laid before the Legislature at several sessions.

In 1825, an act was passed providing for the internal improvement of the State by navigable canals. Directly thereafter, the State set vigorously about the work of constructing two canals, one leading from the Ohio to Lake Erie, by way of the valleys of the Scioto and Muskingum, the other from Cincinnati to Dayton.

The first canal-boat from Cincinnati to Dayton, reached her destination in 1829, on the 25th of January. This outlet of communication was extended to Lake Erie, and was completed in 1845. The largest artificial lake now known is on the elevation between the Ohio and the lake, in Mercer County, and supplies the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Canal, about three miles distant, eastwardly. This reservoir is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad.

Two walls of earth, from ten to twenty feet high, were formed, on the east and west, which united with the elevations north and south, surrounded this basin. When the water was admitted, whole farms were submerged, and the "neighbors" complained lest this overflow should tempt miasma. So great was the excitement, that over one hundred and fifty residents of the county united, and with shovels and spades, made a breach in the embankment. Many holding prominent positions in the county were engaged in this work,

and all laid themselves liable to the State laws, which made the despoiling of public works a penitentiary offense.

The matter was taken up by the courts, but a grand jury could not be found in Mercer County to find a bill of indictment.

The officers who had charge of the work, ignored the law requiring the cutting and saving of the timber on lands appropriated, for canal reservoirs. The trees were ruthlessly girdled, and thousands of acres of valuable timber that might have been highly desirable in the building of bridges, etc., were destroyed. However, an adjustment was finally effected, and the work was prosecuted with the entire approbation of the people, who were convinced that convenient transportation was to be desired.

OHIO LAND TRACTS.

After the Indians relinquished all claims against the lands of those States west of the Alleghanies, as they had been obtained by conquest, the United States, as a government, owned the soil. When Ohio was admitted into the Union, a stipulation was made that the fee simple to all the lands within its boundaries, with the exception of those previously sold or granted, should vest in the General Government. At the present writing, but few tracts remain that can be called "public lands." In this, as in other States, tracts are designated by their pioneer signification or the purpose to which they were originally devoted. In Ohio, these tracts are known as :

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|-----------------------------|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Congress Lands. | 8. Symmes' Purchase. | 15. Maumee Road. |
| 2. United States Military. | 9. Refugee Tract. | 16. School Lands. |
| 3. Virginia Military. | 10. French Grant. | 17. College Lands. |
| 4. Western Reserve. | 11. Dohrman's Grant. | 18. Ministerial Lands. |
| 5. Fire Lands. | 12. Zane's Grant. | 19. Moravian Lands. |
| 6. Ohio Company's Purchase. | 13. Canal Lands. | 20. Salt Sections. |
| 7. Donation Tract. | 14. Turnpike Lands. | |

The lands sold by the direct officers of the Government, under the direction of Congress, according to the laws, are known as Congress lands. They are properly surveyed, and laid out in townships six miles square, under the direction of the Government, and the expense incurred settled by Congress. These townships are subdivided into sections, containing 640 acres. One section is reserved, in every township, for educational purposes, to be utilized in any manner approved by the State as being the best to aid the cause for which they are assigned.

The Western Reserve will be remembered as the tract originally belonging to Connecticut. It lies in the northeast quarter of the State. A half-million acres were donated by the old Eastern State, when her claim was in force, to sufferers from fire during the Revolutionary war, which created the name, "fire lands." Many settled here whose homes were destroyed by the British during the war.

It will be remembered, that on account of discoveries by subjects of empires, in the New World, the "Old World" kings laid claim to different portions



Geo. E. Bruce

of the young continent. At that period, European knowledge of American geographical positions and limits was exceedingly meager, which occasioned several wars and more discussions. These Old-World sovereigns also assumed the authority to sell or present tracts of land to their subjects, in those territories they deemed their own.

King Charles II of England granted to his loyal subjects the colony of Connecticut, in 1662, placing with them a charter of right to all lands within certain prescribed boundaries. But these "boundaries" frequently conflicted with those of others, and sometimes extended to the Pacific Ocean, or "South Sea," as it was then termed. Connecticut, by her original charter rights, held all lands between the forty-first and forty-second parallels of north latitude, and from Providence Plantation on the east, to Pacific Ocean on the west, excepting the New York and Pennsylvania colonies. As late as the establishment of the United States as an independent government, those colliding claims frequently engendered confusion and warm discussion between the nation and Connecticut, regarding the original colony claim. This was compromised by the national claims being relinquished in regard to the territorial claim in Ohio, and Connecticut holding the 3,800,000 acres described as the "Western Reservation." The Government held the right of jurisdiction.

In 1796, Congress set aside a certain division of land, to satisfy the claims of officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary war. It includes the 2,500,000 acres between the Greenville treaty line and the Congress and refugee lands, and "VII ranges of townships," on the east, and the Scioto River, west. This constitutes the "Military Tract." The "Virginia Military Tract" lies between the Scioto and Little Miami Rivers, and extends south to the Ohio.

James I, in his authorized charter to the Virginia colony, in the year 1609, made rather visionary boundary lines, sweeping over the continent, west of the Ohio River, "of the north and south breadth of Virginia." Virginia reconciled the matter by relinquishing all her claims northwest of the Ohio River, with the exception of a tract for the purpose of donating the same to her troops of the Revolution—their claims demanding such a return in some section. Unfortunately, this tract was not regularly surveyed, and conflicting "lines" have given rise to litigation ever since that stipulation was made.

The Ohio Company's Purchase has already been described—as has the Symmes Purchase.

The Refugee Tract covers an area of 100,000 acres, extending eastwardly from the Scioto River forty-eight miles, in a strip of country four and one-half miles broad, north to south. *Columbus*, the capital of the State, is situated in the western portion. This land was donated by Congress to those individuals who left the British dominions and rule, during the Revolution, and espoused the American cause.

The French Tract borders on the Ohio River, in the southeastern quarter of Scioto County. It includes 24,000 acres, and was ceded to those French

families that lost their claims at Gallipolis, through invalid titles ; 1,200 acres were added, after the above grant of 1795.

Dohrman's Grant includes a section, six miles square, in the southeastern portion of Tuscarawas County. It was granted to Arnold Henry Dohrman, a Portuguese merchant, as a token of appreciation of the aid and shelter he rendered American cruisers and vessels of war, during the Revolution.

The Moravian Lands were originally grants by the old Continental Congress, in 1787, and confirmed by the act of the Government Congress, in 1796, to the Moravian Brethren, of Bethlehem, Penn., in sacred trust, and for the use of those Indians who embraced Christianity and civilization, desiring to live and settle thereon. These three tracts include 4,000 acres each, and are situated in Tuscarawas County. In 1823, the Indians relinquished their rights to the 12,000 acres in this county, for 24,000 acres, in a territory designated by the United States, together with an annuity of \$400.

Zane's Tracts included a portion of land on the Muskingum, whereon Zanesville was built ; another at the crossing of the Hocking, on which Lancaster is located ; and yet another on the left bank of the Scioto River, opposite Chilli-cothe. These grants were made to Ebenezer Zane, by Congress, in 1796, as a reward for opening a road from Wheeling, Va., to Maysville, Ky. In 1802, Mr. Zane received three additional tracts, one square mile each, in consideration of being captured and held a prisoner, during the Revolutionary war, when a boy, by the Indians. He lived with these people most of his life, securing many benefits for the Americans. These tracts are located in Champaign County.

The Maumee Road Lands extend the length of the road, from the Maumee River, at Perrysburg, to the western limits of the Western Reserve, a distance of forty-six miles—in a strip two miles wide. This includes about 60,000 acres. These lands were ceded by the Indians, at the treaty of Brownstown, in 1808. The original intention of Congress was to mark a highway through this strip, but no definite action was taken until 1823, when the land was ceded to the State of Ohio, under an obligation that the State make and sustain the projected road, within four years after the transfer.

The Turnpike Lands extended over 31,360 acres along the western side of the Columbus & Sandusky Turnpike, in the eastern parts of Seneca, Crawford and Marion Counties. They were designed for the transportation of mail stages, troops and other United States property, free from toll. The grant was made in 1827.

"The Ohio Canal Lands" comprise about 1,000,000 acres, set aside for the purpose of canal construction.

When Ohio was admitted to the Union, a guarantee was given that the State should not tax Government lands until they should have been sold for five years. That the thirty-sixth part of all territory within the State limits should be devoted to educational purposes, for the general benefit of the population. In

order to secure tracts which would prove available, and thus insure returns, they were selected in small lots. No. 16 was designated as the sectional portion, in each township of Congress lands, the Ohio Company's and Symmes Purchases, the United States Military Lands, the Connecticut Reserve, and a number of quarter townships. These school lands were selected by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The college townships are thirty-six miles square. A section, thirty-six miles square, in the center of Jackson County, in the vicinity and containing the Scioto Salt Licks, was also reserved by Congress, together with a quarter-mile township in Delaware County. This swept over 27,040 acres. In 1824, Congress authorized the State to sell these lands. The proceeds were to be devoted to literary requirements, such as might be specified by Congress.

IMPROVEMENTS.

We have heretofore briefly alluded to the canal system of Ohio, which in the beginning caused considerable anxiety to settlers directly in the course of its survey. The Legislature passed the "Internal Improvement by Navigable Canals" act, in 1825, and the work was immediately inaugurated and hastened. The "Ohio Canal" extends from the lake to the Ohio, and the "Miami" connects Cincinnati with Dayton. The latter was completed to Toledo in 1844, a length of 493 miles. Its total cost, including reservoir cutting and feeders, was \$7,500,000. The Ohio Canal was finished in 1833.

During the construction of these canals, the curiosities which have attracted antiquarians and scientists, in the State of Ohio, were found in various places. Relics were discovered that must have belonged to a giant race. Nearly 3,000 graves were found, of the "mound type."

A third canal was begun in 1836, reaching from Walhonding, in Coshocton County, to Roscoe, its length being twenty-five miles, involving an expense of \$610,000. This was completed in 1842. The Hocking Canal, between Carroll, in Fairfield County, and Athens, in Athens County, a distance of fifty-six miles, was also cut, about the same time, at a cost of nearly \$1,000,000.

The Muskingum improvements were also being carried forward. Locks and dams were requisite for the perfection of navigation in this water-course, from Dresden to Marietta, a distance of ninety-one miles. This added an expense of \$1,630,000 to the call for improvement appropriations. To the Miami Canal was added a feeder, known as the Warren County Canal—extending from Franklin to Lebanon, which was not completed, although over \$250,000 were expended in its construction as far as it went.

Railway transportation was a subject which engrossed the attention of those interested in State perpetuity and general prosperity. About the year 1831, the Legislature received applications for railway charters. The first one granted was the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," on June 5, 1832. The "Sandusky, Mansfield & Newark Railroad" obtained a charter in 1836, March 11, followed,

three days thereafter, by the "Cleveland, Columbus & Cincinnati Railroad." The "Little Miami" was begun in 1837. Notwithstanding these chartered rights, but 129 miles were completed in 1847, and in operation. In 1878, the mileage had increased to 6,264. The valuation of the operating roads was estimated the same year, at \$76,113,500. Their taxation summed up \$1,128,116.

No State in the Union has been more zealous in her educational interests than Ohio. Public lands were generously granted by Congress, and the State added her affirmation. However, no practical and effectual system was adopted until 1825.

An act was then passed to tax all real property one-half mill per dollar for the establishment of schools in each township, and the support of the same. An act of 1829, increased the tax to three-fourths of a mill. Trustees of townships were instructed to make divisions and locate convenient school districts. Householdors were to elect three school directors, a clerk and treasurer annually. Privileges and restrictions were enjoined in all cases. The householdors were allowed their discretion, governed accordingly, in imposing taxes for the erection of school buildings. The Courts of the Common Pleas appointed a committee to examine the qualifications of those individuals making application for the position of teachers. The school extended equal privileges to all white children. Those of colored parentage were excluded, and no tax was levied for school purposes upon colored parents. An amendment has admitted the children of colored parents. The system has continued the same, with a few amendments. A State Commissioner of Common Schools is elected every third year, who has general charge of the interests of public schools. A State Board of Examiners, composed of three persons, appointed by the State Commissioner, for two years' term, is authorized to issue life certificates of high qualifications, to such teachers as it may find to possess the requisite scholarship, character, experience and ability. These certificates, signed by the Commissioner, are valid throughout the State. A County Board of Examiners, of three members, is formed in each county. Boards of education, for cities, are made up of one or two members from each ward. City Boards of Examiners are also appointed. Section 4 of the law of 1873, was amended in 1877, which made the territory annexed to an incorporated village, at the option of the voters of the village and tributary section, whether it be included with the village as one school district, or left as two school districts. Section 56 of the law was amended, in its bearing upon cities of 30,000 to 75,000 inhabitants, by limiting to five mills on the dollar of taxable property, the levies in such cities for continuing schools, for purchasing sites for schoolhouses, for leasing, purchasing, erecting and furnishing school houses, and for all school expenses. The public funds are subject to the discretion of voters, and boards are authorized, under instructions, to make the best use of such funds. Taxation is subject to the discretion of the State, certain limits being prescribed.

In 1878, the number of youth of the school age numbered 1,041,963. On the rolls, 740,194 names were recorded. In the year 1878, 23,391 teachers were employed, receiving \$4,956,514.46 for their services.

Ohio not only sustains her public schools on a broad, liberal basis, but she encourages educational pursuits in superior universities and colleges throughout the State. These institutions are not aided by State funds, but are sustained by society influence, added to their self-supporting resources. Ohio also possesses a large number of normal schools, academies, seminaries and business colleges. These are not entitled to the privileges of the school fund. Scientific, professional, theological, legal and medical instructions are in no manner limited in their facilities. Industrial and reformatory schools are especially thorough. Institutions for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, and blind, and feeble-minded, are under the best discipline.

We may add, many female seminaries have been established which are entirely sustained by other than State aid. Ohio has, from its inception, been solid and vigorous in whatever tended toward improvement and enlightenment.

We have also referred to the banking system of this State, as being first established on a basis through a contest between the State and the General Government. Authorities differ regarding the exact date and location of the very first house established in the State for the purpose of transacting banking business. It is highly probable that Marietta is more directly associated with that event than any other town. There are at present over one hundred and sixty-seven national banks, with an aggregate capital of \$27,794,468. It also has eighteen banks of deposit, incorporated under the State banking laws of 1845, representing an aggregate capital of \$539,904. Twenty-three savings banks, incorporated under the State act of 1875, with an aggregate capital of \$1,277,500. Of private banks it has 192, with an aggregate capital of \$5,663,898. The State represents in her banking capital over \$36,275,770. The First National of Cincinnati has a capital stock of over \$1,000,000. The others fall below that sum, their capital diminishing from 10,000 shares of \$100 each. The valuation for taxation is \$850,000—Merchant's National of Cincinnati—to the valuation of a tax of \$5,000 on the First National of Beverly.

BOUNDARY LINES.

We must not omit the subject of the State boundaries. Ohio was especially the field for most animated discussions, relative not only to State limits but county lines and township rights. In 1817, a severe controversy arose, which was settled only after violent demonstrations and Government interference.

In primitive times, the geographical position, extent and surface diversities were but meagerly comprehended. In truth, it may be asserted they could not have been more at variance with actual facts had they been laid out "haphazard." The ordinance of 1787 represented Lake Michigan far north of its real position, and even as late as 1812, its size and location had not been

definitely ascertained. During that year, Amos Spafford addressed a clear, comprehensive letter to the Governor of Ohio, on this subject, relative to the boundary lines of Ohio. Several lines of survey were laid out as the first course, but either Michigan or Ohio expressed disapproval in every case. This culminated in 1835, when the party beginning a "permanent" survey began at the northwest corner of the State, and was attacked by a force of Michigan settlers who sent them away badly routed and beaten. No effort was made to return to the work until the State and various parties had weighed the subject, and finally the interposition of the Government became necessary.

A settlement resulted in Ohio being bounded on the north by Lake Erie and the State of Michigan, on the east by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, on the south by the Ohio River, and on the west by Indiana.

It is situated between the $38^{\circ} 25'$ and 42° north latitude, and $84^{\circ} 50'$ west longitude from Greenwich, or $3^{\circ} 30'$ and $7^{\circ} 50'$ west from Washington. From north to south, it extends over 210 miles, and from east to west 220 miles—comprising 39,964 square miles.

The State is generally higher than the Ohio River. In the southern counties, the surface is greatly diversified by the inequalities produced by the excavating power of the Ohio River and its tributaries. The greater portion of the State was originally covered with timber, although in the central and northwestern sections some prairies were found. The crest or watershed between the waters of Lake Erie and those of the Ohio is less elevated than in New York or Pennsylvania. Sailing upon the Ohio the country appears to be mountainous, bluffs rising to the height of two hundred and fifty to six hundred feet above the valleys. Ascending the tributaries of the Ohio, these precipitous hills gradually lessen until they are resolved into gentle undulations, and toward the sources of the river the land is low and marshy.

Although Ohio has no inland lakes of importance, she possesses a favorable river system, which, aided by her canals, gives her prestige of a convenient water transportation. The lake on her northern boundary, and the Ohio River on her southern limit, afford most convenient outlets by water to important points. Her means of communication and transportation are superior in every respect, and are constantly being increased.

ORGANIZATION OF COUNTIES AND EARLY EVENTS.

Adams County was named in honor of John Adams, second President of the United States. Gov. St. Clair proclaimed it a county on July 10, 1797. The Virginia Military Tract included this section, and the first settlement made **within its boundaries was in this county in 1790–91, between the Scioto and Little Miami, at Manchester, by Gen. Nathaniel Massie.** In this town was held the first court of the county.

West Union, the present county seat, was laid out by the Hon. Thomas Kirker. It occupies the summit of a high ridge. The surface of this county is

hilly and broken, and the eastern part is not fertile. It produces corn, wheat, oats and pork. Beds of iron are found in the eastern part. Its hills are composed of aluminous shale. The barren hills afford a range for cattle and hogs. A sort of vagrant class derive a support by collecting stones, hoop-poles and tanners' barks from these hills.

Ashland County is one of the finest agricultural sections. It was formed February 26, 1846. Wheat comprises its principal crop, although large quantities of oats, corn, potatoes, grass and fruit are raised. Ashland is its county seat, and was laid out by William Montgomery in 1816. It was called Uniontown for several years. Daniel Carter raised the first cabin within the county limits in 1811.

Auglaize County was formed in February, 1848, from Allen and Mercer Counties. Wapakoneta is its county seat.

Allen County was formed from the Indian Territory April 1, 1820. Lima is its county seat.

Ashtabula County was formed June 7, 1807, and was organized January 22, 1811. The surface is level near the lake, while the remainder is undulating. The soil is mostly clay. Very little wheat is raised, but considerable corn and oats. Butter and cheese are the main marketable productions. This was the first county settled on the Western Reserve, and also the earliest in Northern Ohio. On the 4th of July, 1796, the first surveying party arrived at the mouth of Conneaut Creek. Judge James Kingsbury was the first who wintered there with his family. He was the first man to use a sickle in the first wheat-field in the Western Reserve. Their child was the first born on the Western Reserve, and was starved to death. The first regular settlement was at Harpersfield, in 1798.

Jefferson is the county seat. Ashtabula is pleasantly situated on the river, with a fine harbor two and a half miles from the village.

The first church on the Western Reserve was founded at Austinburg in 1801.

Athens County was formed from Washington March 1, 1805. It produces wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. The surface is hilly and broken, with rich bottom lands between. Coal, iron ore and salt add materially to its commercial value. It has the advantage of the canal, as well as other transportation. Athens, its county seat, is situated on the Hocking River. The Ohio University, the first college founded in the State, is located here. We have mentioned the ancient mounds found in this county, heretofore. Yellow pine is abundant in the lower part of the Hocking Valley.

Brown County was formed March 1, 1818, from Adams and Clermont. It produces wheat, corn, rye, oats and pork. The southern part is prolific in grain, while the northern is adapted to grazing purposes. The surface is undulating, with the exception of the Ohio River hills. Over this county Tecumseh once held sway

Georgetown is the county seat, and was laid out in 1819. Ripley is the largest business town in the county.

Belmont County was announced by Gov. St. Clair September 7, 1801. It produces large crops of wheat, oats, corn and tobacco, an annual crop of over 2,000,000 pounds of the latter being the average. It also trades largely in wool and coal. It is a picturesque tract of country, and was one of the pioneers in the early settled portions.

In 1790, Fort Dillie was erected on the west side of the Ohio. Baker's Fort was a mile below the mouth of the Captina. Many desperate Indian battles were fought within the limits of this county, and the famous Indian scout, Lewis Wetzell, roamed over the region.

St. Clairsville is the county seat, situated on the elevation of land, in a fertile district. Capt. Kirkwood and Elizabeth Zane, of historic fame, were early pioneers here.

Butler County was formed in 1803, from Hamilton. It is within the blue limestone formation, and one of the most fertile sections of Ohio. It produces more corn than any other county in the State, besides fine crops of wheat, oats and large quantities of pork. Hamilton, the county seat, is situated on the Great Miami. Its hydraulic works furnish superior water-power. Rossville, on the opposite side of the Miami, is a large mercantile town.

St. Clair passed through this county on his Indian campaigns in 1791, building Fort Hamilton on the Miami.

Champaign County was formed March 1, 1805, from Greene and Franklin. It is drained by Mad River and its tributaries, which furnishes extensive mill privileges. Nearly a half is undulating, a quarter rolling, a fifth hilly, and 5 per cent wet prairie. The soil is fertile, and produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, hay, while beef and wool add to the general wealth. Urbana, the county seat, was laid out in 1805, by Col. William Ward. He was chief owner of the land and donated many lots to the county, under condition that their proceeds be devoted to public improvements. Joseph Vance and George Fithian were the first settlers. The Methodists built the first church in 1807. The main army of Hull concentrated at this point before setting out for Detroit. Many Indian councils were called here, and Tecumseh was located for a time near Deer Creek.

Carroll County was formed from Columbiana in 1832-33. It produces wheat, oats and corn, and valuable coal and iron. The surface is hilly. Carrollton is its county seat. At Harlem is a celebrated chalybeate spring.

Clark County was formed March 1, 1817, from Champaign, Madison and **Greene**. Its second settlement was at Kreb's Station, in 1796. It is highly cultivated, well watered and very fertile. The Mad River, Buck and Beaver Creeks furnish abundant water-power. It produces principally wheat, corn and oats.

Tecumseh, the old Indian warrior, was born at the ancient Indian village of Piqua, on the Mad River, on the site of New Boston. Piqua was

destroyed by Gen. George Rogers Clarke. Skeletons, beads, gun barrels, tomahawks, kettles, etc., have been found in the vicinity.

Springfield, the county seat, is situated on the National road. It has convenient transportation facilities, is handsomely laid out, and is noted for its cultured citizens. It is near Mad River, and Buck Creek runs through it.

Clinton County was formed in 1810. It produces chiefly wheat, oats, wool and pork. Its surface is undulating, in some parts hilly, and the soil fertile. Its streams furnish desirable water-power. The county was settled in 1798-99. Wilmington is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810. The first log house was built by William Hobsin.

Clermont County was the eighth formed in the Northwest Territory, by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800. The soil is exceedingly rich, and the surface is broken and, near the Ohio, hilly. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, tobacco, barley, buckwheat and rye form the main crops, while beef, pork, flour, hay and whisky constitute its main exports. Its streams furnish good water-power. Batavia, its county seat, is situated on the Little Miami River, and was laid out in 1820, by George Ely.

Columbiana County was formed March 25, 1803, from Jefferson and Washington. Its soil is very fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It is wealthy in mineral deposits, coal, iron ore, lime and freestone being abundant. Its water-lime stone is of superior quality. Salt water is found on Yellow and Beaver Creeks. This is also the great wool-producing county of the State. It was settled in 1797. New Lisbon, its county seat, is well built.

The first paper-mill in Ohio was erected in this county, on Little Beaver Creek, by John Coulter and John Bever.

Coshocton County was organized April 1, 1811. Its principal products are wheat, corn, oats and wool. Hills and valleys alternate along the Muskingum River. Abrupt changes are strongly marked—a rich alluvium being overhung by a red-bush hill, while directly beside it may be seen the poplar and sugar tree. Coal and iron ore add to its general importance, while salt wells have proven remunerative.

Coshocton, the county seat, is built on four wide, natural terraces, at the junction of the Tuscarawas with the Walhonding.

Cuyahoga County was formed June 7, 1807, from Geauga. Near the lake, the soil is sandy, while a clayey loam may be found elsewhere. The valleys near the streams produce wheat, barley and hay. Fruit is successfully grown, and cheese, butter, beef and wool are largely exported. Bog iron is found in the western part, and fine grindstone quarries are in operation. The sandstone from these quarries is now an important article of commerce. As early as 1775, there was a French settlement within the boundaries of Cuyahoga. In 1786, a Moravian missionary came to the present site of Cleveland, and settled in an abandoned village of the Ottawas. Circumstances prevented a

permanent settlement, and the British tacitly took possession, even remaining upon the lake shores after the Revolution.

The first permanent settlement was made at Cleveland in 1796. Mr. Job V. Stiles and family and Edward Paine passed the first winter there, their log cabin standing where the Commercial Bank is now located. Rodolphus Edwards and Nathaniel Doane settled here. The town was, in 1813, a depot of supplies and a rendezvous for troops engaged in the war.

Cleveland, the county seat, is situated at the northern termination of the Ohio Canal, on the lake shore. In 1814, it was incorporated as a village, and in 1836, as a city. Its elevation is about a hundred feet above the lake. It is a lovely city, and has one of the best harbors on Lake Erie.

Ohio City is another important town, nearly opposite Cleveland, on the Cuyahoga. It was incorporated in 1836.

Crawford County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. The entire county is adapted to grazing. The soil is generally composed of rich vegetable loam, and in some parts the subsoil is clay mixed with lime. Rich beds of shell marl have been discovered. It produces wheat, corn, oats, clover, timothy seed, wool and cattle. Fine limestone quarries are worked with success.

Bucyrus is the county seat, and was laid out February 11, 1822, by Samuel Norton and James Kilbourn, original owners of the land. The first settler in the town proper was Samuel Norton. A gas well has been dug in Bucyrus, on the land of R. W. Musgrove, which burns in a brilliant light when conducted to the surface by means of pipes. Crawford's Sulphur Springs are located nine miles from Bucyrus. The water is impregnated with sulphuretted hydrogen. It deposits a reddish-purple sediment. In its nature the water is a cathartic, and is diuretic and diaphoretic in its effects. A few rods away is a burning spring. The Annapolis Sulphur Spring is clear and has gained considerable fame by its curative qualities. Opposite Bucyrus is a chalybeate spring of tonic qualities.

There are some beds of peat in the county, the most extensive one being a wet prairie called Cranberry Marsh, containing nearly 2,000 acres.

Darke County was organized in March, 1817, from Miami County. It is abundantly timbered with poplar, walnut, blue ash, hickory, beech and sugar maple. It yields superior wheat, and is well adapted to grazing. In this county occurred the lamentable defeat of St. Clair, and the treaty of Greenville.

Greenville is the county seat, and was laid out August 10, 1808, by Robert Gray and John Dover. In December, 1793, Wayne built Fort Greenville on this spot, which covered about the same extent as the present town.

Delaware County was formed February 10, 1808, from Franklin. It produces mainly wheat, corn, oats, pork and wool.

Delaware is the county seat, and was laid out in the spring of 1808, by Moses Byxbe. The Delaware Spring in the village is of the white sulphur or

cold hydro-sulphurous nature, valuable for medicinal qualities in cases of bilious derangements, dyspepsia, scrofulous affections, etc.

Defiance County was inaugurated March 4, 1845, from Williams, Henry and Paulding. The Maumee, Tiffin and Auglaize flow through it. The Black Swamp covers much of its area.

Defiance, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee. It was laid out in 1822, by B. Level and H. Phillips. A large Indian settlement occupied its site in very early times. Wayne arrived here August 8, 1794, captured the place, finding about one thousand acres of corn, peach and apple orchards, and vegetables of all varieties. Here he built Fort Defiance.

Erie County was formed in 1838, from Huron and Sandusky. The soil is alluvial, and yields large crops of wheat, corn, oats and potatoes. It possesses inexhaustible quarries of limestone and freestone. Immense quantities of bog iron are also found. The Erie tribe is said to have once occupied the land, and were extirpated by the Iroquois. As early as 1754, the French had built settlements. In 1764, the county was besieged. Pontiac came here with warlike demonstrations, but made peace with the whites. Erie was included in the "fire lands" of the Western Reserve.

Sandusky City is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817, then termed Portland. At that time it contained two log huts. The town is finely situated, and is based upon an inexhaustible quarry of the finest limestone. In the "patriot war" with the Canadians, this city was the rendezvous for the "patriots."

Franklin County was formed April 30, 1803, from Ross. It contains much low wet land, and is better adapted to grazing than agricultural purposes. It was in early times occupied by the Wyandot Indians. Its first white settlement was made in 1797, by Robert Armstrong and others. Franklinton was laid out in 1797, by Lucas Sullivan. Worthington was settled by the Scioto Company in 1801. Col. Kilbourn, who was interested in the work, constructed the first map of Ohio during his explorations, by uniting sectional diagrams.

Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, is also the county seat of Franklin County. After the organization of a State government, the capital was "portable" until 1816. In 1810, the sessions were held at Chillicothe, in 1811 and 1812 at Zanesville, removing again to Chillicothe, and, in 1816, being located at Columbus. The town was laid out during the spring of 1812. A penitentiary was erected in 1813, and the State House was built in 1814. It was incorporated as "the borough of Columbus," February 10, 1816. The city charter was granted March 3, 1834.

It is beautifully located on the east bank of the Scioto. The Columbus Institute is a classical institution. A female and a theological seminary also add to its educational advantages. The Ohio Lunatic Asylum is also located here—also the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Blind. East of the

State House is the Ohio Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

Fairfield County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, December 9, 1800.

The soil is varied, being in some parts exceedingly rich, and in others very sterile. It produces principally wheat, corn, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, potatoes and tobacco.

Lancaster is the county seat, laid out by Ebenezer Zane in 1800. In 1797, he opened the road known as "Zane's Trace," from Wheeling to Limestone—now Maysville. It passed through Lancaster, at a fording about three hundred yards below the present turnpike bridge. Near the turn stands an imposing eminence called "Standing Stone." Parties of pleasure frequently visit this spot.

Fayette County was formed from Ross and Highland in 1810. Wheat, corn, cattle, hogs, sheep and wool comprise its main productions. "The barrens" are situated in the northeastern part. This tract is covered by a growth of grass.

Washington is its county seat, laid out in 1810.

Col. Stewart was active in the interests of this section, and his memory is sacredly revered. Jesse Milliken was prominent in public affairs.

Fulton County, bordering on Michigan, was organized in 1850. It is drained by Bean Creek and other small affluents of the Maumee River. The surface is nearly level, and a large part of it is covered with forests of ash, beech, elm, hickory, white oak, black walnut, etc., furnishing excellent timber. The soil is fertile. Wheat, corn, oats and hay are the staple products. Wauseon is the county seat.

Guernsey County was organized in March, 1810. Wool is a staple product, together with beef, horses and swine. It produces wheat, corn and oats.

Cambridge is the county seat and was laid out in June, 1806. Mr. Graham was the first settler on the site of the town, and his was the only dwelling between Lancaster and Wheeling.

The first cannel coal found in the county was discovered near Mill's Creek.

Greene County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton and Ross. It produces wheat, corn, rye, grass-seed, oats, barley, sheep and swine. The streams furnish good water-power. There are five limestone quarries, and a marble quarry of variegated colors. The Shawnee town was on the Little Miami, and was visited by Capt. Thomas Bullit in 1773. When Daniel Boone was captured in 1778, he was brought to this town, and escaped the following year. Gen. Clarke invaded this county and the Indians reduced the town to ashes.

Xenia, the county seat, was laid off in the forest in 1803, by Joseph C. Vance. The first cabin was erected in April, 1804, by John Marshall. The Rev. James Fowler built the first hewed-log cabin. David A. Sanders built the first frame house. Nine miles north of the town, on the Little Miami River, are the Yellow Springs, which are impregnated with sulphur.

Geauga County was formed in 1805 from Trumbull. It exports sheep, cattle, butter and cheese. It is situated at the head of Charginer, Cuyahoga and a part of Grand Rivers, on high ground, and is subjected to snowstorms more frequently than any other part of the Reserve. Its first settlement was made in 1798, at Burton. Chardon is fourteen miles from Lake Erie, and is 600 feet above it. It was laid out as the county seat in 1808.

Gallia County was formed April 30, 1803, from Washington. Its principal crops are wheat, corn, oats and beans. The surface is generally broken. Its first settlement was made in 1791, by a French colony, at Gallipolis. This colony was sent out under the auspices of the Scioto Company. This town is now the county seat.

Hamilton County was the second established in the Northwestern Territory by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, January 2, 1790. Its surface is generally rolling. It produces the ordinary farm products, and a great variety of fruits and vegetables for the Cincinnati market. Vineyards thrive well within its limits, and the manufacture of wine is carried on to a considerable extent.

This county was the second settled in Ohio, and the first within the Symmes purchase. Settlers arrived at the spot now occupied by Cincinnati, and three or four log cabins were erected. Gen. Arthur St. Clair arrived here in January, 1790. The army of Wayne encamped here later, at Fort Washington. Mr. Maxwell established in 1793 the *Sentinel of the Northwestern Territory*, the first newspaper printed north of the Ohio River. In 1796, Edward Freeman became its proprietor, and changed the name to *Freeman's Journal*. January 11, 1794, two keel-boats sailed from Cincinnati to Pittsburgh, making regular trips every four weeks. In 1801, the first sea vessel built at Marietta came down the Ohio.

Cincinnati, the county seat, was incorporated January 2, 1802. It was chartered as a city in 1819. The city is beautifully laid out and delightfully situated. Its public buildings are elegant and substantial, including the court house and many literary and charitable institutions.

The Cincinnati College was founded in 1819. It stands in the center of the city. It is built in Grecian-Doric style, with pilaster fronts and facade of Dayton marble. Woodward College is also popular.

The Catholics have founded the St. Xavier's College. Lane Seminary, a theological institution, is at Walnut Hills, two miles from the center of the city. It has over 10,000 volumes in its libraries. No charge is made for tuition. Rooms are provided and furnished at \$5 per year, and board ranges from 62½ cents to 90 cents a week. The Cincinnati Law School is connected with Cincinnati College. The Mechanics' Institute was chartered in 1828, and is in all respects well supplied with apparatus. A college for teachers was established in 1831, its object being to perfect those contemplating entering that profession in their studies and system.

The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum is an elegant building, and has a library and well-organized school attached. The Catholics of the city have one male and female orphan asylum. The Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum of Ohio was incorporated in 1821.

Cincinnati is a large manufacturing city, and possesses fine water-power facilities. It communicates with the world by means of its canal, river, turnpikes, and railways. North Bend is another prominent town in this county, having been the residence of Gen. William H. Harrison, and the site of his burial place. The town was of considerable importance in the early settlement of the State. About thirty yards from Harrison's tomb is the grave of Judge Symmes.

Hancock County was formed April 1, 1820. It produces wheat, oats, corn, pork and maple sugar. The surface is level and its soil is fertile. Blanchard's Fork waters the central and southern part of the county. Findlay, the county seat, was laid out by ex-Gov. Joseph Vance and Elnathan Corry, in 1821. It was relaid in 1829. Wilson Vance settled there in the fall of 1821. Located in Findlay are the greatest gas wells of Ohio, the city being lighted and heated by natural gas, which has been known for over 40 years to exist at Findlay.

Hardin County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. It produces, principally, wheat, corn and swine. A portion of the surface is level, and the remainder undulating. Fort McArthur was built on the Scioto River, but proved a weak stockade. Kenton is the county seat, situated on the Scioto River.

Harrison County was formed from Jefferson and Tuscarawas January 1, 1814. The surface is hilly, abounding in coal and limestone. Its soil is clayey. It is one of the important wool-growing counties in Ohio. It produces large quantities of wheat, corn, oats and hay, besides a considerable number of horses, cattle and swine.

In April, 1799, Alexander Henderson and family settled in this county, and at the same time, Daniel Peterson and his family resided at the forks of Short Creek. The early settlers were much annoyed by Indians and wild beasts. Cadiz is the county seat, and was laid out in 1803 and 1804, by Messrs. Briggs and Beatty.

Henry County was formed from the old Indian Territory, April 1, 1820. Indian corn, oats, potatoes, and maple sugar constitute the main products. The county is well supplied with running streams, and the soil is unusually rich.

The greater portion of this county is covered by the "Black Swamp." Throughout this swamp are ridges of limestone, covered with black walnut, red elm, butternut and maple. The soil is superior for grain. Fruit thrives and all varieties of vegetables are produced in large quantities. Simon Girty, notorious for his wicked career, resided in this county. Girty led the attack on Fort Henry, in September, 1777. He demanded the surrender of the fort, and menaced its inmates with an Indian massacre, in case of refusal. The

action began, but the fort gained the victory. He led a ferocious band of Indians, and committed the most fiendish atrocities.

Napoleon, the county seat, is situated on the Maumee River.

Highland County was formed in May, 1805, from Ross, Adams and Clermont. It is a wealthy, productive county. Its wheat commands a high market price. The crops consist of wheat, corn, oats, maple sugar, wool, swine and cattle. Its first settlement began in 1801, at New Market, by Oliver Ross. Robert Keeston, George W. Barrere, Bernard Weyer and others. Simon Kenton made a trace through this county in early times. Hillsboro is the county seat, and was laid out in 1807, by David Hays, on the land of Benjamin Ellicott. It is situated on the dividing ridge, between the Miami and Scioto. The Hillsboro Academy was founded in 1827.

Hocking County was formed March 1, 1818, from Ross, Athens and Fairfield. Its principal products are corn, wheat, tobacco and maple sugar. Its surface is broken and hilly, but is level and fertile beside the streams.

The Wyandots once occupied this tract, and built a large town herein. In 1798, a few white families ventured to settle. Logan is its county seat, and is situated on the Hocking River.

Holmes County was formed from Coshocton, Tuscarawas and Wayne, January 20, 1824. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, maple sugar, swine, sheep and cattle. The southwestern portion is broken. Thomas Butler was the first settler, in 1810. Millersburg is the county seat, and was laid out in 1830.

Huron County was organized in 1815. It produces hay, wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, flaxseed, potatoes, butter, cheese, wool and swine. Norwalk is the county seat.

Jackson County was organized March, 1816. The country is rich in minerals and abounds in coal and iron ore. The exports are cattle, wool, swine, horses, lumber, millstones, tobacco and iron. Jackson, the county seat, was laid out in 1817. The old Scioto salt-works were among the first worked in Ohio by the whites. Prior to this period, the Indians came some distance to this section to make salt. When Daniel Boone was a prisoner, he spent some time at these works.

Jefferson County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair July 29, 1797, and was the fifth county established in Ohio. It is one of the most important manufacturing counties in the State. Its resources in coal are also extended. The surface is hilly and the soil fertile, producing wheat, corn and oats. The old "Mingo" town was on the present farms of Jeremiah Hallock and Mr. Daniel Potter. The troops of Col. Williamson rendezvoused at this point, when they set out in their cruel Moravian campaign, and also the troops of Col. Crawford, when they started on the campaign against the Sandusky Indians. Here Logan, the powerful and manly chief of the Mingo nation, once resided. He took no active part in the old French war, which closed in

1760, except that of a peacemaker. He was a staunch friend of the whites until the abominable and unprovoked murder of his father, brother and sister, which occurred in 1774, near the Yellow Creek. He then raised the battle cry and sought revenge.

However, Logan was remarkably magnanimous toward prisoners who fell into his hands. The year 1793 was the last spent in Indian warfare in Jefferson County.

Fort Steuben was erected on the present site of Steubenville, the county seat, in 1789. It was constructed of block-houses, with palisade fences, and was dismantled during Wayne's campaign. Bezaleel Wells and Hon. James Ross laid the town out in 1798. It was incorporated February 14, 1805. It is situated upon an elevated plain. In 1814, Messrs. Wells and Dickerson built a woolen manufactory, and introduced merino sheep to the county.

Knox County was formed March 1, 1808, from Fairfield. It is drained by the Vernon River. It produces wheat, corn, oats, tobacco, maple sugar, potatoes and wool. Mount Vernon was laid out in 1805. The early settlers found two wells on the Vernon River, built of hammered stone, neatly laid, and near by was a salt-lick. Their direct origin remains a mystery. Gilman Bryant, in 1807, opened the first store in Mount Vernon. The court house was built in 1810. The Indians came to Mount Vernon in large numbers for the purpose of trading in furs and cranberries. Each Saturday, the settlers worked on the streets, extracting stumps and improving the highway. The first settler north of the place was N. M. Young, who built his cabin in 1803. Mount Vernon is now the county seat, beautifully situated on Vernon River. Kenyon College is located at Gambier. It is richly endowed with 8,000 acres, and is valued at \$100,000. This institution was established under the auspices of Bishop Chase, in July, 1826, in the center of a 4,000-acre tract belonging to Kenyon College. It was chartered as a theological seminary.

Lucas County is of comparatively recent origin. A large portion is covered by the "Black Swamp." It produces corn, wheat, potatoes and oats. This county is situated in the Maumee Valley, which was the great arena of historical events. The frightful battle of Wayne's campaign, where the Indians found the British to be traitors, was fought near Fort Miami, in this county. Maumee City, once the county seat, was laid out in 1817, as Maumee, by Maj. Wm. Oliver and others. It is situated on the Maumee, at the head of navigation. The surface is 100 feet above the water level. This town, with Perrysburg, its neighbor, is exceedingly picturesque, and was in early times frequented by the Indians. The French had a trading station at this point, in 1680, and in 1794, the British Fort—Miami—was built. Toledo is on the left bank of the Maumee, and covers the site of a stockade fort, known as Fort Industry, erected in 1800. An Indian treaty was held here July 4, 1805, by which the Indians relinquished all rights to the "fire lands." In 1832, Capt. Samuel Allen gave an impetus to the place, and Maj. Stickney also became interested in its advancement.

Speculation in lots began in 1834. The Wabash & Erie Canal interest arose in 1836. Mr. Mason and Edward Bissel added their energies to assist the growth of the town. It was incorporated as a city in 1836. It was the center of the military operations in the "Ohio and Michigan war," known as the "boundary conflict."

The Ordinance of 1787 provided for the division of the Northwestern Territory into three or five States. The three southern were to be divided from the two northern by a line drawn east and west through the southern point of Lake Michigan, extending eastward to the Territorial line in Lake Erie. The constitution of Ohio adds a provision that if the line should not go so far north as the north cape of Maumee Bay, then the northern boundary of Ohio should be a line drawn from the southerly part of Lake Michigan to the north cape of the Maumee Bay.

The line of the ordinance was impossible, according to its instructions and the geography of the country.

When Michigan became a Territory, the people living between the "Fulton" and "Harris" lines found it more to their wishes to be attached to Michigan. They occupied disputed ground, and were thus beyond the limits of absolute law. In 1835, the subject was greatly agitated, and J. Q. Adams made a warm speech before Congress against the Ohio claim. The Legislature of Ohio discussed the matter, and an act was passed to attach the disputed section to Ohio, according to the constitutional decree. An active campaign opened between Michigan and Ohio. Gov. Lucas came out with the Ohio troops, in the spring of 1835, and Gov. Mason, of Michigan, followed the example. He marched into Toledo, robbed melon-patches and chicken-houses, crushed in the front door of Maj. Stickney's house, and carried him away prisoner of war. Embassadors were sent from Washington to negotiate matters—Richard Rush, of Pennsylvania and Col. Howard, of Maryland. At the next session of Congress, the matter was settled. Samuel Vinton argued for Ohio, in the House, and Thomas Ewing in the Senate. Michigan received an equivalent of the large peninsula between Lakes Huron, Michigan and Superior. Ohio received the disputed strip, averaging eight miles in width. Manhattan, Waterville and Providence are all flourishing towns.

Lorain County was formed from Huron, Cuyahoga and Medina, on December 26, 1822. The soil is generally fertile, and the surface level. Wheat, grass, oats, corn, rye and potatoes constitute the principal crops. Bog-iron ore is found in large quantities. A curious relic has been found in this county, bearing the date of 1533. Elyria is the county seat, and was laid out in 1817. The first settler was Mr. Heman Ely. Oberlin is situated about eight miles southwest of Elyria. The Oberlin Collegiate Institute has attained a wide celebrity.

Logan County was formed March 1, 1817. The surface is broken and hilly near the Mad River, but is generally level. The soil is fertile, producing

wheat, corn, rye, oats, clover, flax and timothy seed. The Shawnee Indians were located here, and built several villages on the Mad River. These towns were destroyed in 1786, by a body of Kentuckians, under Gen. Benjamin Logan. The whites surprised the towns. However, they returned after the work of destruction had been completed, and for many years frequented the section. On the site of Zanesfield was a Wyandot village. By the treaty of September 29, 1817, the Senecas and Shawnees held a reservation around Lewistown. April 6, 1832, they vacated this right and removed west. Isaac Zane was born about the year 1753, and was, while a boy, captured and afterward adopted by the Wyandots. Attaining the age of manhood, he had no desire to return to his people. He married a Wyandot woman, who was half French. After the treaty of Greenville, he bought 1,800 acres on the site of Zanesville, where he lived until the year 1816, when he died, lamented by all his friends.

Logan County was settled about the year 1806. During the war of 1812, it was a rendezvous for friendly Indians. Bellefontaine, the county seat, was laid out March 18, 1820, on land owned by John Tulles and William Powell. Joseph Gordon built a cabin, and Anthony Ballard erected the first frame dwelling.

Gen. Simon Kenton is buried at the head of Mad River, five miles from Bellefontaine. He died April 29, 1836, aged eighty-one years and twenty-six days. This remarkable man came West, to Kentucky, in 1771. He probably encountered more thrilling escapes than any other man of his time. In 1778, he was captured and suffered extreme cruelties, and was ransomed by the British. He soon recovered his robust health, and escaped from Detroit the following spring. He settled in Urbana in 1802. He was elected Brigadier General of the militia, and in the war of 1812, joined Gen. Harrison's army. In the year 1820, he removed to Mad River. Gen. Vance and Judge Burnet secured him a pension, of \$20 per month.

Licking County was formed from Fairfield March 1, 1808. The surface is generally level, diversified by slight hills in the eastern portion. The soil is fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and grass. Coal and iron ore of good quality add to the wealth of the county. Wool and dairy productions are also staples. Newark is the county seat, and is situated at the confluence of the three principal branches of the Licking. It was laid out by Gen. William C. Schenk, George W. Burnet and John M. Cummings, who owned this military section of 4,000 acres, in 1801. In 1802, Samuel Elliott and Samuel Parr built hewed-log houses. The picturesque "Narrows of the Licking" are in the eastern part of the county, which have elicited general praise from scenic hunters.

Lawrence County was organized March 1, 1816. There are many high and abrupt hills in this section, which abound in sand or freestone. It is rich in minerals, and the most important section of Ohio for iron manufacture.

Coal is abundant, and white clay exists in the western part suitable for pottery purposes. Agricultural productions are not extensive.

The county was settled in 1797 by the Dutch and Irish. The iron region extends through the west part of this county. Lawrence County produces a superior quality of iron, highly esteemed for castings, and is equal to Scotch pig for furnace purposes. Burlington is the county seat.

Lake County was formed from Geauga and Cuyahoga March 6, 1840. The soil is good and the surface rolling. It produces wheat, corn, oats, buckwheat, barley, hay and potatoes. Dairy products, cattle and wool are also staples. Its fruits—apples, peaches, pears, plums and grapes are highly prized. As early as 1799, a settlement was formed at Mentor. Painesville, the county seat, is situated on Grand River, in a beautiful valley. The Painesville Academy is a classical institution for the education of both sexes. Near the town is the Geauga furnace. Painesville was laid out by Henry Champion in 1805. At Fairport, the first warehouse in this section, and probably the first on the lake, was built by Abraham Skinner in 1803. This town has a fine harbor, and has a light-house and beacon. Kirtland, southwest from Painesville, was, in 1834, the headquarters of the Mormons. At that time, they numbered about three thousand. The old Mormon temple is of rough stone, plastered over, colored blue, and marked to imitate regular courses of masonry. As is well known, the Mormons derive their name from the book of Mormon, said to have been translated from gold plates found in a hill in Palmyra, N. Y.

Madison County was organized in March, 1810. The surface is generally level. It produces grass, corn, oats and cattle—the latter forming a chief staple, while wool and pork add to the general wealth.

Jonathan Alder was much interested in the settlement of the county. He, like some other whites, had lived with the Indians many years, and had formed a lasting affection for them, and had married a squaw, with whom he became dissatisfied, which caused him to desire finding his own family. He succeeded in this through the assistance of John Moore. He left his wife and joined his people.

This county was first settled in 1795. Benjamin Springer made a clearing and built a cabin. He settled near Alder, and taught him the English language. Mr. Joshua Ewing brought four sheep to this place, and the Indians exhibited great astonishment over these strange animals. When the hostilities of 1812 began, the British offered inducements to the Indians to join them, and they consulted Alder regarding the best policy to adopt. He advised them to preserve neutrality until a later period, which they did, and eventually became firm friends of the Americans.

London is the county seat, and was laid out in 1810–11, by Patrick McLene.

Marion County was organized March 1, 1824. The soil is fertile, and produces extensive farm crops. The Delaware Indians once held a reservation here, and conceded their claims in 1829, August 3, and removed west of the

Mississippi. Marion, the county seat, was laid out in 1821, by Eber Baker and Alexander Holmes. Gen. Harrison marched through this section during his campaign.

Mahoning County was formed in 1846, from Trumbull and Columbiana. The surface is rolling and the soil generally fertile. The finer qualities of wood are produced here. Bituminous coal and iron are found in large quantities. Col. James Hillman came to the Western Reserve in 1786. The settlement of the county went forward. Canfield is the county seat.

Medina County was formed from the Western Reserve February 12, 1812. The surface is rolling and the soil is fertile, producing fine agricultural products. The first trail made through the county was made by George Poe, Joseph H. Larwell and Roswell M. Mason. The first settlement was made by Joseph Harris in 1811. He was soon joined by the Burr brothers. Medina is the county seat.

Meigs County was formed from Gallia and Athens April 1, 1819. The general character of the soil is clayey, producing large quantities of wheat, oats, corn, hay and potatoes. Vast quantities of salt are made and exported. Pomeroy, the county seat, is situated under a lofty hill, surrounded by picturesque scenery. Mr. Nathaniel Clark was the first settler of the county. He arrived in 1816. The first coal mine opened in Pomeroy was in 1819, by David Bradshaw.

Mercer County was formed from the Indian Territory in 1820. The surface is generally flat, and while covered with forests, inclined to be wet; but, being cleared, it is very fertile, and adapted to producing farm crops. St. Clair's Battle was fought on the boundary line between this and Darke County. The Hon. Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur made a treaty at St. Mary's with the Wyandots, Shawnees and Ottawas, in 1818. The odious Simon Girty lived at one time at St. Mary's. Wayne built St. Mary's Fort, on the west bank of the river. John Whistler was the last commander of the fort. The largest artificial lake in the world, so it is asserted, is formed by the reservoir supplying the St. Mary's feeder of the Miami Extension Canal. It is about nine miles long, and from two to four broad. Celina is the county seat.

Miami County was formed January 16, 1807, from Montgomery. It abounds in excellent limestone, and possesses remarkable water-power facilities. Its agricultural products rank highly in quality and quantity. John Knoop came into this section about the year 1797, and its first settlement began about this time. Troy, the county seat, is situated upon the Great Miami. Piqua is another lovely town. The Miami River affords delightful scenery at this point.

Monroe County was formed January 29, 1813, from Belmont, Washington, and Guernsey. A portion of its surface is abrupt and hilly. Large quantities of tobacco are raised, and much pork is exported. Wheat and corn grow well in the western portion. Iron ore and coal abound. The valleys of the streams are very narrow, bounded by rough hills. In some places are natural rock grottoes. The first settlement was made in 1799, near the mouth of the Sunfish.

At this time, wolves were numerous, and caused much alarm. Volney entered this county, but was not prepossessed in its favor. One township is settled by the Swiss, who are educated and refined. Woodsfield is the county seat.

Montgomery County was formed from Ross and Hamilton May 1, 1803. The soil is fertile, and its agricultural products are most excellent. Quarries of grayish-white limestone are found east of the Miami.

Dayton is the county seat, situated on the Great Miami, at the mouth of Mad River. A company was formed in 1788, but Indian wars prevented settlement. After Wayne's treaty, in 1795, a new company was formed. It advanced rapidly between the years 1812 and 1820. The beginning of the Miami Canal renewed its prosperity, in 1827. The first canal-boat from Cincinnati arrived at Dayton on the 25th of January, 1829. The first one arrived from Lake Erie in June, 1845. Col. Robert Patterson came to Dayton in 1804. At one time, he owned Lexington, Ky., and about one third of Cincinnati.

Morgan County was organized in 1818, March 1. The surface is hilly and the soil strong and fertile, producing wheat, corn, oats and tobacco. Pork is a prolific product, and considerable salt is made. The first settlement was made in 1790, on the Muskingum. McConnellsville is the county seat. Mr. Ayres made the first attempt to produce salt, in 1817. This has developed into a large industry.

Morrow County was organized in 1848. It is drained by the Vernon River, which rises in it, by the East Branch of the Olontangy or Whetstone River, and by Walnut Creek. The surface is undulating, the soil fertile. The staple products are corn, wheat, oats, hay, wool and butter. The sugar maple abounds in the forests, and sandstone or freestone in the quarries. Mount Gilead, the county seat, is situated on the East Branch of the Olontangy River.

Muskingum County was formed from Washington and Fairfield. The surface is rolling or hilly. It produces wheat, corn, oats, potatoes, tobacco, wool and pork. Large quantities of bituminous coal are found. Pipe clay, buhrstone or cellular quartz are also in some portions of the State. Salt is made in large quantities—the fine being obtained from a stratum of whitish sandstone. The Wyandots, Delawares, Senecas and Shawanoese Indians once inhabited this section. An Indian town occupied the site of Duncan's Falls. A large Shawanoese town was located near Dresden.

Zanesville is the county seat, situated opposite the mouth of the Licking. It was laid out in 1799, by Mr. Zane and Mr. McIntire. This is one of the principal towns in the State, and is surrounded by charming scenery.

Noble County, organized in 1851, is drained by Seneca, Duck and Wills Creeks. The surface is undulating, and a large part of it is covered with forests. The soil is fertile. Its staples are corn, tobacco, wheat, hay, oats and wool. Among its mineral resources are limestone, coal and petroleum. Near Caldwell, the county seat, are found iron ore, coal and salt.

Ottawa County was formed from Erie, Sandusky and Lucas, March 6, 1840. It is mostly within the Black Swamp, and considerable of its land is prairie and marsh. It was very thinly settled before 1830. Extensive plaster beds exist on the peninsula, which extends into Lake Erie. It has also large limestone quarries, which are extensively worked. The very first trial at arms upon the soil of Ohio, during the war of 1812, occurred upon this peninsula. Port Clinton, the county seat, was laid out in 1827.

Perry County was formed from Washington, Fairfield and Muskingum, March 1, 1817. Fine tobacco is raised in large quantities. Wheat, corn, oats, hay, cattle, pork and wool add to the general wealth. This county was first settled in 1801. First settler was Christian Binckley, who built the first cabin in the county, about five miles west of Somerset, near the present county line. New Lexington is now the county seat.

Paulding County was formed from old Indian territory August 1, 1820. It produces corn, wheat and oats. Paulding is the county seat.

Pickaway County was formed from Fairfield, Ross and Franklin, January 12, 1810. The county has woodland, barren, plain and prairie. The barrens were covered by shrub oaks, and when cleared are adapted to the raising of corn and oats. The Pickaway plains are three and a half miles west of Circleville, and this tract is said to contain the richest land in Ohio. Here, in the olden times, burned the great council fires of the red man. Here the allied tribes met Gen. Lewis, who fought the battle of Point Pleasant. Dunmore's campaign was terminated on these plains. It was at the Chillicothe towns, after Dunmore's treaty, that Logan delivered his famous speech. Circleville, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto River and the Ohio Canal. It was laid out in 1810, by Daniel Dresbach. It is situated on the site of ancient fortifications.

Portage County was formed June 7, 1807, from Trumbull. It is a wealthy, thriving section. Over a thousand tons of cheese are annually produced. It also produces wheat, corn, oats, barley, buckwheat, rye, butter and wool. Ravenna is the county seat, and was originally settled by the Hon. Benjamin Tappen in June, 1799. In 1806, an unpleasant difficulty arose between the settlers and a camp of Indians in Deerfield, caused by a horse trade between a white man and an Indian. David Daniels settled on the site of Palmyra in 1799.

Pike County was organized in 1815. The surface is generally hilly, which abound with freestone, which is exported in large quantities for building purposes. Rich bottom lands extend along the Scioto and its tributaries. John Noland and the three Chenoweth brothers settled on the Pee Pee prairie about 1796. Picketown, the former county seat, was laid out about 1814. Waverly, the present county seat, is situated on the Scioto River.

Preble County was formed March 1, 1808, from Montgomery and Butler. The soil is varied. Excellent water-power facilities are furnished.

Eaton, the county seat, was laid out in 1806, by William Bruce, who owned the land. An overflowing well of strong sulphur water is near the town, while directly beside it is a limestone quarry. Holderman's quarry is about two

miles distant, from which is obtained a beautifully clouded gray stone. Fort St. Clair was built near Eaton, in the winter of 1791-92. Gen. Harrison was an Ensign at the time, and commanded a guard every other night for three weeks, during the building. The severe battle of November 6, 1792, was fought under its very guns. Little Turtle, a distinguished chief of the Miamis, roamed over this county for a time. He was witty, brave and earnest, and, although engaged in several severe contests with the whites, he was inclined toward peace. But when his warriors cried for war he led them bravely.

Putnam County was formed April 1, 1820, from old Indian territory. The soil is fertile, its principal productions being wheat, corn, potatoes and oats. Large quantities of pork are exported. Kalida, once the county seat, was laid out in 1834. Ottawa is the county seat.

Ross County was formed August 20, 1798, by the proclamation of Gov. St. Clair, and was the sixth county formed in the Northwestern Territory. The Scioto River and Paint Creek run through it, bordered with fertile lands. Much water-power is obtained from the many streams watering it. The main crops are wheat, corn and oats. It exports cattle and hogs.

The Rev. Robert W. Finley, in 1794, addressed a letter of inquiry to Col. Nathaniel Massie, as many of his associates had designed settling in the new State. This resulted in packing their several effects and setting out. A trivial Indian encounter was the only interruption they met with on their way. After Wayne's treaty, Col. Massie and many of these early explorers met again and formed a settlement—in 1796—at the mouth of Paint Creek. In August of this year, Chillicothe was laid out by Col. Massie, in a dense forest. He donated lots to the early settlers. A ferry was established over the Scioto, and the opening of Zane's trace assisted the progress of settlement.

Chillicothe, the county seat, is situated on the Scioto. Its site is thirty feet above the river. In 1800, it was the seat of the Northwestern Territorial Government. It was incorporated as a city in January, 1802. During the war of 1812, the city was a rendezvous for the United States troops. A large number of British were at one time guarded here. Adena is a beautiful place, and the seat of Gov. Worthington's mansion, which was built in 1806. Near this is Fruit Hill, the residence of the late Gen. McArthur, and latterly the home of his son-in-law, the Hon. William Allen. Eleven miles from Chillicothe, on the road to Portsmouth, is the home of the hermit of the Scioto.

Richland was organized March 1, 1813. It produces wheat, corn, oats, hay, potatoes, rye, hemp and barley. It was settled about 1809, on branches of the Mohican. Two block-houses were built in 1812. Mansfield, the county seat, is charmingly situated, and was laid out in 1808, by Jacob Newman, James Hedges and Joseph H. Larwell. The county was at that period a vast wilderness, destitute of roads. From this year, the settlement progressed rapidly.

Sandusky County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian Territory. The soil is fertile, and country generally level. It mainly produces corn, wheat,

oats, potatoes and pork. The Indians were especially delighted with this tract. Near Lower Sandusky lived a band of Wyandots, called the Neutral Nation. These two cities never failed to render refuge to any who sought their protection. They preserved their peacemaking attributes through the Iroquois conflicts. Fremont, formerly called Lower Sandusky, the county seat, is situated at the head of navigation, on the Sandusky, on the site of the old reservation grant to the Indians, at the Greenville treaty council. Fort Stephenson was erected in August, 1813, and was gallantly defended by Col. Croghan.

Summit County was formed March 3, 1840, from Medina, Portage and Stark. The soil is fertile and produces excellent fruit, besides large crops of corn, wheat, hay, oats and potatoes. Cheese and butter may be added as products.

The first settlement made in the county was at Hudson, in 1800. The old Indian portage-path, extending through this county, between the Cuyahoga, and Tuscarawas Branch of the Muskingum. This was a part of the ancient boundary between the Six Nations and the Western Indians. Akron, the county seat, is situated on the portage summit. It was laid out in 1825. In 1811, Paul Williams and Amos and Minor Spicer settled in this vicinity. Middlebury was laid out in 1818, by Norton & Hart.

Stark County was formed February 13, 1808. It is a rich agricultural county. It has large quantities of mineral coal, iron ore, flocks of the finest sheep and great water-power. Limestone and extensive beds of lime-marl exist. The manufacture of silk has been extensively carried on. Frederick Post, the first Moravian missionary in Ohio, settled here in 1761.

Canton is the county seat, situated in the forks of the Nimishillen, a tributary of the Muskingum. It was laid out in 1806, by Bezaleel Wells, who owned the land. Massillon was laid out in March, 1826, by John Duncan.

Shelby County was formed in 1819, from Miami. The southern portion is undulating, arising in some places to hills. Through the north, it is a flat table-land. It produces wheat, corn, oats and grass. The first point of English settlement in Ohio was at the mouth of Laramie's Creek, in this county, as early as 1752. Fort Laramie was built in 1794, by Wayne. The first white family that settled in this county was that of James Thatcher, in 1804. Sidney, the county seat, was laid out in 1819, on the farm of Charles Starrett.

Seneca County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Its principal products are corn, wheat, grass, oats, potatoes and pork.

Fort Seneca was built during the war of 1812. The Senecas owned 40,000 acres of land on the Sandusky River, mostly in Seneca County. Thirty thousand acres of this land was granted to them in 1817, at the treaty held at the foot of the Maumee Rapids. The remaining 10,000 was granted the following year. These Indians ceded this tract, however, to the Government in 1831. It was asserted by an old chief, that this band was the remnant

of Logan's tribe. Tiffin, the county seat, was laid out by Josiah Hedges in the year 1821.

Scioto County was formed May 1, 1803. It is a good agricultural section, besides producing iron ore, coal and freestone. It is said that a French fort stood at the mouth of the old Scioto, as early as 1740. In 1785, four families settled where Portsmouth now stands. Thomas McDonald built the first cabin in the county. The "French grant" was located in this section—a tract comprising 24,000 acres. The grant was made in March, 1795. Portsmouth, the county seat, is located upon the Ohio.

Trumbull County was formed in 1800. The original Connecticut Western Reserve was within its limits. The county is well cultivated and very wealthy. Coal is found in its northern portion. We have, in our previous outline, given a history of this section, and it is not, therefore, necessary to repeat its details. Warren, the county seat, is situated on the Mahoning River. It was laid out by Ephraim Quinby in 1801. Mr. Quinby owned the soil. His cabin was built here in 1799. In August, 1800, while Mr. McMahon was away from home, a party of drunken Indians called at the house, abused the family, struck a child a severe blow with a tomahawk and threatened to kill the family. Mrs. McMahon could not send tidings which could reach her husband before noon the following day. The following Sunday morning, fourteen men and two boys armed themselves and went to the Indian camp to settle the difficulty. Quinby advanced alone, leaving the remainder in concealment, as he was better acquainted with these people, to make inquiries and ascertain their intentions. He did not return at once, and the party set out, marched into camp, and found Quinby arguing with Capt. George, the chief. Capt. George snatched his tomahawk and declared war, rushing forward to kill McMahon. But a bullet from the frontiersman's gun killed him instantly, while Storey shot "Spotted John" at the same time. The Indians then fled. They joined the council at Sandusky. Quinby garrisoned his house. Fourteen days thereafter, the Indians returned with overtures of peace, which were, that McMahon and Storey be taken to Sandusky, tried by Indian laws, and if found guilty, punished by them. This could not be done. McMahon was tried by Gen. St. Clair, and the matter was settled. The first missionary on the Reserve was the Rev. Joseph Badger.

Tuscarawas County was formed February 15, 1808, from Muskingum. It is well cultivated with abundant supplies of coal and iron.

The first white settlers were Moravian missionaries, their first visits dating back to 1761. The first permanent settlement was made in 1798. Miss Mary Heckewelder, the daughter of a missionary, was born in this county April 16, 1781. Fort Laurens was built during the Revolution. It was the scene of a fearful carnage. It was established in the fall of 1778, and placed under the command of Gen. McIntosh. New Philadelphia is the county seat, situated on the Tuscarawas. It was laid out in 1804 by John Knisely. A German

colony settled in this county in 1817, driven from their native land by religious dictation they could not espouse. They called themselves Separatists. They are a simple-minded people, strictly moral and honest.

Union County was formed from Franklin, Delaware, Logan and Madison in 1820. It produces corn, grass, wheat, oats, potatoes, butter and cheese. Extensive limestone quarries are also valuable. The Ewing brothers made the first white settlement in 1798. Col. James Curry, a member of the State Legislature, was the chief instigator in the progress of this section. He located within its limits and remained until his death, which occurred in 1834. Marysville is the county seat.

Van Wert County was formed from the old Indian territory April 1, 1820. A great deal of timber is within the limits of this county, but the soil is so tenacious that water will not sink through it, and crops are poor during wet seasons. The main product is corn. Van Wert, the county seat, was founded by James W. Riley in 1837. An Indian town had formerly occupied its site. Capt. Riley was the first white man who settled in the county, arriving in 1821. He founded Willshire in 1822.

Vinton County was organized in 1850. It is drained by Raccoon and Salt Creeks. The surface is undulating or hilly, and is extensively covered with forests in which the oak, buckeye and sugar maple are found. Corn, hay, butter and wool are staple products. Bituminous coal and iron ore are found. McArthur is the county seat.

Washington County was formed by proclamation of Gov. St. Clair July 27, 1788, and was the first county founded within the limits of Ohio. The surface is broken with extensive tracts of level, fertile land. It was the first county settled in the State under the auspices of the Ohio Company. A detachment of United States troops, under command of Maj. John Doughty, built Fort Harmar in 1785, and it was the first military post established in Ohio by Americans, with the exception of Fort Laurens, which was erected in 1778. It was occupied by United States troops until 1790, when they were ordered to Connecticut. A company under Capt. Haskell remained. In 1785, the Directors of the Ohio Company began practical operations, and settlement went forward rapidly. Campus Martius, a stockade fort, was completed in 1791. This formed a sturdy stronghold during the war. During the Indian war there was much suffering in the county. Many settlers were killed and captured.

Marietta is the county seat, and the oldest town in Ohio. Marietta College was chartered in 1835. Herman Blannerhassett, whose unfortunate association with Aaron Burr proved fatal to himself, was a resident of Marietta in 1796. About the year 1798, he began to beautify and improve his island.

Warren County was formed May 1, 1803, from Hamilton. The soil is very fertile, and considerable water-power is furnished by its streams. Mr. Bedell made the first settlement in 1795. Lebanon is the county seat. Henry

Taylor settled in this vicinity in 1796. Union Village is a settlement of Shakers. They came here about 1805.

Wayne County was proclaimed by Gov. St. Clair August 15, 1796, and was the third county in the Northwest Territory. The settlement of this section has already been briefly delineated. Wooster is the county seat. It was laid out during the fall of 1808, by John Beaver, William Henry and Joseph H. Larwell, owners of the land. Its site is 337 feet above Lake Erie. The first mill was built by Joseph Stibbs, in 1809, on Apple Creek. In 1812, a block-house was erected in Wooster.

Wood County was formed from the old Indian territory in 1820. The soil is rich, and large crops are produced. The county is situated within the Maumee Valley. It was the arena of brilliant military exploits during early times. Bowling Green is the county seat.

Williams County was formed April 1, 1820, from the old Indian territory. Bryan is the county seat. It was laid out in 1840.

Wyandot County was formed February 3, 1845, from Marion, Hardin, Hancock and Crawford. The surface is level, and the soil exceedingly fertile. The Wyandot Indians occupied this section, especially the reservation, from time immemorial until 1843. The treaty of 1817, by Hon. Lewis Cass and Hon. Duncan McArthur, United States Commissioners, granted to the Indians a reservation twelve miles square, the central point being Fort Ferree, now within the corporate limits of Upper Sandusky. The Delaware Reserve was ceded to the United States in 1829. The Wyandots ceded theirs March 17, 1842. Col. John Johnston, the United States Commissioner, conducted the negotiations, and thus made the Indian treaty in Ohio. It was the scene of Col. Crawford's defeat and tragic death, June 11, 1782. The Wyandots were exceedingly brave, and several of their chiefs were distinguished orators and men of exalted moral principles.

Upper Sandusky is the county seat, and was laid out in 1843. Gen. Harrison had built Fort Ferree on this spot during the war of 1812. Gov. Meigs, in 1813, encamped on this river with several thousand of the Ohio militia.

The Indian village of Crane Town was originally called Upper Sandusky. The Indians, after the death of Tarhe, or "the Crane," transferred their town to Upper Sandusky.

GOVERNORS OF OHIO.

The Territorial Governors we have already mentioned in the course of our brief review of the prominent events of the State of Ohio. After the Territory was admitted as a State, in 1802, Edward Tiffin was elected to that position, and again received the same honor in 1804 and 1806. In 1807, circumstances led him to resign, and Thomas Kirker, Speaker of the Senate, acted as Governor until the close of the term.

Edward Tiffin was born in Carlisle, England, coming to this country in 1784, at the age of eighteen. He entered the University of Pennsylvania, and applied himself to the study of medicine, graduating and beginning his practice at the age of twenty, in the State of Virginia. In 1789, he married Mary,

daughter of Col. Worthington, and sister of Thomas Worthington, who subsequently became Governor of Ohio. In his profession, Gov. Tiffin was highly esteemed, and his public labors were carried forward with a zealous earnestness which marked his career as one of usefulness. He settled in Chillicothe, Ohio, in 1796, where he died, in 1829.

Samuel Huntington, the recipient of the honor of **third Governor**, was inaugurated in 1808. He was an American by birth, Norwich, Conn., being his native place. He was a diligent student in Yale College, graduating in 1785. He removed to Cleveland, Ohio, in 1801. He attained a reputation for integrity, ability and rare discretion. As a scholar, he was eminently superior. He resided in Cleveland at the time of his death, in 1817.

Return Jonathan Meigs followed Gov. Huntington. He was born in Middletown, Conn., in 1765. He was also a student in Yale College, graduating in 1785, with the highest honors. He immediately entered the study of law, and was admitted to practice in his twenty-third year. He married Miss Sophia Wright, and settled in Marietta, Ohio, in 1788. He took his seat as Governor in 1810, and was re-elected in 1812. In 1813, President Madison appointed him to the position of Postmaster General, which occasioned his resignation as Governor. Othniel Looker, Speaker of the **Senate**, acted as Governor during the remainder of the term. Mr. Meigs died in 1825, leaving as a memento of his usefulness, a revered memory.

Thomas Worthington, the sixth Governor, was born in Jefferson County, Va., in 1769. He gained an education in William and Mary's College. In 1788, he located at Chillicothe, and was the first Senator from the new State. He was also the first man to erect the first saw-mill in Ohio. He served two terms as Senator, from 1803 to 1815, resigning in 1814, to take his position as Governor. In 1816, he was re-elected. He was exceedingly active in paving the way for the future prosperity of Ohio. His measures were famous for practical worth and honesty. Chief Justice Chase designated him as "a gentleman of distinguished ability and great influence." He died in 1827.

Ethan Allen Brown followed Mr. Worthington. His birthplace was on the shore of Long Island Sound, in Fairfield County, Conn., July 4, 1766. His education was derived under the most judicious instruction of a private tutor. In classics, he became proficient. Directly he had reached the required standard in general education, he began the study of law, at home. After becoming conversant with preliminary requirements, he entered the law office of Alexander Hamilton, who at that time was a national pride, as a scholar, lawyer and statesman. Opportunities coming in his way, which promised a fortune, he abandoned the law, and achieved success and a fortune. He then decided to return to his study, and was admitted to practice in 1802. Thereafter, he was seized with an exploring enthusiasm, and with his cousin as a companion, set out upon a horseback tour, following the Indian trails from east to west, through Pennsylvania, until they reached Brownsville, on the Monongahela River. Here

they purchased two flatboats, and fully stocking them with provisions and obtaining efficient crews, started for New Orleans. Reaching that city, they found they could not dispose of their cargoes to any advantage, and shipped the flour to Liverpool, England, taking passage in the same vessel. They succeeded in obtaining good prices for their stock, and set sail for America, arriving in Baltimore nine months after first leaving "home," on this adventure. Mr. Brown's father decided to secure a large and valuable tract of Western land, as a permanent home, and authorized his son to select and purchase the same for him. He found what he desired, near Rising Sun, Ind. After this, he settled in Cincinnati, and engaged in the practice of law, speedily achieving prominence and distinction. Financially, he was most fortunate. In 1810, he was elected Judge of the Supreme Court, which position he filled with honor, until he was chosen Governor, in 1818. He was re-elected in 1820. In 1821, he received the honor of Senator, and served one term. Allen Trimble, Speaker of the Senate, acted as Governor the remainder of the term. In 1830 he was appointed Minister to Brazil. He remained there four years, and returning, was appointed Commissioner of Public Lands, by President Jackson, holding this position two years. At this time, he decided to retire from public life. Since he never married, he was much with his relatives, at Rising Sun, Ind., during the latter part of his life. His death was sudden and unexpected, occurring in February, 1852, while attending a Democratic Convention, at Indianapolis, Ind. He was interred near his father, at Rising Sun.

Jeremiah Morrow, the ninth Governor of Ohio, was born at Gettysburg, Penn., in October, 1771. His people were of the "Scotch-Irish" class, and his early life was one of manual labor upon his father's farm. During the winter, he had the privilege of a private school. With a view of establishing himself and securing a competency, he bade the old home farewell, in 1795, and set out for the "Far West." A flatboat carried him to a little cluster of cabins, known by the name of Columbia, six miles from Fort Washington—Cincinnati. He devoted himself to whatever came in his way, that seemed best and most worthy—teaching school, surveying and working on farms between times. Having accumulated a small capital, he ascended the Little Miami, as far as Warren County, and there purchased an extensive farm, and erected an excellent log house. In the spring of 1799, he married Miss Mary Packtrell, of Columbia. The young couple set out upon pioneer farming. Gaining popularity as well as a desirable property, he was deputized to the Territorial Legislature, which met at Chillicothe, at which time measures were inaugurated to call a Constitutional Convention, during the following year, to organize the State of Ohio. Mr. Morrow was one of the Delegates to this convention, and steadfastly worked in the interests of those who sent him, until its close in 1802. The following year, he was elected to the Senate of Ohio, and in June of the same year, he was appointed the first Representative to the United States Congress from the new State.

Ohio was then entitled to but one Representative in Congress, and could not add to that number for ten years thereafter. During these years, Mr. Morrow represented the State. In 1813, he was sent to the United States Senate, and in 1822, was elected Governor of Ohio, almost unanimously, being re-elected in 1824. It was during his administration that work was begun on the Ohio Canal. Mr. Morrow received the national guest, La Fayette, with an earnest and touching emotion, which affected the emotions of the generous Frenchman more profoundly than any of the elaborate receptions which paved his way through America. On the 4th of July, 1839, Gov. Morrow was appointed to lay the corner stone of the new State capitol, at Columbus, and to deliver the address on this occasion. Again, in 1840, he was in the House of Representatives, filling the vacancy caused by the resignation of Hon. Thomas Corwin. He was elected for the following term also. He died at his own homestead, in Warren County, March 22, 1853.

Allen Trimble was a native of Augusta County, Va. The date of his birth was November 24, 1783. His ancestors were of Scotch-Irish origin, and were among the early settlers of Virginia. His father moved to Ohio in 1804, purchasing a tract of land in Highland County. His cabin was remarkably spacious, and elicited the admiration of his neighbors. He cleared six acres of land for an orchard, and brought the trees on horseback, from Kentucky. Before this new home was completed, Allen, then a young man of twenty, took possession. This was in the year 1805. Four years thereafter, he occupied the position of Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas and Recorder of Highland County. He was serving in the latter capacity at the breaking out of the war of 1812. Naturally enthusiastic and patriotic, he engaged a competent person to perform his civil duties, while he went into active service as Colonel of a regiment he had summoned and enlisted. He was always eager to be in the front, and led his men with such valor that they were termed soldiers who did not know the art of flinching. His commanding General lavished praises upon him. In 1816, he was in the State Senate, representing Highland County. He occupied the same position for four terms, two years each. In 1818, he was Speaker of the Senate, over Gen. Robert Lucas. He remained in this office until elected to the United States Senate, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of his brother, Col. William A. Trimble. When Governor Brown resigned to accept the office of United States Senator in 1822, he succeeded to the office, acting as Governor the remainder of the term. In October, 1826, he was elected Governor of Ohio, by an astonishing majority. The united vote of his three competitors was but one-sixth of the vote polled. Gov. Trimble was an earnest Henry Clay Whig. In 1828 he was re-elected. Gov. Trimble was married in 1806 to Miss Margaret McDowell. Three years thereafter she died, leaving two children. He was united in marriage to Miss Rachel Woodrow, and they lived together sixty years, when he died, at home, in Hillsboro, Highland County, Feb. 3, 1870. His wife survived him but a few months.

Duncan McArthur, the tenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Dutchess County, N. Y., in 1772. While yet a child, his parents removed to the western part of Pennsylvania, where they entered upon the hard life of pioneers. While there, young Duncan had the meager advantages of a backwoods school. His life was a general routine until his eighteenth year, when he enlisted under Gen. Harmer for the Indian campaign. His conduct and bravery won worthy laurels, and upon the death of the commander of his company, he was elected to that position, although the youngest man in the company. When his days of service had expired, he found employment at salt-making in Maysville, Ky., until he was engaged as chain-bearer in Gen. Massie's survey of the Scioto Valley. At this time, Indian atrocities alarmed the settlers occasionally, and his reputation for bravery caused him to be appointed one of the three patrols of the Kentucky side of the Ohio, to give the alarm to scattered cabins in case of danger. This was during the summer of 1793. Gen. Massie again secured his services, this time as assistant surveyor. He was thus engaged for several years, during which time he assisted in platting Chillicothe. He purchased a large tract of land just north of town, and under his vigorous and practical management, it became one of the finest estates of Ohio, which reputation it sustains at the present time. He amassed wealth rapidly, his investments always being judicious. In 1805, he was elected to the State Legislature. He was a Colonel of an Ohio regiment, and accompanied Gen. Hull to Detroit in 1813. At Hull's surrender he was a prisoner, but released on parole, returned to Ohio in a state of indignation over his commander's stupidity. Soon thereafter he was sent to Congress on the Democratic ticket. Soon thereafter he was released from parole by exchange, and, greatly rejoiced, he resigned his seat, entered the army as a Brigadier General under Gen. Harrison, and the following year succeeded him as commander of the Northwestern forces. At the termination of the war, he was immediately returned to the State Legislature. He occupied State offices until 1822, when he was again sent to Congress. Serving one term, he declined re-election. In 1830, he was elected Governor of Ohio. When his term expired, he decided to enjoy life as a citizen on his farm, "Fruit Hill," and lived there in contentment until 1840, when he died.

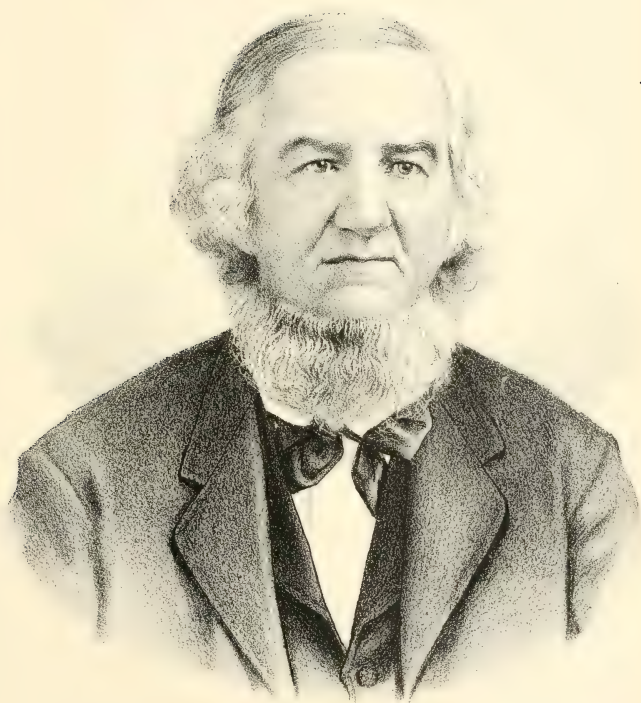
Robert Lucas was another Virginian, having been born in 1781, in Jefferson County of that State. While a boy, his father liberated his slaves, moving to Chillicothe as one of the early settlers. He procured a proficient tutor for his children. Robert became an expert in mathematics and surveying. Before he reached his majority, he was employed as surveyor, earning liberal compensation. At the age of twenty-three, he was appointed Surveyor of Scioto County. At twenty-five, he was Justice of the Peace for Union Township, Scioto County. He married Miss Elizabeth Brown in 1810, who died two years thereafter, leaving a young daughter. In 1816, he married Miss Sumner. The same year he was elected a member of the Ohio Legislature. For

nineteen consecutive years he served in the House or Senate. In 1820 and 1828, he was chosen one of the Presidential electors of Ohio. In 1832, he was Chairman of the National Convention at Baltimore, which nominated Gen. Jackson as President of the United States. In 1832, he became Governor of Ohio, and was re-elected in 1834. He declined a third nomination, and was appointed by President Van Buren Territorial Governor of Iowa and Superintendent of Indian Affairs. On the 16th of August, 1838, he reached Burlington, the seat of government. He remained in Iowa until his death, in 1853.

Joseph Vance, the twelfth Governor of Ohio, was born in Washington County, Penn., March 21, 1781. He was of Scotch-Irish descent, and his father emigrated to the new Territory when Joseph was two years of age. He located on the southern bank of the Ohio, building a solid block house. This formed a stronghold for his neighbors in case of danger. In 1801, this pioneer decided to remove north of the Ohio River, and eventually settled in Urbana. Joseph had the primitive advantages of the common schools, and became proficient in handling those useful implements—the plow, ax and rifle. The first money he earned he invested in a yoke of oxen. He obtained several barrels of salt, and set out on a speculative tour through the settlements. He traveled through a wilderness, over swamps, and surmounted serious difficulties. At night he built a huge fire to terrify the wolves and panthers, and laid down to sleep beside his oxen, frequently being obliged to stand guard to protect them from these ferocious creatures. Occasionally he found a stream so swollen that necessarily he waited hours and even days in the tangled forest, before he could cross. He often suffered from hunger, yet he sturdily persevered and sold his salt, though a lad of only fifteen years. When he attained his majority, he married Miss Mary Lemen, of Urbana. At twenty-three, he was elected Captain of a rifle company, and frequently led his men to the front to fight the Indians prior to the war of 1812. During that year, he and his brother piloted Hull's army through the dense forests to Fort Meigs. In 1817, with Samuel McCullough and Henry Van Meter, he made a contract to supply the Northwestern army with provisions. They drove their cattle and hogs many miles, dead weight being transported on sleds and in wagons. He engaged in mercantile business at Urbana and Fort Meigs—now Perrysburg.

While thus employed, he was elected to the Legislature, and there remained four years. He then purchased a large tract of land on Blanchard's Fork, and laid out the town of Findlay. He was sent to Congress in 1821, and was a member of that body for fifteen years. In 1836, he was chosen Governor of Ohio. Again he was sent to Congress in 1842. While attending the Constitutional Convention in 1850, he was stricken with paralysis, and suffered extremely until 1852, when he died at his home in Urbana.

Wilson Shannon was a native of Belmont County, Ohio. He was born during 1803. At the age of fifteen, he was sent to the university at Athens,



Henry Rosenberger

where he remained a year, and then changed to the Transylvania University, at Lexington, Ky. He continued his studies two years, then returning home and entering upon reading law. He completed his course at St. Clairsville, Belmont County, and was admitted to practice. He was engaged in the courts of the county for eight years. In 1832, the Democrats nominated him to Congress, but he was not elected. He received the position of Prosecuting Attorney in 1834, in which position his abilities were so marked that in 1838 he was elected Governor by a majority of 3,600. He was re-nominated in 1840, but Tom Corwin won the ticket. Two years thereafter he was again nominated and elected. In 1843 he was appointed Minister to Mexico, Thomas W. Bartley, Speaker of the Senate, acting as Governor the remainder of the term. When Texas was admitted as a State, Mexico renounced all diplomatic relations with the United States. Mr. Shannon returned home and resumed the practice of law. He was sent to Congress in 1852. President Pierce conferred upon him the position of Territorial Governor of Kansas, which duty he did not perform satisfactorily, and was superseded after fourteen months of service. He settled in Leecompton, Kan., and there practiced law until his death, which occurred in 1877.

Thomas Corwin, the fourteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in Bourbon County, Ky., July 29, 1794. His father settled at Lebanon in 1798. The country was crude, and advantages meager. When Thomas was seventeen years of age, the war of 1812 was inaugurated, and this young man was engaged to drive a wagon through the wilderness, loaded with provisions, to Gen. Harrison's headquarters. In 1816, he began the study of law, and achieved knowledge so rapidly that in 1817 he passed examination and was admitted to practice. He was elected Prosecuting Attorney of his county, in 1818, which position he held until 1830. He was elected to the Legislature of Ohio in 1822. Again, in 1829, he was a member of the same body. He was sent to Congress in 1830, and continued to be re-elected for the space of ten years. He became Governor of Ohio in 1840. In 1845, he was elected to the United States Senate, where he remained until called to the cabinet of Mr. Fillmore, as Secretary of the Treasury. He was again sent to Congress in 1858, and re-elected in 1860. He was appointed Minister to Mexico, by President Lincoln. After his return, he practiced law in Washington, D. C., where he died in 1866.

Mordecai Bartley was born in 1783, in Fayette County, Penn. There he remained, on his father's farm, until he was twenty-one years of age. He married Miss Wells in 1804, and removed to Jefferson County, Ohio, where he purchased a farm, near Cross Creek. At the opening of the war of 1812, he enlisted in a company, and was elected its Captain. He entered the field under Harrison. At the close of the war, he removed to Richland County, and opened a clearing and set up a cabin, a short distance from Mansfield. He remained on his farm twenty years, then removing to Mansfield, entered the mercantile

business. In 1817, he was elected to the State Senate. He was sent to Congress in 1823, and served four terms. In 1844, he became Governor of Ohio, on the Whig ticket. He declined a re-nomination, preferring to retire to his home in Mansfield, where he died in 1870.

William Bebb, the seventeenth Governor, was from Hamilton County, Ohio. He was born in 1804. His early instructions were limited, but thorough. He opened a school himself, when he was twenty years of age, at North Bend, residing in the house of Gen. Harrison. He remained thus employed a year, during which time he married Shuck. He very soon began the study of law, continuing his school. He was successful in his undertakings, and many pupils were sent him from the best families in Cincinnati. In 1831, he was admitted to practice, and opened an office in Hamilton, Butler County, remaining thus engaged for fourteen years. In 1845, he was elected Governor of Ohio. In 1847, he purchased 5,000 acres of land in the Rock River country, Ill., and removed there three years later. On the inauguration of President Lincoln, he was appointed Pension Examiner, at Washington, and remained in that position until 1866, when he returned to his Illinois farm. He died at Rockford, Ill., in 1873.

Seabury Ford, the eighteenth Governor of Ohio, was born in the year 1802, at Cheshire, Conn. His parents settled in Burton Township. He attended the common schools, prepared for college at an academy in Burton, and entered Yale College, in 1821, graduating in 1825. He then began the study of law, in the law office of Samuel W. Phelps, of Painesville, completing his course with Judge Hitchcock. He began practice in 1827, in Burton. He married Miss Harriet E. Cook, of Burton, in 1828. He was elected by the Whigs to the Legislature, in 1835, and served six sessions, during one of which he was Speaker of the House. He entered the State Senate in 1841, and there remained until 1844, when he was again elected Representative. In 1846, he was appointed to the Senate, and in 1848, he became Governor of Ohio. On the first Sunday after his retirement, he was stricken with paralysis, from which he never recovered. He died at his home in Burton in 1855.

Reuben Wood, the nineteenth Governor, was a Vermonter. Born in 1792, in Middleton, Rutland County, he was a sturdy son of the Green Mountain State. He was a thorough scholar, and obtained a classical education in Upper Canada. In 1812, he was drafted by the Canadian authorities to serve against the Americans, but being determined not to oppose his own land, he escaped one stormy night, accompanied by Bill Johnson, who was afterward an American spy. In a birchbark canoe they attempted to cross Lake Ontario. A heavy storm of wind and rain set in. The night was intensely dark, and they were in great danger. They fortunately found refuge on a small island, where they were storm-bound three days, suffering from hunger and exposure. They reached Sacket's Harbor at last, in a deplorable condition. Here they were arrested as spies by the patrol boats of the American fleet. They were prisoners

four days, when an uncle of Mr. Wood's, residing not far distant, came to their rescue, vouched for their loyalty, and they were released. Mr. Wood then went to Woodville, N. Y., where he raised a company, of which he was elected Captain. They marched to the northern frontier. The battles of Plattsburg and Lake Champlain were fought, the enemy defeated, and the company returned to Woodville and was disbanded.

Young Wood then entered the law office of Gen. Jonas Clark, at Middlebury, Vt. He was married in 1816, and two years later, settled in Cleveland, Ohio. When he first established himself in the village, he possessed his wife, infant daughter and a silver quarter of a dollar. He was elected to the State Senate in 1825, and filled the office three consecutive terms. He was appointed Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. He was promoted to the Bench of the Supreme Court, serving there fourteen years, the latter portion of the term as Chief Justice. He was termed the "Cayuga Chief," from his tall form and courtly bearing. He was elected Governor in 1850, by a majority of 11,000. The new constitution, which went into effect in March, 1851, vacated the office of Governor, and he was re-elected by a majority of 26,000. The Democrats holding a national convention in Baltimore in 1852, party division caused fifty unavailing votes. The Virginia delegation offered the entire vote to Gov. Wood, if Ohio would bring him forward. The opposition of one man prevented this. The offer was accepted by New Hampshire, and Frank Pierce became President. Mr. Wood was appointed Consul to Valparaiso, South America, and resigned his office of Governor. He resigned his consulship and returned to his fine farm near Cleveland, called "Evergreen Place." He expected to address a Union meeting on the 5th of October, 1864, but on the 1st he died, mourned by all who knew him.

William Medill, the twentieth Governor, was born in New Castle County, Del., in 1801. He was a graduate of Delaware College in 1825. He began the study of law under Judge Black, of New Castle, and was admitted to the bar in 1832. He removed to Lancaster, Ohio, in 1830. He was elected Representative from Fairfield County in 1835. He was elected to Congress in 1838, and was re-elected in 1840. He was appointed Assistant Postmaster General by President Polk. During the same year, he was appointed Commissioner of Indian Affairs. In 1851, he was elected Lieutenant Governor, and, in 1853, he became Governor. He occupied the position of First Comptroller of the United States Treasury in 1857, under President Buchanan, retaining the office until 1861, when he retired from public life. His death occurred in 1865.

Salmon P. Chase was a native of Cornish, N. H. He was born in 1803. He entered Dartmouth College in 1822, graduating in 1826. He was thereafter successful in establishing a classical school in Washington, but financially it did not succeed. He continued to teach the sons of Henry Clay, William Wirt and S. L. Southard, at the same time reading law when not busy

as tutor. He was admitted to practice in 1829, and opened a law office in Cincinnati. He succeeded but moderately, and during his leisure hours prepared a new edition of the "Statutes of Ohio." He added annotations and a well-written sketch of the early history of the State. This was a thorough success, and gave the earnest worker popularity and a stepping-stone for the future. He was solicitor for the banks of the United States in 1834, and soon thereafter, for the city banks. He achieved considerable distinction in 1837, in the case of a colored woman brought into the State by her master, and escaping his possession. He was thus brought out as an Abolitionist, which was further sustained by his defense of James G. Birney, who had suffered indictment for harboring a fugitive slave. In 1846, associated with William H. Seward, he defended Van Zandt before the Supreme Court of the United States. His thrilling denunciations and startling conjectures alarmed the slaveholding States, and subsequently led to the enactment of the fugitive-slave law of 1850. Mr. Chase was a member of the United States Senate in 1849, through the coalition of the Democrats and Free-Soilers. In 1855, he was elected Governor of Ohio by the opponents of Pi  rce's administration. He was re-elected in 1859. President Lincoln, in 1861, tendered him the position of Secretary of the Treasury. To his ability and official management we are indebted for the present national bank system. In 1864, he was appointed Chief Justice of the United States. He died in the city of New York in 1873, after a useful career.

William Dennison was born in Cincinnati in 1815. He gained an education at Miami University, graduating in 1835. He began the study of law in the office of the father of George H. Pendleton, and was qualified and admitted to the bar in 1840. The same year, he married a daughter of William Neil, of Columbus. The Whigs of the Franklin and Delaware District sent him to the State Senate, in 1848. He was President of the Exchange Bank in Cincinnati, in 1852, and was also President of Columbus & Xenia Railway. He was elected the twenty-second Governor of Ohio in 1859. By his promptness and activity at the beginning of the rebellion, Ohio was placed in the front rank of loyalty. At the beginning of Lincoln's second term, he was appointed Postmaster General, retiring upon the accession of Johnson. He then made his home at Columbus.

David Tod, twenty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at Youngstown, Ohio, in 1805. His education was principally obtained through his own exertions. He set about the study of law most vigorously, and was admitted to practice in 1827. He soon acquired popularity through his ability, and consequently was financially successful. He purchased the Briar Hill homestead. Under Jackson's administration, he was Postmaster at Warren, and held the position until 1838, when he was elected State Senator by the Whigs of Trumbull District, by the Democrats. In 1844, he retired to Briar Hill, and opened the Briar Hill Coal Mines. He was a pioneer in the coal business of Ohio. In the Cleveland

& Mahoning Railroad, he was largely interested, and was its President, after the death of Mr. Perkins. He was nominated, in 1844, for Governor, by the Democrats, but was defeated. In 1847, he went to Brazil as Minister, where he resided for four and a half years. The Emperor presented him with a special commendation to the President, as a testimonial of his esteem. He was also the recipient of an elegant silver tray, as a memorial from the resident citizens of Rio Janeiro. He was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, which met at Charleston in 1860. He was Vice President of this Convention. He was an earnest advocate for Stephen A. Douglas. When the Southern members withdrew, the President, Caleb Cushing, going with them, the convention adjourned to Baltimore, when Mr. Tod assumed the chair and Douglas was nominated. He was an earnest worker in the cause, but not disheartened by its defeat. When Fort Sumter was fired upon, he was one of the most vigorous prosecutors of the war, not relaxing his active earnestness until its close. He donated full uniforms to Company B, of the Nineteenth Regiment, and contributed largely to the war fund of his township. Fifty-five thousand majority elected him Governor in 1861. His term was burdened with war duties, and he carried them so bravely as Governor that the President said of him: "Governor Tod of Ohio aids me more and troubles me less than any other Governor." His death occurred at Briar Hill during the year 1868.

John Brough was a native of Marietta, Ohio. He was born in 1811. The death of his father left him in precarious circumstances, which may have been a discipline for future usefulness. He entered a printing office, at the age of fourteen, in Marietta, and after serving a few months, began his studies in the Ohio University, setting type mornings and evenings, to earn sufficient for support. He occupied the leading position in classes, and at the same time excelled as a type-setter. He was also admired for his athletic feats in field amusements. He completed his studies and began reading law, which pursuit was interrupted by an opportunity to edit a paper in Petersburg, Va. He returned to Marietta in 1831, and became editor and proprietor of a leading Democratic newspaper—the *Washington County Republican*. He achieved distinction rapidly, and in 1833, sold his interest, for the purpose of entering a more extended field of journalism. He purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, at Lancaster, and as its editor, held a deep influence over local and State politics. He occupied the position of Clerk of the Ohio Senate, between the years 1835 and 1838, and relinquished his paper. He then represented the counties of Fairfield and Hocking in the Legislature. He was then appointed Auditor of State by the General Assembly, in which position he served six years. He then purchased the *Phoenix* newspaper in Cincinnati, changed its name to the *Enquirer*, placing it in the care of his brother, Charles, while he opened a law office in the city. His editorials in the *Enquirer*, and his activity in political affairs, were brilliant and strong. He retired from politics in 1848, sold a half-interest in the *Enquirer* and carried on a prosperous business, but was brought forward again by leaders of both

political parties in 1863, through the Vallandigham contest, and was elected Governor the same year, by a majority of 101,099 votes in a total of 471,643. He was three times married. His death occurred in 1865—Charles Anderson serving out his term.

Jacob Dolson Cox, the twenty-sixth Governor, was born in 1828, in Montreal, Canada, where his parents were temporarily. He became a student of Oberlin College, Ohio, in 1846, graduating in 1851, and beginning the practice of law in Warren in 1852. He was a member of the State Senate in 1859, from the Trumbull and Mahoning Districts. He was termed a radical. He was a commissioned Brigadier General of Ohio in 1861, and, in 1862, was promoted to Major General for gallantry in battle. While in the service he was nominated for Governor, and took that position in 1865. He was a member of Grant's Cabinet as Secretary of the Interior, but resigned. He went to Congress in 1875, from the Toledo District.

Rutherford B. Hayes, the nineteenth President of the United States, and the twenty-seventh Governor of Ohio, was born at Delaware, Ohio, in 1822. He was a graduate of Kenyon College in 1842. He began the study of law, and, in 1843, pursued that course in the Cambridge University, graduating in 1845. He began his practice at Fremont. He was married to Miss Lucy Webb in 1852, in Cincinnati. He was Major of the Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and in 1862, was promoted to Colonel on account of bravery in the field, and eventually became Major General. In 1864, he was elected to Congress, and retired from the service. He remained in Congress two terms, and was Governor of Ohio in 1867, being re-elected in 1869. He was again elected in 1875, but resigned in 1877, to accept the office of President of the United States, Thomas L. Young acting as Governor the remainder of the term.

Edward F. Noyes was born in Haverhill, Mass., in 1832. While a lad of fourteen, he entered the office of the *Morning Star*, published at Dover, N. H., in order to learn the business of printing. At the age of eighteen, he entered the academy at Kingston, N. H. He prepared for college, and entered Dartmouth in 1853, graduating with high honors in 1857. He had begun the study of law, and continued the course in the Cincinnati Law School, and began to practice in 1858. He was an enthusiast at the opening of the rebellion and was interested in raising the Twentieth Regiment, of which he was made Major. He was promoted to Colonel in 1862. At the conflict at Ruff's Mills, in Georgia, in 1864, he was so unfortunate as to lose a leg. At the time, amputation was necessary, but was unskillfully performed. He was brought to Cincinnati, and the operation was repeated, which nearly cost him his life. He reported three months later, to Gen. Hooker for duty, on crutches. He was assigned to command of Camp Dennison. He was promoted to the full rank of Brigadier General, and while in discharge of his duty at that place, he was elected City Solicitor of Cincinnati. He occupied the position until 1871, when he was elected Governor, by a majority of 20,000.

William Allen, the twenty-ninth Governor of Ohio, was born in 1807, in Chowan County, N. C. While an infant, he was left an orphan, and his sister superintended his education. He was placed in a private school at Lynchburg, Va., at the age of fourteen. Two years later he joined his family at Chilliscothe, and attended the academy a year, when he entered the law office of Edward King. Before he was twenty-five he was sent to Congress by a strong Whig district. He was elected United States Senator in 1837 and served until 1849. In 1845 he married Effie McArthur, who died soon after the birth of their daughter. In 1873 he was elected Governor. His administration gave general satisfaction. He died at his home at "Fruit Hill," in 1879.

Richard M. Bishop, the thirty-first Governor of Ohio, was born November 4, 1812, in Fleming County, Ky. For several years he devoted himself to mercantile business in his native State. In 1848 he engaged in the wholesale grocery business at Cincinnati, and subsequently admitted his three sons partners, under the firm name of R. M. Bishop & Sons. He was a member of the Council of Cincinnati, and in 1859 was its Mayor, holding that office until 1861. In 1877 he was nominated by the Democrats and elected Governor of Ohio.

Charles Foster, the thirty-second Governor of Ohio, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 12, 1828. He was educated at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio. Engaged in mercantile and banking business at Fostoria, and never held any public office until he was elected to the Forty-second Congress; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress, and again to the Forty-fourth Congress as a Republican. In 1879 he was nominated by the Republicans and elected Governor of the State, was re-elected in 1881, and served through both terms winning the esteem of all political parties.

George Hoadly, the thirty-third Governor of Ohio, was born at New Haven, Conn., July 31, 1826. His parents, George and Mary Ann (Woolsey) Hoadly, names well known in the educational circles of Connecticut, were intimately connected with the commercial and social progress of that State. Gov. Hoadly completed his education at what is now known as Adelbert College, of which he is a LL. D., while in 1884 he received the same honor from Yale. In 1844 he entered the law school of Cambridge, Mass.; in 1846 entered the office of Chase & Ball, Cincinnati, Ohio; was admitted to the bar in August following; elected Judge of the Cincinnati Superior Court in 1851, succeeded Judge Gholson on the bench of the present Superior Court in 1859, and was re-elected in 1864; refused a seat on the Supreme bench in 1856 and again in 1862; was elected a member of the Constitutional Convention 1873-74. He was nominated by the Democrats for Governor in 1883 and elected.

ANCIENT WORKS.

Ohio has furnished a prolific field for antiquarians and those interested in scientific explorations, either for their own amusement and knowledge, or for the records of "facts and formations."

It is well known that the "Mound Builders" had a wide sweep through this continent, but absolute facts regarding their era have been most difficult to obtain. Numerous theories and suppositions have been advanced, yet they are emphatic evidences that they have traced the origin and time of this primeval race.

However, they have left their works behind them, and no exercise of faith is necessary to have confidence in that part of the story. That these works are of human origin is self-evident. Temples and military works have been found which required a considerable degree of scientific skill on the part of those early architects and builders.

Evidently the Indians had no knowledge of these works of predecessors, which differed in all respects from those of the red men. An ancient cemetery has been found, covering an area of four acres, which had evidently been laid out into lots, from north to south. Nearly 3,000 graves have been discovered, containing bones which at some time must have constituted the framework of veritable giants, while others are of no unusual size. In 1815, a jaw-bone was exhumed, containing an artificial tooth of silver.

Mounds and fortifications are plentiful in Athens County, some of them being of solid stone. One, differing in the quality of stone from the others, is supposed to be a dam across the Hocking. Over a thousand pieces of stone were used in its construction. Copper rings, bracelets and ornaments are numerous. It is also evident that these people possessed the knowledge of hardening copper and giving it an edge equal to our steel of to-day.

In the branch formed by a branch of the Licking River and Raccoon Creek, in Licking County, ancient works extend over an area of several miles. Again, three miles northwest of this locality, near the road between Newark and Granville, another field of these relics may be found. On the summit of a high hill is a fortification, formed to represent an alligator. The head and neck includes 32 feet; the length of the body is 73 feet; the tail was 105 feet; from the termini of the fore feet, over the shoulders, the width is 100 feet; from the termini of the hind feet, over the hips, is 92 feet; its highest point is 7 feet. It is composed of clay, which must have been conveyed hither, as it is not similar to the clay found in the vicinity.

Near Miamisburg, Montgomery County, are other specimens. Near the village is a mound, equaled in size by very few of these antiquities. It measures 800 feet around the base, and rises to a height of sixty-seven feet. Others are found in Miami County, while at Circleville, Pickaway County, no traces remain.

Two forts have been discovered, one forming an exact square, and the other describing a circle. The square is flanked by two walls, on all sides, these being divided by a deep ditch. The circle has one wall and no ditch. This is sixty-nine rods in diameter, its walls being twenty feet high. The square fort measures fifty-five rods across, with walls twelve feet high. Twelve gateways lead into the square fort, while the circle has but one, which led to the other, at

the point where the walls of the two came together. Before each of these entrances were mounds of earth, from four to five feet high and nearly forty feet in diameter. Evidently these were designed for defenses for the openings, in cases of emergency.

A short distance from Piketon, the turnpike runs, for several hundred feet, between two parallel artificial walls of earth, fifteen feet high, and six rods apart. In Scioto County, on both sides of the Ohio, are extensive ancient works.

"Fort Ancient" is near Lebanon in Warren County. Its direct measurement is a mile, but in tracing its angles, retreating and salient, its length would be nearly six miles. Its site is a level plain, 240 feet above the level of the river. The interior wall varies in height to conform with the nature of the ground without—ranging from 8 to 10 feet. On the plain it reaches 100 feet. This fort has 58 gateways, through one of which the State road runs, passing between two mounds 12 feet high. Northeast from these mounds, situated on the plain, are two roads, about a rod wide each, made upon an elevation about three feet high. They run parallel to each other about a quarter of a mile, when they each form a semicircle around a mound, joining in the circle. It is probable this was at some time a military defense, or, on the contrary, it may have been a general rendezvous for games and high holiday festivities.

Near Marietta, are the celebrated Muskingum River works, being a half-mile from its juncture with the Ohio. They consist of mounds and walls of earth in circular and square forms, also tracing direct lines.

The largest square fort covers an area of 40 acres, and is inclosed by a wall of earth, 6 to 10 feet in height, and from 25 to 30 feet at its base. On each side are three gateways. The center gateways exceed the others in size, more especially on the side toward the Muskingum. From this outlet runs a covered means of egress, between two parallel walls of earth, 231 feet distant from each other, measuring from the centers. The walls in the interior are 21 feet high at the most elevated points, measuring 42 feet at the base, grading on the exterior to about five feet in height. This passage-way is 360 feet in length, leading to the low grounds, which, at the period of its construction, probably reached the river.

At the northwest corner, within the inclosure, is a plateau 188 feet long, 132 feet broad and 9 feet high. Its sides are perpendicular and its surface level. At the center of each side is a graded pathway leading to the top, six feet wide. Another elevated square is near the south wall, 150x120 feet square, and 8 feet high, similar to the other, with the exception of the graded walk. Outside and next the wall to ascend to the top, it has central hollow ways, 10 feet wide, leading 20 feet toward the center, then arising with a gradual slope to the top. A third elevated square is situated at the southeast corner, 108x54 feet square, with ascents at the ends. This is neither as high or as perfect as the others.

Another ancient work is found to the southeast, covering an area of 20 acres with a gateway in the center of each side, and others at the corners—each of these having the mound defense.

On the outside of the smaller fort, a mound resembling a sugar loaf was formed in the shape of a circle 115 feet in diameter, its height being 30 feet. A ditch surrounds it, 15 feet wide and 4 feet deep. These earthworks have contributed greatly to the satisfactory results of scientific researches. Their builders were evidently composed of large bands that have succumbed to the advance of enlightened humanity. The relics found consists of ornaments, utensils and implements of war. The bones left in the numerous graves convey an idea of a stalwart, vigorous people, and the conquests which swept them away from the face of the country must have been fierce and cruel.

Other mounds and fortifications are found in different parts of the State, of which our limited space will not permit a description.

Many sculptured rocks are found, and others with plainly discernible tracery in emblematical designs upon their surface. The rock on which the inscriptions occur is the grindstone grit of the Ohio exports—a stratum found in Northern Ohio. Arrow-points of flint or chert have been frequently found. From all investigations, it is evident that an extensive flint bed existed in Licking County, near Newark. The old pits can now be recognized. They extended over a hundred acres. They are partially filled with water, and surrounded by piles of broken and rejected fragments. The flint is a grayish-white, with cavities of a brilliant quartz crystal. Evidently these stones were chipped into shape and the material sorted on the ground. Only clear, homogeneous pieces can be wrought into arrow-heads and spear-points. Flint chips extend over many acres of ground in this vicinity. Flint beds are also found in Stark and Tuscarawas Counties. In color it varies, being red, white, black and mottled. The black is found in Coshocton County.

SOME GENERAL CHARACTERISTICS.

Ohio, as a State, is renowned as an agricultural section. Its variety, quality and quantity of productions cannot be surpassed by any State in the Union. Its commercial importance ranks proudly in the galaxy of opulent and industrious States composing this Union. Her natural resources are prolific, and all improvements which could be instituted by the ingenuity of mankind have been added.

From a quarter to a third of its area is hilly and broken. About the headwaters of the Muskingum and Scioto, and between the Scioto and the two Miami Rivers, are wide prairies; some of them are elevated and dry, with fertile soil, although they are frequently termed "barrens." In other parts, they are low and marshy, producing coarse, rank grass, which grows to a height of five feet in some places.

The State is most fortunate in timber wealth, having large quantities of black walnut, oak of different varieties, maple, hickory, birch, several kinds of

beech, poplar, sycamore, papaw, several kinds of ash, cherry, whitewood and buckeye.

The summers are usually warm, and the winters are mild, considering the latitude of the State. Near Lake Erie, the winters are severe, corresponding with sections in a line with that locality. Snow falls in sufficient quantities in the northern part to afford several weeks of fine sleighing. In the southern portion, the snowstorms are not frequent, and the fall rarely remains long on the ground.

The climate is generally healthy, with the exception of small tracts lying near the marshes and stagnant waters.

The Ohio River washes the southern border of the State, and is navigable for steamboats of a large size, the entire length of its course. From Pittsburgh to its mouth, measuring it meanderings, it is 908 miles long. Its current is gentle, having no falls except at Louisville, Ky., where the descent is twenty-two and a half feet in two miles. A canal obviates this obstruction.

The Muskingum is the largest river that flows entirely within the State. It is formed by the junction of the Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, and enters the Ohio at Marietta. One hundred miles of its length is navigable.

The Scioto is the second river in magnitude, is about 200 miles long, and flows into the Ohio at Portsmouth. It affords navigation 130 miles of its length. The Great Miami is a rapid river, in the western part of the State, and is 100 miles long. The Little Miami is seventy miles in length, and enters the Ohio seven miles from Cincinnati.

The Maumee rises in Indiana, flows through the northwestern part of the State, and enters Lake Erie at Maumee Bay. It affords navigation as far as Perrysburg, eighteen miles from the lake, and above the rapids, it is again navigable.

The Sandusky rises in the northern part of the State, is eighty miles long, and flows into Lake Erie, via Sandusky Bay.

Lake Erie washes 150 miles of the northern boundary. The State has several fine harbors, the Maumee and Sandusky Bays being the largest.

We have, in tracing the record of the earlier counties, given the educational interests as exemplified by different institutions. We have also given the canal system of the State, in previous pages. The Governor is elected every two years, by the people. The Senators are chosen biennially, and are apportioned according to the male population over twenty-one years of age. The Judges of the Supreme and other courts are elected by the joint ballot of the Legislature, for the term of seven years.

During the early settlement of Ohio, perfect social equality existed among the settlers. The line of demarkation that was drawn was a separation of the good from the bad. Log-rollings and cabin-raising were mutual affairs. Their sport usually consisted of shooting, rowing and hunting. Hunting shirts and buckskin pants were in the fashion, while the women dressed in coarse material.

woven by their own hands. A common American cotton check was considered a magnificent addition to one's toilet. In those times, however, the material was \$1 per yard, instead of the shilling of to-day. But five yards was then a large "pattern," instead of the twenty-five of 1880. In cooking utensils, the pot, pan and frying-pan constituted an elegant outfit. A few plain dishes were added for table use. Stools and benches were the rule, although a few wealthy families indulged in splint-bottom chairs. The cabin floors were rough, and in many cases the green sward formed the carpet. Goods were very expensive, and flour was considered a great luxury. Goods were brought by horses and mules from Detroit, or by wagon from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, and then down the Ohio. Coarse calicoes were \$1 per yard; tea \$2 to \$3 per pound; coffee 75 cents; whisky, from \$1 to \$2 per gallon, and salt, \$5 to \$6 per barrel. In those towns where Indian trade constituted a desirable interest, a bottle was set at each end of the counter—a gratuitous offering to their red friends.

OUTLINE GEOLOGY OF OHIO.

Should we group the rocks of Ohio, according to their lithological characters, we should give five distinct divisions. They are marked by difference in appearance, hardness, color and composition:

- 1—Limestone.
- 2—Black shale.
- 3—Fine-grained sandstone.
- 4—Conglomerate.
- 5—Coal series.

They are all stratified and sedimentary. They are nearly horizontal. The lowest one visible, in a physical as well as a geological sense, is "blue limestone."

The bed of the Ohio River near Cincinnati is 133 feet below the level of Lake Erie. The strata incline in all directions from the southwestern angle of the State. In Scioto County may be seen the outcropping edges of all these rocks. They sink at this point in the direction south $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$ east; easterly at the rate of $37\frac{4}{10}$ feet per mile. The cliff limestone, the upper stratum of the limestone deposit, is 600 feet above the river at Cincinnati; at West Union, in Adams County, it is only 350 feet above the same level.

The finely grained sandstone found on the summit of the hills east of Brush Creek and west of the Scioto sinks to the base of the hills, and appears beneath the conglomerate, near the Little Scioto. Although the rock formations are the same in all parts of the State, in the same order, their thickness, mass and dip, are quite different.

Chillicothe, Reynoldsburg, Mansfield, Newburg, Waverly and Rockville, are situated near the western border of the "fine-grained limestone." Its outcrop forms a continuous and crooked line from the Ohio River to Lake Erie. In the southwest portion of the State is the "blue limestone," occupying a circular

space from West Union via Dayton, to the State line. The conglomerate is to the east of the given towns, bending around from Cuyahoga Falls to Burton, in Geauga County, and then eastward into Pennsylvania. Near this outcrop are the coal-bearing rocks which occupy the east and southeastern portions of Ohio. From Rockville to Chillicothe, the course is north, about 10° east, and nearly corresponds with the line of outcrop of the fine-grained sandstone for an equal distance. The dip at Rockville, given by Charles Whittlesey, is $80\frac{1}{2}^{\circ}$, almost at a right angle, and at the rate of 37 feet per mile.

At Chillicothe, the other end of the line, the general dip is south 70° east. 30 feet to the mile, the line curving eastward and the dip line to the southward. This is the universal law.

The northern boundary of the great coal fields passes through Meadville, in Pennsylvania, and turning south arrives at Portage Summit, on the summit of the Alleghanies, 2,500 feet above the ocean level. It then plunges rapidly to the westward. From the Alleghanies to the southwest, through Pennsylvania, Virginia and Tennessee, sweeps this great coal basin.

Much of the county of Medina is conglomerate upon the surface, but the streams, especially the South Branch of the Rocky River, set through this surface stratum, and reach the fine-grained sandstone. This is the case with Rocky, Chagrin, Cuyahoga and Grand Rivers—also Conneaut and Ashtabula Creeks. This sandstone and the shale extend up the narrow valleys of these streams and their tributaries. Between these strata is a mass of coarse-grained sandstone, without pebbles, which furnishes the grindstones for which Ohio is noted. In Lorain County, the coarse sandstone grit nearly displaces the fine-grained sandstone and red shale, thickening at Elyria to the black shale. South of this point, the grindstone grit, red shale and ash-colored shale vary in thickness. The town of Chillicothe, the village of Newburg, and a point in the west line of Crawford County, are all situated on the "black shale."

Dr. Locke gives the dip, at Montgomery and Miami Counties, at north 14° east, six feet to the mile; at Columbus, Whitelesey gives it, $81^{\circ} 52'$ east, $22\frac{5}{16}$ feet to the mile. The fine-grained sandstone at Newburg is not over eighty feet in thickness; at Jacktown and Reynoldsburg, 500; at Waverly 250 to 300 feet, and at Brush Creek, Adams County, 343 feet. The black shale is 251 feet thick at Brush Creek; at Alum Creek, 250 to 300 feet thick; in Crawford County, about 250 feet thick. The conglomerate in Jackson County is 200 feet thick; at Cuyahoga Falls, 100 to 120 feet; at Burton, Geauga County, 300 feet. The great limestone formation is divided into several numbers. At Cincinnati, at the bed of the river, there is:

1—A blue limestone and slaty marlite.

2—Dun-colored marl and layers of lime rock.

3—Blue marl and layers of blue limestone.

4—Marl and bands of limestone, with immense numbers of shells at the surface.

In Adams County, the detailed section is thus :

1—Blue limestone and marl.

2—Blue marl.

3—Flinty limestone.

4—Blue marl.

5—Cliff limestone.

The coal-fields of Ohio are composed of alternate beds of coarse-grained sandstone, clay shales, layers of ironstone, thin beds of limestone and numerous strata of coal. The coal region abounds in iron. From Jacktown to Concord, in Muskingum County, there are eight beds of coal, and seven strata of limestone. The distance between these two points is forty-two miles. From Freedom, in Portage County, to Poland, in Trumbull County, a distance of thirty-five miles, there are five distinct strata. Among them are distributed thin beds of limestone, and many beds of iron ore. The greater mass of coal and iron measures is composed of sandstone and shale. The beds of sandstone are from ten to twenty or eighty feet thick. Of shale, five to fifty feet thick. The strata of coal and iron are comparatively thin. A stratum of coal three feet thick can be worked to advantage. One four feet thick is called a good mine, few of them averaging five. Coal strata are found from six to ten and eleven feet. There are four beds of coal, and three of limestone, in Lawrence and Scioto Counties. There are also eight beds of ore, and new ones are constantly being discovered. The ore is from four to twelve inches thick, occasionally being two feet. The calcareous ore rests upon the second bed of limestone, from the bottom, and is very rich.

The most prominent fossils are trees, plants and stems of the coal-bearing rocks, shells and corals and crustaceæ of the limestone, and the timber, leaves and dirt-beds of the "drift"—the earthy covering of the rocks, which varies from nothing to 200 feet. Boulders, or "lost rocks," are strewn over the State. They are evidently transported from some remote section, being fragments of primitive rock, granite, gneiss and hornblende rock, which do not exist in Ohio, nor within 400 miles of the State, in any direction. In the Lake Superior region we find similar specimens.

The superficial deposits of Ohio are arranged into four geological formations :

1—The ancient drift, resting upon the rocks of the State.

2—The Lake Erie marl and sand deposits.

3—The drift occupying the valleys of large streams, such as the Great Miami, the Ohio and Scioto.

4—The boulders.

The ancient drift of Ohio is meager in shell deposits. It is not, therefore, decided whether it be of salt-water origin or fresh water.

It has, at the bottom, blue clay, with gravel-stones of primitive or sedimentary rocks, containing carbonate of lime. The yellow clay is found second. Above that, sand and gravel, less stratified, containing more pebbles of the

sedimentary rocks, such as limestone and stone, iron ore, coal and shale. The lower layer contains logs, trees, leaves, sticks and vines.

The Lake Erie section, or "Lake Erie deposits," may be classed in the following order :

1—From the lake level upward, fine, blue, marly sand—forty-five to sixty feet.

2—Coarse, gray, water-washed sand—ten to twenty feet.

3—Coarse sand and gravel, not well stratified, to surface—twenty to fifty feet.

Stratum first dissolves in water. It contains carbonate of lime, magnesia, iron, alumina, siliceous, sulphur, and some decomposed leaves, plants and sticks. Some pebbles are found. In contact with the water, quicksand is formed.

The Hickory Plains, at the forks of the Great Miami and White Water, and also between Kilgore's Mill and New Richmond, are the results of heavy diluvial currents.

In presenting these formations of the State, we have quoted from the experience and conclusions of Charles Whittlesey, eminent as a geologist, and who was a member of the Ohio Geological Corps.

OHIO'S RANK DURING THE WAR.

The patriotism of this State has been stanch, unswerving and bold, ever since a first settlement laid its corner-stone in the great Western wilderness. Its decisive measures, its earnest action, its noble constancy, have earned the laurels that designate it "a watchword for the nation." In the year 1860, Ohio had a population of 2,343,739. Its contribution of soldiers to the great conflict that was soon to surge over the land in scarlet terror, was apportioned 310,000 men. In less than twenty-four hours after the President's proclamation and call for troops, the Senate had matured and carried a bill through, appropriating \$1,000,000 for the purpose of placing the State on a war footing. The influences of party sentiments were forgotten, and united, the State unfurled the flag of patriotism. Before the bombardment of old Fort Sumter has fairly ceased its echoes, twenty companies were offered the Governor for immediate service. When the surrender was verified, the excitement was tumultuous. Militia officers telegraphed their willingness to receive prompt orders, all over the State. The President of Kenyon College—President Andrews—tendered his services by enlisting in the ranks. Indeed, three months before the outbreak of the war, he had expressed his readiness to the Governor to engage in service should there be occasion. He was the first citizen to make this offer.

The Cleveland Grays, the Rover Guards, the State Fencibles, the Dayton Light Guards, the Governor's Guards, the Columbus Videttes and the Guthrie Grays—the best drilled and celebrated militia in the State—telegraphed to Columbus for orders. Chillicothe, Portsmouth and Circleville offered money and troops. Canton, Xenia, Lebanon, Lancaster, Springfield, Cincinnati,

Dayton, Cleveland, Toledo and other towns urged their assistance upon the State. Columbus began to look like a great army field. The troops were stationed wherever they could find quarters, and food in sufficient quantities was hard to procure. The Governor soon established a camp at Miamiville, convenient to Cincinnati. He intended to appoint Irvin McDowell, of the staff of Lieut. Gen. Scott, to the leading command, but the friends of Capt. McClellan became enthusiastic and appealed to the Governor, who decided to investigate his case. Being satisfied, he desired Capt. McClellan to come up to Columbus. But that officer was busy and sent Capt. Pope, of the regular army, in his stead. This gentleman did not suit Gov. Dennison. The friends of McClellan again set forth the high qualities of this officer, and Gov. Dennison sent an earnest request for an interview, which was granted, and resulted in the appointment of the officer as Major General of the Ohio militia. Directly thereafter, he received an invitation to take command of the Pennsylvania troops, but Ohio could not spare so valuable a leader.

For three-years troops were soon called out, and their Generals were to be appointed by the President. Gov. Dennison advised at once with the War Department at Washington, and McClellan received his appointment as Major General in the regular army.

Cincinnati and Louisville became alarmed lest Kentucky should espouse the Confederate cause, and those cities thus be left insecure against the inroads of a cruel foe. Four hundred and thirty-six miles of Ohio bordered Slave States. Kentucky and West Virginia were to be kept in check, but the Governor proclaimed that not only should the border of Ohio be protected, but even beyond that would the State press the enemy. Marietta was garrisoned, and other river points rendered impregnable. On the 20th of May, 1861, official dispatches affirmed that troops were approaching Wheeling under the proclamation of Letcher. Their intention was to route the convention at Wheeling.

Military orders were instantly given. Col. Steedman and his troops crossed at Marietta and crushed the disturbance at Parkersburg—swept into the country along the railroad, built bridges, etc. Col. Irvine crossed at Wheeling and united with a regiment of loyal Virginians. At the juncture of the two tracks at Grafton, the columns met, but the rebels had retreated in mad haste. The loyal troops followed, and, at Philippi, fought the first little skirmish of the war. The great railway lines were secured, and the Wheeling convention protected, and West Virginia partially secured for the Union.

After preliminary arrangements, McClellan's forces moved in two columns upon the enemy at Laurel Hill. One remained in front, under Gen. Morris, while the other, under his own command, pushed around to Huttonsville, in their rear. Gen. Morris carried his orders through promptly, but McClellan was late. Rosecrans was left with McClellan's advance to fight the battle of Rich Mountain, unaided. Garnett being alarmed at the defeat of his outpost, retreated. McClellan was not in time to intercept him, but Morris continued

the chase. Steedman overtook the rear-guard of Garnett's army at Carrick's Ford, where a sharp skirmish ensued, Garnett himself falling. The scattered portions of the rebel army escaped, and West Virginia was again free from armed rebels—and was the gift of Ohio through her State militia to the nation at the beginning of the war.

At this period, Gen. McClellan was called to Washington. Gen. Rosecrans succeeded him, and the three-years troops left in the field after the disbanding of the three-months men, barely sufficed to hold the country. He telegraphed Gov. Dennison to supply him immediately with re-enforcements, the request being made on the 8th of August. Already had the Confederate leaders realized the loss they had sustained in Western Virginia, and had dispatched their most valued General, Robert E. Lee, to regain the territory. Rosecrans again wrote: "If you, Governor of Indiana and Governor of Michigan, will lend your efforts to get me quickly 50,000 men, in addition to my present force, I think a blow can be struck which will save fighting the rifled-cannon batteries at Manassas. Lee is certainly at Cheat Mountain. Send all troops you can to Grafton." Five days thereafter, all the available troops in the West were dispatched to Fremont, Mo., and the plans of Rosecrans were foiled.

Heavy re-enforcements had been sent to the column in Kanawha Valley under Gen. Cox. He became alarmed, and telegraphed to Gov. Dennison. Rosecrans again appealed to Gov. Dennison, that he might be aided in marching across the country against Floyd and Wise to Cox's relief, "I want to catch Floyd while Cox holds him in front."

The response was immediate and effective. He was enabled to employ twenty-three Ohio regiments in clearing his department from rebels, securing the country and guarding the exposed railroads. With this achievement, the direct relation of the State administrations with the conduct and methods of campaigns terminated. The General Government had settled down to a system. Ohio was busy organizing and equipping regiments, caring for the sick and wounded, and sustaining her home strength.

Gov. Dennison's staff officers were tendered better positions in the national service. Camps Dennison and Chase, one at Cincinnati and the other at Columbus, were controlled by the United States authorities. A laboratory was established at Columbus for the supply of ammunition. During the fall and early winter, the Ohio troops suffered in Western Virginia. The people of their native State responded with blankets, clothing and other supplies.

In January, 1862, David A. Tod entered upon the duties of Governor. The first feature of his administration was to care for the wounded at home, sent from Pittsburg Landing. A regular system was inaugurated to supply stores and clothing to the suffering at home and in the field. Agencies were established, and the great and good work was found to be most efficacious in alleviating the wretchedness consequent upon fearful battles. A. B. Lyman

had charge of affairs in Cincinnati, and Royal Taylor held the same position in Louisville. J. C. Wetmore was stationed at Washington, F. W. Bingham at Memphis, Weston Flint at Cairo and St. Louis. Thus the care which Ohio extended over her troops at home and in the battle-field, furnished a practical example to other States, and was the foundation of that commendable system all over the Union. Stonewall Jackson's sudden advent in the valley created the greatest consternation lest the safety of the capital be jeopardized, and the War Department called for more troops. Gov. Tod immediately issued a proclamation, and the people, never shrinking, responded heartily. At Cleveland a large meeting was held, and 250 men enlisted, including 27 out of 32 students attending the law school. Fire bells rang out the alarm at Zanesville, a meeting was convened at 10 in the morning, and by 3 in the afternoon, 300 men had enlisted. Court was adjourned *sine die*, and the Judge announced that he and the lawyers were about to enter into military ranks. Only three unmarried men between the ages of eighteen and twenty-three were left in the town of Putnam. Five thousand volunteers reported at Camp Chase within two days after the proclamation.

Again in June, the President called for troops, followed by yet another call. Under these calls, Ohio was to raise 74,000 men. The draft system was advised to hasten and facilitate filling regiments. It has always been a repulsive measure. To save sections from this proceeding, enormous sums were offered to induce men to volunteer, and thus fill the quota.

Counties, townships, towns and individuals, all made bids and urged the rapid enlistment of troops. The result was, that the regiments were filled rapidly, but not in sufficient numbers to prevent the draft. Twenty thousand four hundred and twenty-seven men were yet lacking, and the draft was ordered, September 15. At the close of the year, Ohio was ahead of her calls. Late in the fall, the prospect was disheartening. The peninsula campaign had failed. The Army of Northern Virginia had been hurled back nearly to Washington. The rebels had invaded Maryland; Cincinnati and Louisville were threatened, and the President had declared his intention to abolish slavery, as a war measure. During the first part of 1862, artillery, stores and supplies were carried away mysteriously, from the Ohio border; then little squads ventured over the river to plunder more openly, or to burn a bridge or two. The rebel bands came swooping down upon isolated supply trains, sending insolent roundabout messages regarding their next day's intentions. Then came invasions of our lines near Nashville, capture of squads of guards within sight of camp, the seizure of Gallatin. After Mitchell had entered Northern Alabama, all manner of depredations were committed before his very eyes. These were attributed to John Morgan's Kentucky cavalry. He and his men, by the middle of 1862, were as active and dangerous as Lee or Beauregard and their troops. Morgan was a native of Alabama, but had lived in Kentucky since boyhood. His father was large slave-owner, who lived in the center of the "Blue Grass Country." His

life had been one of wild dissipation, adventure and recklessness, although in his own family he had the name of being most considerate. The men who followed him were accustomed to a dare-devil life. They formed an independent band, and dashed madly into the conflict, wherever and whenever inclination prompted. Ohio had just raised troops to send East, to assist in the overthrow of Stonewell Jackson. She had overcome her discouragements over failures, for the prospects were brightening. Beauregard had evacuated Corinth; Memphis had fallen; Buell was moving toward Chattanooga; Mitchell's troops held Northern Tennessee and Northern Alabama; Kentucky was virtually in the keeping of the home guards and State military board. And now, here was Morgan, creating confusion in Kentucky by his furious raids! On the 11th of July, the little post of Tompkinsville fell. He issued a call for the Kentuckians to rise in a body. He marched toward Lexington, and the southern border of Ohio was again in danger. Cincinnati was greatly excited. Aid was sent to Lexington and home guards were ready for duty. Morgan was not prominent for a day or so, but he was not idle. By the 9th of July, he held possession of Tompkinsville and Glasgow; by the 11th, of Lebanon. On the 13th, he entered Harraidsburg; Monday morning he was within fifteen miles of Frankfort. He had marched nearly 400 miles in eight days. Going on, toward Lexington, he captured the telegraph operator at Midway, and his messages also! He was now aware of the plans of the Union armies at Lexington, Louisville, Cincinnati and Frankfort. In the name of the operator, he sent word that Morgan was driving in the pickets at Frankfort! Now that he had thrown his foes off guard, he rested his men a couple of days. He decided to let Lexington alone, and swept down on Cynthiaana, routing a few hundred loyal Kentucky cavalymen, capturing the gun and 420 prisoners, and nearly 300 horses. Then he was off to Paris; he marched through Winchester, Richmond, Crab Orchard and Somerset, and again crossed the Cumberland River. He started with 900 men and returned with 1,200, having captured and paroled nearly as many, besides destroying all the Government arms and stores in seventeen towns. The excitement continued in Cincinnati. Two regiments were hastily formed, for emergencies, known as Cincinnati Reserves. Morgan's raid did not reach the city, but it demonstrated to the rebel forces what might be accomplished in the "Blue Grass" region. July and August were passed in gloom. Bragg and Buell were both watchful, and Chattanooga had not been taken. Lexington was again menaced, a battle fought, and was finally deserted because it could not be held.

Louisville was now in danger. The banks sent their specie away. Railroad companies added new guards.

September 1, Gen. Kirby Smith entered Lexington, and dispatched Heath with about six thousand men against Cincinnati and Covington. John Morgan joined him. The rebels rushed upon the borders of Ohio. The failure at Richmond only added deeper apprehension. Soon Kirby Smith and his regiments

occupied a position where only a few unmanned siege guns and the Ohio prevented his entrance through Covington into the Queen City. The city was fully armed, and Lew. Wallace's arrival to take command inspired all with fresh courage. And before the people were hardly aware that danger was so near, the city was proclaimed under strict martial law. "Citizens for labor, soldiers for battle."

There was no panic, because the leaders were confident. Back of Newport and Covington breastworks, rifle pits and redoubts had been hastily thrown up, and pickets were thrown out. From Cincinnati to Covington extended a ponton bridge. Volunteers marched into the city and those already in service were sent to the rescue. Strict military law was now modified, and the city being secured, some inconsiderate ones expressed themselves as being outraged with "much ado about nothing." But Gen. Wallace did not cease his vigilance. And Smith's force began to move up. One or two skirmishes ensued. The city was again excited. September 11 was one of intense suspense. But Smith did not attack in force. He was ordered to join Bragg. On the Monday following, the citizens of Cincinnati returned to their avocations. In the spring of 1863, the State was a trifle discouraged. Her burdens had been heavy, and she was weary. Vicksburg was yet in the hands of the enemy. Rosecrans had not moved since his victory at Stone River. There had been fearful slaughter about Fredericksburg.

But during July, 1863, Ohio was aroused again by Bragg's command to Morgan, to raid Kentucky and capture Louisville. On the 3d of July, he was in a position to invade Ohio, Indiana and Kentucky. He continued his depredations, bewildering the militia with his movements. His avowed intention was to burn Indianapolis and "take Cincinnati alive." Morgan's purposes were never clear. It was his audacious and sudden dashes, here and there, which gave him success. Before Cincinnati was aware, he was at Harrison—13th of July. He expected to meet the forces of Burnside and Judah, and to cut his way through. His plans here, as everywhere, were indefinable, and he succeeded in deceiving everybody. While printers in Cincinnati were setting up "reports" as to his whereabouts, he was actually marching through the suburbs, near troops enough to devour them, and yet not encountered by a single picket! They fed their horses within sight of Camp Dennison. At 4 o'clock that day, they were within twenty-eight miles of Cincinnati—having marched more than ninety miles in thirty-five hours.

The greatest chagrin was expressed, that Morgan had so easily eluded the great military forces. A sudden dash was made to follow him. There was a universal bolting of doors, burying of valuables, hiding of horses, etc., all along the route of the mad cavalryman and his 2,000 mounted men. They plundered beyond all comparison. They made a principle of it. On the 14th of July, he was feeding his horses near Dennison; he reached the ford at Buffington Island on the evening of the 18th; he had encountered several little skirmishes,

but he had marched through at his own will, mostly; all the troops of Kentucky had been outwitted. The Indiana forces had been laughed to scorn. The 50,000 Ohio militia had been as straws in his way. The intrepid band would soon be upon friendly soil, leaving a blackened trail behind. But Judah was up and marching after him, Hobson followed and Col. Runkle was north of him. The local militia in his advance began to impede the way. Near Pomeroy, a stand was made. Morgan found militia posted everywhere, but he succeeded in running the gantlet, so far as to reach Chester. He should have hastened to cross the ford. Fortunately, he paused to breathe his horses and secure a guide. The hour and a half thus lost was the first mistake Morgan is known to have made in his military career. They reached Portland, and only a little earthwork, guarded by about 300 men, stood between him and safety. His men were exhausted, and he feared to lead them to a night attack upon a position not understood perfectly; he would not abandon his wagon train, nor his wounded; he would save or lose all. As Morgan was preparing next morning, having found the earthworks deserted through the night, Judah came up. He repulsed the attack at first, capturing Judah's Adjutant General, and ordering him to hold the force on his front in check. He was not able to join his own company, until it was in full retreat. Here Lieut. O'Neil, of the Fifth Indiana, made an impulsive charge, the lines were reformed, and up the Chester road were Hobson's gallant cavalymen, who had been galloping over three States to capture this very Morgan! And now the tin-clad gunboats steamed up and opened fire. The route was complete, but Morgan escaped with 1,200 men! Seven hundred men were taken prisoners, among them Morgan's brother, Cols. Ward, Duke and Huffman. The prisoners were brought to Cincinnati, while the troops went after the fugitive. He was surrounded by dangers; his men were exhausted, hunted down; skirmishes and thrilling escapes marked a series of methods to escape—his wonderful sagacity absolutely brilliant to the very last—which was his capture, on the 26th, with 346 prisoners and 400 horses and arms. It may be added, that after several months of confinement, Morgan and six prisoners escaped, on the 27th of November. Again was he free to raid in the "Blue Grass" country.

John Brough succeeded Gov. Tod January 11, 1864. His first prominent work was with the Sanitary Commission. In February, of the same year, the President called for more troops. The quota of Ohio was 51,465 men. The call of March added 20,995. And in July was a third demand for 50,792. In December, the State was ordered to raise 26,027. The critical period of the war was evidently approaching. Gov. Brough instituted a reformation in the "promotion system" of the Ohio troops. He was, in many cases, severe in his measures. He ignored "local great men" and refused distinction as a bribe. The consequence was that he had many friends and some enemies. The acuteness of his policy was so strong, and his policy so just, that, after all his severe administration, he was second to no statesman in the nation during the struggle.

Ohio during the war was most active in her relief and aid societies. The most noted and extensive organization was the Cincinnati Branch of the United States Sanitary Commission. The most efficient organization was the Soldiers' Aid Society of Northern Ohio.

When the happy tidings swept over the land that peace was proclaimed, an echo of thanksgiving followed the proclamation. The brave sons of Ohio returned to their own soil—those who escaped the carnage. But 'mid the rejoicing there was deepest sadness, for a fragment only remained of that brave army which had set out sturdily inspired with patriotism.

A BRIEF MENTION OF PROMINENT OHIO GENERALS.

George Briton McClellan, the first General appointed in Ohio, was born December 3, 1826, in Philadelphia. His father was a physician of high standing and Scottish descent. Young George was in school in Philadelphia, and entered West Point at the age of sixteen. At the age of twenty, he was a brevet Second Lieutenant, tracing lines of investment before Vera Cruz, under the supervision of Capt. R. E. Lee, First Lieut. P. G. T. Beauregard, Second Lieut. G. W. Smith. At the close of the Mexican war, old Col. Totten reported in favor of them all to Winfield Scott. He had charge of an exploring expedition to the mountains of Oregon and Washington, beginning with the Cascade Range. This was one of a series of Pacific Railway explorations. Returning to Washington, he was detailed to visit the West Indies and secretly select a coaling station for the United States Navy. He was dispatched by Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, to Europe, with instructions to take full reports of the organization of military forces connected with the Crimean war. This work elicited entire satisfaction. He returned in January, 1857, resigned as regular army officer, and was soon installed as engineer of Illinois Central Railroad. In 1860, he was President of the Ohio & Mississippi. He removed to Cincinnati, where he was at the opening of the war.

William Starke Rosecrans was born September 6, 1819, in Delaware County, Ohio. His people were from Amsterdam. He was educated at West Point. When the war opened, he espoused the cause of the Union with enthusiastic zeal, and was appointed by McClellan on his staff as Engineer. June 9, he was Chief Engineer of the State under special law. Soon thereafter, he was Colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio, and assigned to the command of Camp Chase, Columbus. On May 16, his commission was out as Brigadier General in the United States Army. This reached him and he was speedily summoned to active service, under Gen. McClellan. After the battle of Rich Mountain, he was promoted to the head of the department.

In April, 1862, he was succeeded by Fremont, and ordered to Washington to engage in immediate service for the Secretary of War. About the 15th of May, he was ordered to Gen. Halleck, before Corinth. He was relieved from his command December 9, 1864.

Ulysses S. Grant, whose history we cannot attempt to give in these pages, was born on the banks of the Ohio, at Point Pleasant, Clermont Co., Ohio, April 27, 1822. He entered West Point in 1839.

"That the son of a tanner, poor and unpretending, without influential friends until his performance had won them, ill-used to the world and its ways, should rise—not suddenly, in the first blind worship of helpless ignorance which made any one who understood regimental tactics illustrious in advance for what he was going to do, not at all for what he had done—but slowly, grade by grade, through all the vicissitudes of constant service and mingled blunders and success, till, at the end of four years' war he stood at the head of our armies, crowned by popular acclaim our greatest soldier, is a satisfactory answer to criticism and a sufficient vindication of greatness. Success succeeds."

"We may reason on the man's career; we may prove that at few stages has he shown personal evidence of marked ability; we may demonstrate his mistakes; we may swell the praises of his subordinates. But after all, the career stands wonderful, unique, worthy of study so long as the nation honors her benefactors, or the State cherishes the good fame of the sons who contributed most to her honor."

Lieut. Gen. William Tecumseh Sherman was another Ohio contribution to the great Union war. He was born at Lancaster February 8, 1820. He entered West Point in June, 1836. His "march to the sea" has fully brought out the details of his life, since they were rendered interesting to all, and we refrain from repeating the well-known story.

Philip H. Sheridan was born on the 6th of March, 1831, in Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio. He entered West Point in 1848. During the war, his career was brilliant. His presence meant victory. Troops fighting under his command were inspired. Gen. Rosecrans said of him, "He fights, he fights." A staff officer once said, "He is an emphatic human syllable."

Maj. Gen. James B. McPherson was born in Sandusky County, town of Clyde, November 14, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Q. A. Gillmore was born February 28, 1825, at Black River, Lorain Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. Irvin McDowell was born at Franklinton, Ohio, October 15, 1818.

Maj. Gen. Don Carlos Buell was born near Marietta on the 23d of March, 1818. His grandfather on the maternal side was one of the first settlers of Cincinnati.

Maj. Gen. O. M. Mitchell was a native of Kentucky, but a resident of Ohio from the age of four years.

Maj. Gen. Robert C. Schenck was born October 4, 1809, in Franklin, Warren Co., Ohio.

Maj. Gen. James A. Garfield, was born in Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, November 19, 1831.

Maj. Gen. Jacob D. Cox was born in Canada in 1828, and removed to Ohio in 1846.

Maj. Gen. James B. Steedman was born in Pennsylvania July 30, 1818, and removed to Toledo in 1861.

Maj. Gen. David S. Stanley was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 1, 1828.

Maj. Gen. George Crook was born in Montgomery County, Ohio, September 8, 1828.

Maj. Gen. Mortimer D. Leggett was born in New York April 19, 1831, and emigrated to Ohio, in 1847.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John C. Tidball was born in Virginia, but removed while a mere lad to Ohio with his parents.

Brevet Maj. Gen. John W. Fuller was born in England in 1827. He removed to Toledo in 1858.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Manning F. Force was born in Washington, D. C., on the 17th of December, 1824. He became a citizen of Cincinnati.

Brevet Maj. Gen. Henry B. Banning was born in Knox County, Ohio, November 10, 1834.

We add the names of Brevet Maj. Gens. Erastus B. Tyler, Thomas H. Ewing, Charles R. Woods, August V. Kautz, Rutherford B. Hayes, Charles C. Walcutt, Kenner Garrard, Hugh Ewing, Samuel Beatty, James S. Robinson, Joseph W. Keifer, Eli Long, William B. Woods, John W. Sprague, Benjamin P. Runkle, August Willich, Charles Griffin, Henry J. Hunt, B. W. Brice.

Brig. Gens. Robert L. McCook, William H. Lytle, William Leroy Smith, C. P. Buckingham, Ferdinand Van Derveer, George P. Este, Joel A. Dewey, Benjamin F. Potts, Jacob Ammen, Daniel McCook, J. W. Forsyth, Ralph P. Buckland, William H. Powell, John G. Mitchell, Eliakim P. Scammon, Charles G. Harker, J. W. Reilly, Joshua W. Sill, N. C. McLean, William T. H. Brooks, George W. Morgan, John Beatty, William W. Burns, John S. Mason, S. S. Carroll, Henry B. Carrington, M. S. Wade, John P. Slough, T. K. Smith.

Brevet Brig. Gens. C. B. Ludlow, Andrew Hickenlooper, B. D. Fearing, Henry F. Devol, Israel Garrard, Daniel McCoy, W. P. Richardson, G. F. Wiles, Thomas M. Vincent, J. S. Jones, Stephen B. Yeoman, F. W. Moore, Thomas F. Wilder, Isaac Sherwood, C. H. Grosvenor, Moses E. Walker, R. N. Adams, E. B. Eggleston, I. M. Kirby.

We find numerous other names of Brevet Brigadier Generals, mostly of late appointments, and not exercising commands in accordance with their brevet rank, which we omit quoting through lack of space. They are the names of men of rare abilities, and in many cases of brilliant achievements.

In looking over the "War Record of Ohio," we find the State a great leader in men of valor and heroic deeds. It was the prolific field of military geniuses.

Ohio was draped with the garb of mourning at the close of the war. Her human sacrifice in behalf of the nation had been bitter. There were tears and heart-aches all over the land. Her ranks were swept by a murderous fire, from which they never flinched, and many officers fell.

Col. John H. Patrick will be remembered as opening the battle of Lookout Mountain. He fell mortally wounded, during the Atlanta campaign, May 15, 1862, while actively engaged. He was struck by a canister shot, and expired half a hour thereafter.

Col. John T. Toland, in July, 1863, was placed in command of a mounted brigade, including his regiment, and was instructed to destroy the Virginia & Tennessee Railroad. He reached Wytheville, Va., on the afternoon of the 18th of July. The rebels were safely intrenched in the house, and poured a galling fire into the national troops. Col. Toland was on horseback, at the head of his command. A sharpshooter sent a bullet with fatal certainty, and he fell on the neck of his horse, but was instantly caught by his Orderly Sergeant, who heard the fervent words: "My horse and my sword to my mother."

Lieut. Col. Barton S. Kyle accompanied his regiment to the battle of Pittsburg Landing. The regiment was forced back, though resisting bravely. Lieut. Col. Kyle was at his post of duty, encouraging his men, when he received a bullet in his right breast. He survived five hours.

Col. William G. Jones was engaged in the battle of Chickamauga, June, 1863. His regiment, the Thirty-sixth Ohio, was included in Turchin's Brigade of the Fourteenth Corps. He wrote in his pocket memoranda: "Off to the left: merciful Father, have mercy on me and my regiment, and protect us from injury and death"—at 12 o'clock. At 5 that afternoon, he was fatally wounded and expired at 7 that same evening, on the battle-field. His remains were taken by the rebels, but in December, 1863, they were exhumed and interred in Spring Grove Cemetery, Cincinnati.

Col. Fred. C. Jones held command of the Tenth Brigade, in October, 1862, marching from Wild Cat, Ky., to Nashville, through a perpetual skirmish. During the battle of Stone River, Col. Jones' regiment, the Twenty-fourth, was on the front and left of the line. During the afternoon, when the rebel assault upon the left became furious, Col. Jones ordered his men to lie down and hold fire, which was obeyed. They rose to pour a deadly volley into the rebel ranks, and rush forward in a fierce charge. The capture of an entire rebel regiment was thus effected, but Col. Jones was shot in the right side. He was carried to the rear. "I know it; I am dying now; pay no attention to me, but look after my wounded men." He survived about ten hours. His remains are buried in Spring Grove, Cincinnati.

Col. Lorin Andrews went with his command to Western Virginia, where he succumbed to exposure and severe duty. He was removed to his home, Gambier, Ohio, where he died surrounded by friends September 18, 1861.

Col. Minor Milliken was sent to repel the attacks of the rebels at the rear. He led a superb cavalry charge against the enemy, vastly superior in numbers, and was cut off with a small portion of his regiment. He disdained to surrender, and ordered his men to cut their way out. A hand-to-hand conflict ensued. Col. Milliken, being an expert swordsman, was able to protect himself with his saber. While parrying the strokes of his assailant, another shot him. The regiment, again charging, recovered his body, stripped of sword, purse and watch.

Col. George P. Webster, with his regiment, the Ninety-eighth, left Steubenville for Covington, Ky., August 23, 1862, marching from that point to Lexington and Louisville. He was placed at the command of the Thirty-fourth Brigade, Jackson's division, Cooke's corps. He fell in the battle of Perryville, and died on the field of battle.

Col. Leander Stem was appointed Colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Infantry August 30, 1862. His premonitions that he should fall during his first regular engagement proved too true. As the army was advancing on Murfreesboro, the engagement of Knob Gap occurred, when Col. Stem's regiment charged and took a rebel battery, with several prisoners. The army closed around Murfreesboro, and on the evening of the 30th, the One Hundred and First was engaged in demonstrations against the enemy. Next morning, the battle of Stone River began in earnest. When Col. Stem's regiment began to waver, he called out: "Stand by the flag now, for the good old State of Ohio!" and instantly fell, fatally wounded.

Lieut. Col. Jonas D. Elliott held his position in May, 1863. During the summer of 1864, he commanded the left wing of the regiment at Dodsonville, Ala.; in September, he was sent after Wheeler, and was ordered into camp at Decatur. On the 23d, he was dispatched to Athens, to participate in the attack of Gen. Forrest, of the rebels. Col. Elliott was sent out, with 300 men, and being surrounded by Gen. Forrest, with vastly superior numbers, a forced resistance enabled them to sustain their own ground, until a fresh brigade of rebels arrived, under Gen. Warren. This officer instructed one of his men to shoot Lieut. Col. Elliott, and a moment later he fell. He lingered nineteen days.

Col. Joseph L. Kirby Smith took command of the Forty-third Ohio Regiment. He fell at the battle of Corinth, under Rosecrans.

Lieut. Col. James W. Shane fell, June 27, 1864, in an assault upon the enemy's works at Kenesaw. He survived but forty minutes.

Col. Augustus H. Coleman displayed the abilities of a successful commander. He was in the first charge on the bridge across Antietam Creek. He was fatally wounded. His last words were inquiries regarding his men.

Col. J. W. Lowe commanded the Twelfth Ohio, and was ordered to assist the Tenth in the battle of Carnifex Ferry. Cheering his men, in the thickest of the fight, a rifle ball pierced his forehead, and he fell dead—the first field officer from Ohio killed in battle in the war for the Union.

Lieut. Col. Moses F. Wooster was engaged with his regiment, the One Hundred and First Ohio, at Perryville. He was mortally wounded on the 31st of December, 1862, in the grand effort to stem the tide of defeat at Stone River.

The list of staff officers we refrain from giving, through lack of space.

At the opening of the war, William Dennison was Governor of Ohio. David Tod succeeded him. John Brough was the third War Governor.

Secretary Edwin M. Stanton was one of the most popular war Ministers. He was born in Steubenville, Ohio, in 1815; he was engaged in the United States Circuit Court, in 1860, in a leading law suit, at Cincinnati, known as the Manny and McCormick reaper trial; on the 20th of January, 1862, he was appointed Secretary of War by Mr. Lincoln.

Ex-Secretary Salmon P. Chase's public services in Ohio have already been mentioned in these pages. In 1861, he was appointed Secretary of the Treasury, in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet.

United States Senator B. F. Wade made his reputation in Ohio. This Senator of the State stood at the head of the Committee on the Conduct of the War throughout its duration.

United States Senator John Sherman was a leading member of the Finance Committee, during the war. For some time he was its Chairman.

Jay Cooke was the financial agent of the Government, furnishing money for the payment of the troops. He was born in Portland, Huron Co., Ohio.

In our brief review of the war record of Ohio, we have omitted a vast amount of detail information that would prove interesting to our readers. We believe we have been accurate in whatever we have given, taking as our authority, that accepted "encyclopedia" of Ohio war facts—Whitelaw Reid, who has published a valuable volume on the subject.

SOME DISCUSSED SUBJECTS.

It may be well in glancing over the achievements of Ohio, her momentous labors and grand successes, to refer to the Ordinance of 1787, more minutely than we have done, in relation to many events, since its inherent principles are not only perpetuated in the laws of the entire Northwest, but have since been woven into the general Constitution of the United States. It made permanent the standard and character of immigration, social culture and political and educational institutions. It was thoroughly antislavery and denounced involuntary servitude, which was sanctioned in every other State at that time, with the exception of Massachusetts. It protected religion and property. As late as 1862, Gen. William Henry Harrison, Governor of Indiana, called a convention for the purpose of considering the slavery question, and the feasibility of introducing the system in the new States and Territories being formed. There was at this time a spirited contest, and Illinois, Indiana and possibly Ohio, barely escaped a decision that a full support should be given its introduction

into these States. Its adoption was based upon certain specifications and limits of time, which upon a deeper consideration was deemed perplexing and impractical.

An animated discussion arose not long since, regarding the correct authorship of this important ordinance, and its chief worker in gaining its sanction by Congress.

Mr. Webster ascribed its authorship to Mathew Dane, of Massachusetts, which statement was immediately refuted by Mr. Benton, of Mississippi, who laid claim to it as the birthright of Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia.

It has been almost impossible to obtain accurate reports of the actions of the old Continental Congress, from the fact that its meetings were held in secret, and any reports either narrated or shown in schedules or lists, were deemed a striking lack of trust on the part of the person who furnished the information. It was sufficient that its acts and conclusions be proclaimed without any prelude or reasoning process. Hence it has been difficult to obtain early Congressional documents. But it has been conclusively proven that the great motive power in gaining the approbation of the Ordinance of 1787, was neither Dane nor Jefferson, but Dr. Cutler.

He arrived at New York, July 5 of that year, after a journey from Ipswich, Mass., in his sulky. He obtained lodgings at the "Plow and Harrow," and saw that his good horse was properly cared for and fed at the same place. Congress was then in session, and he had come on a mission for the Ohio Company, to negotiate their grant and its privileges in the new Territory of Ohio. He remained in New York three weeks, constantly engaged in the work vital to the interests of the future great State. But he secured the installment of the principles deemed the corner-stone of a future powerful State constitution. Mr. Poole, Librarian of the Chicago Public Library, searched assiduously for conclusive proof of Dr. Cutler's right to this honor, and in the *North American Review*, Vol. 122, this is emphatically set forth with substantiating proof under his signature.

Other facts have been discussed and proven at a very recent date, relative to the State of Ohio, which heretofore have been omitted, and nearly lost from the historic thread which unites the present with the past.

The first settlement of the lands of the Northwest is necessarily surrounded with interest. But those were exciting, troublesome times, and a few links were passed over lightly. However, the years are not so far removed in the past but the line may be traced.

Mr. Francis W. Miller, of Cincinnati, has supplied some missing chapters. The earliest documentary trace extant, regarding the southern settlement at Cincinnati, is an agreement of partnership between Denman, Filson and Patterson, in the fractional section of land to which the city of Cincinnati was originally limited. It bears the date August 25, 1788. This was entered on the records of Hamilton County, Ohio, October 6, 1803.

A letter from Jonathan Dayton to the Hon. Judge Symmes, dated September 26, 1789, says: "You have been selling your lands, I am told, for two shillings specie, the acre. The price at this moment is, and seems to be, and undoubtedly is, a good one; but as much cannot be said of it when you find hereafter that in consequence of the rise of certificates, another acre, in another payment, may cost you in specie two shillings and sixpence."

A letter from John C. Symmes to Capt. Dayton, dated April 30, 1790, says: "The land in the reserved township is held at much too high a price. Not a foot of land beyond the five-acre lots will sell. Five shillings, specie, or two dollars in certificates, is the utmost they will bring, and they will rarely sell at that."

This state of affairs was in a large degree brought about by the breaking-up of North Bend and a removal of the town to Fort Washington, or Cincinnati, later. A search through the old letters and other preserved documents prove that North Bend was at one time the beginning of the great city on the Ohio, rather than Cincinnati. Judge Symmes wrote, May 18, 1789: "I have not as yet been able to make a decisive choice of a plat for the city, though I have found two pieces of ground, both eligible, but not upon the present plan of a regular square. It is a question of no little moment and difficulty to determine which of these spots is preferable, in point of local situation. I know that at first thought men will decide in favor of that on the Ohio, from the supposition that the Ohio will command more trade and business than the Miami. * * * But if it were built on the Miami, the settlers throughout the purchase would find it very convenient."

Another of the earliest selections of town sites was adjacent to the most southerly point of what is now Delhi Township. To this the name of South Bend was given. Judge Symmes reports November 4, 1790, of this place, over forty framed and hewed-log two-story houses, since the preceding spring. Ensign Luce is said to have taken his troops to North Bend, but decided to remove to Cincinnati, on account of the object of his affections having settled there—the wife of a settler. But this story is refuted by contradictory evidence from Judge Symmes' letters, which illustrate the fact that the post of North Bend was abandoned by Ensign Luce and his men in consequence of a panic, caused by Indian attacks. The removal of the troops caused a general decline of the town. Again, history and letters from the same eminent Judge, assert that Fort Washington was completed and garrisoned by Maj. Doughty before the close of that same year, and was begun by him during the summer, that Ensign Luce must have still been at his post at the bend at that time. It has been, therefore, recently accepted that the traditional "black eyes" and the "Indian panic," had nothing to do with the founding of Cincinnati, and that the advantages of the position gained the victory.

Cincinnati has advanced, not only in prosperity and culture, but in national significance. Our readers must have observed, in perusing these pages, that

from this city and the State which it represents, have emanated some of the superior intellects which have used their wise faculties and talents, tempered by a wise judgment, in behalf of the American Union.

The originality of the Senecas and Wyandots have been debated at some length, while others have called the tribes the same, having two branches. We have searched the earlier records and have found an authenticated account of these two tribes.

The Indian tribes of Ohio were originally bold, fierce and stalwart. The country watered by the Sandusky and its tributaries was frequented by the Wyandot tribe, who came from the north side of the St. Lawrence River. The Senecas were blood relatives of this tribe. Both tribes were numbered by the thousands. A war originated between them, in this manner: A Wyandot chief desired to wed the object of his affections, who laughed him to scorn, because he had taken no scalps, and was no warrior "to speak of." To change her opinion, he led out a party, and falling upon a number of Senecas, slaughtered them mercilessly, that he might hasten to the side of his dusky belle, with his trophies. This act inaugurated hostilities, which extended through a century. The Wyandots began to fear extermination, and, gathering their entire effects, the natives escaped to Green Bay, and settled in several villages. But the Senecas made up a war party and followed them, killing many Wyandots and burning some of their villages. They then returned to Canada. Soon thereafter, they secured fire-arms from the French. Again they followed the Wyandots, firing their guns into their huts, and frightening them severely. They did not succeed as well as they expected. But the third party nearly exterminated the villages, because the young warriors were nearly all gone to war with the Foxes. The few at home escaping, promised to return with the Senecas, but desired two days for preparation. The Wyandots sent word to the two villages left undisturbed, and held a consultation. They decided to go as near the Senecas as possible, unobserved, and discover their real motive. They found them feasting on two roasted Wyandots, shouting over their victory. They danced nearly all night, and then fell asleep. A little before daylight, the Wyandots fell on them, leaving not one to carry back the news.

The Wyandots then procured guns, and began to grow formidable. They set out to return to their own country, and proceeded on their way as far as Detroit, where they met a party of Senecas, on the lake. A fierce conflict ensued, and the Wyandots beheld the Senecas fall, to the last man, suffering fearful carnage themselves. They soon settled in this part of the world, their principal village being on the Sandusky. Northwestern Ohio was particularly dangerous with new Indian tribes, and the Wyandots were cruelly aggressive. The death of their chief, and their total defeat by Harrison, destroyed their power forever.

On the 29th of September, 1817, a treaty was held, at the foot of the rapids of the Miami of Lake Erie, between Lewis Cass and Duncan McArthur,

Commissioners of the United States, and the sachems, chiefs and warriors of the Wyandot, Seneca, Delaware, Shawnee, Potawattomie, Ottawa and Chippewa nations. *All their lands in Ohio were ceded* to the United States forever.

There was really not a Seneca in the Seneca nation. They were chiefly Cayugas, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas. But the Mingoes were originally Cayugas, and their chief was the celebrated Logan. After the murder of his family by the whites, the Mingoes were scattered over the territory northwest of the Ohio.

The notorious Simon Girty was adopted by the Senecas. Girty's name was a terror and fiendish horror for many years. He not only led the Indians in their atrocities, but he added barbarism to their native wickedness.

CONCLUSION.

When peace was proclaimed, after the surrender of Gen. Robert E. Lee to Gen. U. S. Grant, the volunteer troops disbanded, and a return to home industries instituted, Ohio, like many other States, gave direct attention to the interests of returned soldiers. The thrift of the State was augmented by a spasmodic, and thereafter recognized as a fictitious, demand for products, commercial and industrial pursuits redoubled their forces. But the great wave of stagnation swept over this fair land—the re-action of a war excitement. Laborers were many, but wages were inadequate. Deeper and deeper settled this lethargy—called by many “hard times”—until the wheels of commercial life revolved slowly, and from the workshops and the factories went up the echoes of privation and distress. There was no famine, no fever, no epidemic, it was simply exhaustion. In the larger cities there was much suffering. Idle people loitered about, barely seeking employment, the task seeming worse than hopeless.

During the years 1870, 1871 and 1872, the stringent measures brought about by the depressed state of business retarded any material advancement in general matters. The years 1873–74 were marked by a preceptible improvement, and a few factories were established, while larger numbers were employed in those already founded. The year 1875 was under the direction of a Democratic Legislature. It was marked in many respects by a “reverse motion” in many laws and regulations.

The Legislature which convened in 1876, January 3, was Republican in the main. It repealed the “Geghan Law” passed by the preceding body. At the time of its adoption, there was the most intense feeling throughout the State, the charge being made that it was in the interests of the Catholics. Among the general enactments were laws re-organizing the government of the State institutions, which the previous Legislature had ordered according to their own belief to follow new doctrines. The office of Comptroller of the Treasury was abolished. The powers of municipal corporations to levy taxes was limited, and their authority to incur debts was limited. Furthermore, this body prohibited any municipal appropriations, unless the actual money was in the Treasury to meet

the same in full. A law was passed for the protection of children under fourteen years of age, exhibited in public shows.

The temperance cause received more vigorous and solid support than was ever rendered by the State previously. A common-sense, highly moral and exalted platform was formed and supported by many leading men.

This year witnessed the serious "strikes" among the miners in Stark and Wayne Counties. The consequences were painful—distress, riots and destruction of property.

The State Mine Inspector reported 300 coal mines in the State, with only twenty-five in operation. Not over 3,000,000 tons of coal were raised during the year, owing to the dullness of the times.

The State charities reported the aggregate number under public care to be 29,508. The taxation for the maintenance of these classes was one and one six-hundredth of a mill on each dollar of taxable property.

The reports given of the year 1877 indicated a revival of business interests and prosperity. The State produced of wheat, 27,306,566 bushels; rye, 914,106 bushels; buckwheat, 225,822 bushels; oats, 29,325,611; barley, 1,629,817 bushels; corn, 101,884,305 bushels; timothy, tons of hay, 2,160,334; clover, tons of hay, 286,265; flax, pounds of fiber, 7,343,294; potatoes, 10,504,278 bushels; sweet potatoes, 126,354½ bushels; tobacco, 24,214,950 pounds; sorghum, sugar, 7,507¼ pounds; syrup, 1,180,255 gallons; maple sugar, 1,625,215 pounds; maple syrup, 324,036 gallons; honey, 1,534,902 pounds.

The growth of manufacturing industries, the remarkable annual increase in stock and in agricultural products since 1877, leave no room to doubt the rapid advancement of Ohio in general wealth.



Yours truly, Chas. Tuttle

PART III.

HISTORY OF SENECA COUNTY.



HISTORY OF SENECA COUNTY.

CHAPTER I.

TOPOGRAPHY AND NATURAL HISTORY,

SENECA COUNTY is bounded on the north by Sandusky, on the east by Huron, on the south by Crawford and Wyandot, and on the west by Wood and Hancock Counties, embracing fifteen original surveyed townships, extending north from the parallel of latitude 41° north to latitude $41^{\circ} 18'$, and east from the west line of Range 13, east of longitude west of Washington, D. C., $7^{\circ} 50'$, the principal meridian, to the east line of Range 17, east of longitude west $7^{\circ} 50'$, or over 540 square miles. The population, according to the census of 1880, was 36,947, but the estimate for 1885, based on school statistics, places the number of inhabitants at 41,000 or 75.92 inhabitants per square mile.

The altitude at Berwick is 345 feet above the level of Lake Erie; at Republic, 308 feet; at Lodi, in Reed Township, 282 feet, and at Tiffin, 183 feet. Geologists claim that Attica is the highest point in the county.

The Sandusky River enters the county in Section 36, Seneca Township; winds east into Section 31, Eden Township; thence west into Seneca Township, flowing north by east through the southeastern sections of Hopewell Township, the city of Tiffin, the northwestern sections of Clinton Township, and, entering Pleasant Township, flows on in its tortuous channel, leaving that township in Section 5. The Sandusky River is associated with much of the early history of Ohio. Along its banks the beginnings of many little commonwealths were made, but to-day those beginnings have almost disappeared, to give place to the many important cities, beautiful villages and pleasant farm homes which grace its valley and terraces.

Honey Creek, a name endeared to hundreds of old settlers, Indians and half-breeds, has its head-waters in Huron County, and flows through Venice, Bloom and Eden Townships, entering the Sandusky in Section 36, Hopewell Township. This creek is fed by numerous streams, all, like the parent river, contributing to the wealth of one of the most fertile tracts in all Ohio. Silver Creek, which may be called a native of Bloom Township, is one of Honey Creek's principal feeders, entering the latter almost on the Eden Township line. The plateau on Section 20, Eden Township, is fifty-eight feet above the summer level of Honey Creek.

Rock Creek has its head-waters in Section 33, Reed Township, flows north into Section 17, joins other streams, and thence enters the lake on the Beeghley farm, in Section 18, Reed Township; thence runs southwest through Republic, to Section 10, Eden Township, where it takes a northwesterly course, to join the

Sandusky, east of Washington Street bridge, at Tiffin. In the history of the townships and of Tiffin City, many references are made to this little river.

Sugar Creek, in its course through Section 27, Pleasant Township, flows 42½ feet below its plateau. Wolf Creek rises in Seneca Township, flows northeast through Hopewell, Liberty and Pleasant Townships, and leaves the county in Section 6, Pleasant. This creek drains a very large area, being the reservoir, so to speak, of the numerous little creeks in Hopewell and Liberty Townships. Harrison Creek and the western fork of Wolf Creek rise in Loudon Township, and flow north through Jackson and Liberty Townships, entering the main stream below Bettsville. Risdon Creek and tributaries flow north through the western sections of Jackson Township, and, with Little Portage Creek, afford good drainage. There are hundreds of small streams (many of which, like that on the Coleman farm in Seneca Township, never freeze up) to be found in the county, to which names have never been given; in fact, every section may be said to claim some water-right, thus bestowing upon the land a high value.

Along the Sandusky and other large streams the face of the country is somewhat broken, the terrace in Section 24, Seneca Township, being 63¼ feet above summer level, but outside the river valleys proper the land may be said to be slightly rolling, except in Thompson Township, which is marked by decidedly rolling lands. Even the Big Spring marsh, so long barren, has been brought under cultivation. In ten of the fifteen townships, which make up the county, there is an abundance of large hardwood timber of almost every species.

Townships and Cities.—The fifteen townships, into which the county is divided, are named as follows, with the number of original surveyed township and range:

Big Spring, 1 north, Range 13 east.	Bloom, 1 north, Range 16 east.
Eden, 1 north, Range 15 east.	Seneca, 1 north, Range 14 east.
Venice, 1 north, Range 17 east.	Clinton, 2 north, Range 15 east.
Hopewell, 2 north, Range 14 east.	Loudon, 2 north, Range 13 east.
Reed, 2 north, Range 17 east.	Scipio, 2 north, Range 16 east.
Adams, 3 north, Range 16 east.	Jackson, 3 north, Range 13 east.
Liberty, 3 north, Range 14 east.	Pleasant, 3 north, Range 15 east.
Thompson, 3 north, Range 17 east.	

Tiffin, the county seat, is a beautiful city, most conveniently situated, and replete in everything which wealth and intelligence suggests. The main part of the city of Fostoria is in this county, and like her older and greater sister Tiffin, is one of the most pleasant and business-like towns in northwestern Ohio.

Postal Towns.—The postal towns of the county in 1885 are Adrian, Alvada, Amsden, Angus, Attica, Bascom, Berwick, Bettsville, Bloomville, Carrothers, Cromer's, Flat Rock, Fort Seneca, Fostoria, Frank, Green Spring, Kansas, Melmore, Morris, New Riegel, Old Fort, Omar, Reedtown, Republic, Rockaway, St. Stephen, Siam, Tiffin, Watson, West Lodi. The pay attached to these offices, in 1884, ranged from \$4.38 to \$2,200, viz.: Angus, \$4.38; Old Fort, \$34.37; Cromer's, \$42.91; Amsden, \$48.08; Fort Seneca, \$86.77; Kansas, \$207.79; Bettsville, \$384.70; Fostoria, \$1,900; Tiffin, \$2,200. Owing to the reduction in postage, the value of many of the offices to the incumbents has been lessened. The new settlement on the Nickel Plate Railroad, named Iler, was established as a postal town in September, 1885.

Scattered throughout the county are a number of small settlements, many of which cannot, however, take on the dignity of villages for some years. Others consist of a few houses grouped around a post office. These tiny settlements will, no doubt, spring into activity and request the future historian to record them as villages or cities before many decades. So early as 1844 a few

of these hamlets aimed at importance. Then came the central cities and the mining stampedes, and an age intervened; then came the war, when the graces and amenities of civilized life were ignored for the "signal-sound of strife" and "battle's magnificently-stern array." A large delegation was taken from each village to serve in all branches of the new industries the first year of the struggle, and each succeeding levy gradually drained the vicinity of very much of the enterprise and public spirit which had come in and manifested its presence by works in former years. As a consequence, improvements for the period between the firing upon Fort Sumter and the surrender at Appomattox were neither numerous, costly nor architecturally elaborate. The same is to be remembered with reference to the advent of citizens at that time, neither were they numerous nor valuable, save, of course, in exceptional instances. The village, as will be readily conceded, escaped remarkable growth or development; but as years grow apace they give some evidence of advancement.

Geology.—Political lines have a most supreme disregard for geological boundaries; but the county in this respect is a part of a vast territory which has been more or less carefully explored and its obvious characteristics noted. The townships of Pleasant, Liberty, Jackson, Hopewell (in the northerly part), and Loudon (in the northwesterly part), show the Niagara system above the drift; sand-formations and healthy looking boulder rock. Over the greater area of these townships the rock and sand are covered by a drift material. A complete knowledge of the history of a single pebble composing this drift would give its possessor more knowledge of geology than is now extant in the wide world. East of the Sandusky River (the same territory which, in 1820, was attached to Sandusky County under the name of Seneca Township) the outcrop of the Niagara rock is a phenomenon. The State geologist, in his first report on this county, says: "The eastern part of the county is considerably more elevated than the middle and western, and the surface is characterized at once by longer and more considerable undulations, which have the form, very often, of ridges evenly covered by drift, running about northeast and southwest. * * * There are still, even in the eastern part of the county, flat tracts where the drainage is so slow that the washings from hill sides have leveled up the lower grounds with alluvial and marshy accumulations. In such cases the elevated drift knolls are gravelly, and show occasional boulders; but in the level tract, which has been filled, no boulders, or even stones of any kind, can be seen.

The Niagara limestone, in Pleasant Township, found in the bed of Wolf Creek and on Section 10, shows a northeast dip, and a variable dip on Section 20. Below the dam, in the Sandusky, near Fort Seneca, a remarkable hard or flinty blue stone, presumably of the Niagara conformation, was quarried some years ago, and has since been used for macadamizing and other purposes. On Spicer Creek, Section 28, Pleasant Township, a more pronounced Niagara limestone exists.

In the extreme southeastern corner of Jackson Township, in a tributary of Wolf Creek, there is an exposure of limestone, and also along the railroad on Section 22. Also in the old town of Risdon, and north of it along the county line, the Niagara stone shows itself. The lime manufactured at Fostoria is equal to that of Springfield or Carey.

The outcrop in Hopewell Township is decided in Sections 22 and 16, and by the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, at Baseom. The immense boulders and beds of Niagara above Tiffin, in the Sandusky River, also belong to the outcrop in this township.

In Liberty Township, on Section 4, this rock outcrops, dipping gradually west. Along Wolf Creek there are several surface showings of this rock, and

in almost every part of the township it may be considered as merely covered by the drift. In the southern tier of sections this stone is quarried and extensively used in housebuilding, bridges, lime manufacture and macadamizing. About the year 1870, George King's house was constructed of this rock.

In Clinton Township the river may be said to act the part of the old quarryman. For centuries the Sandusky has been carving an under channel for its waters until, in 1825, man came to its help. Along the front of old Fort Ball, now in Tiffin City, the Niagara or rather Guelph stone shows itself very distinctly. In fact the whole north bank of the river may be considered a rock, extending from the summer level of the river up the terrace about sixty feet in depth, with an exposure of about eighteen feet, dipping from five to ten degrees southwest. The main showing of waterlime is found at this point. A junction of the Niagara and waterlime formations occurs within Tiffin City, above Washington Street bridge.

In Section 22, Hopewell; Section 23, Seneca; and Section 29, Clinton; waterlime is exposed, while in many other townships it appears in beds of creeks.

The conformation known as Oriskany sandstone underlies portions of Adams, Pleasant, Clinton and Eden Townships.

The lower corniferous outcrop appears in Scipio, Bloom, Eden and Adams, while the upper corniferous gives good exposures in Thompson and Bloom Townships, where extensive quarries are worked.

The drift formation is evident throughout the county, particularly in Eden and Venice Townships.

The economical geology is represented by numerous stone quarries, deposits of bog-iron ore, brick clay and pottery clay. The red brick, manufactured in almost every division of the county, are of excellent quality, but wanting in some cases that regular, tradesmanlike finish, which have won for foreign manufacturers a large trade. This burned clay, when pulverized and mixed with other products, such as bone and sand, makes a cement equally as durable as Portland cement and far less expensive. The tile industry of Seneca has made much greater advances toward perfection than the older brick-making industry, and for this reason the product of sewer and drainage tile, pottery, etc., has grown very large. A reference to the pages of local history will point out many of, if not all, the various workers in the field of economical geology.

Wells and Springs.—Wells for domestic use are generally obtained in the loose gravel within the drift, or in that sheet of gravel and sand which very often is the lowest part of the drift. As in Ottawa County such wells are often artesian, and show the source of their water in the mineral impurities it contains. The waters of the mineral spring at Green Spring and of the spring in Section 7, Adams Township, issue from the rock, which, although exposed at no point within six miles, is probably the Niagara limestone. Wells, also, which do not reach the bottom of the drift, are sometimes supplied by slow seepage from the hardpan, or by penetrating some of the sand or gravel beds contained within the drift. Wells from such higher beds of gravel are common outside the area of the Black Swamp. Within that tract such beds of gravel are more rarely met with, above that lying on the rocky conformations. The medicinal qualities of the water at Green Spring are so marked as to induce the investment of considerable capital in a Water Cure establishment. The analysis made by O. N. Stoddard, of Miami University, Ohio, is published by the proprietors.

The analysis of one gallon of Green Spring water shows the following constituents:

GRAINS.		GRAINS.	
Sulphate of Lime,.....	105.41	Bromide of Potassa,.....	16.76
Sulphate of Magnesia,.....	36.14	Chloride of Potassa,....	2.48
Sulphate of Iron,.....	6.53	Silica,.....	6.10
Carbonate of Iron,.....	19.70	Alumina,.....	.98
Carbonate of Magnesia,....	22.39	Car. Acid Gas,.....	96.48 cub. in.
Density, 1.0258. Temperature, (summer and winter same) 50° Fahrenheit.			

The Big Spring, in the southwestern part of the county, was known in early days as the Lime Spring. Unlike the northern waters (Adams) the waters of Big Spring do not show even a particle of sulphur.

Gas Wells.—Gas wells in Ohio, exhaustless fountains of carburetted hydrogen gas, have come into prominence only within the last fifteen years, although evidences of inexhaustible supply were manifest from the beginning of settlement. It was known that the Chinese had for centuries utilized natural gas in their workshops and homes, but not until about a half century ago was this knowledge applied in the United States, when a Fredonia, N. Y., enterprise introduced it. Since that time many localities in Pennsylvania and Ohio have searched for and found this great light and heat giver, and in 1884–85 local enterprise at Findlay, Fostoria, Bowling Green and other places has brought this hidden wealth to the doors of Seneca County, leaving little doubt of its extension throughout the county with a few years.

Prof. Edward Orton, in his paper on oil wells in Ohio, says: “The wells begin in the Niagara limestone, or in the waterlime. The drill goes through 300 to 400 feet of nearly unbroken sheets of solid rock. Below this the red shales of the Medina group come in, ranging from fifty to 200 feet in thickness. The Hudson River group, next below, consists of about 400 feet of calcareous shales, gray or blue, and highly fossiliferous. The fossils are found distinct enough for identification in the drillings. The brown or black Utica shale follows next in order. It is 250 to 300 feet thick. It has but few fossils, but these few are characteristic. The gas ‘sand’ or ‘oil sand’ of the driller comes next. The Pennsylvania driller knows no rock but a sand-stone as an oil or gas producer, and so this source of gas goes by the name of sand-stone. Analyses of four samples of the rock from Findlay, Fostoria, Lima and Bowling Green, all agree in proving the rock to be an impure limestone, of a different type from any in the Ohio scale. It is clearly the Trenton limestone of the Eastern States and of Canada. It has been drilled into for 400 feet in several wells, but the gas all comes from its upper surface. No gain has been made by going deeper in any case yet, though several thousand dollars have been spent in this way in different localities. Torpedoes have been used with good effect in several wells. The gas comes to the surface with fair pressure when released, but with little of the explosive violence of the great wells of Pennsylvania. These latter are at least twenty times as strong as the strongest of the Findlay wells. The relations of the gas territory to the Cincinnati arch are a matter of interest. Newberry located the arch too far to the eastward, as it now appears. He thought the islands of Lake Erie were carried on top of the arch, but this is thirty or forty miles out of the way. No determination was possible until these drillings were made, and the number is far too small to allow any accurate and final determination. The facts so far obtained show Findlay to be on the highest part of the arch. Taking the gas-bearing rock as our guide, we find it at the following named places and depth below the ocean level: Findlay, 310; Bowling Green, 387; Lima, 446; Fostoria, 471; Fremont, 696. The fact that the two points where gas is most abundant are found on the highest portions of the lower limestone will be noticed. The axis seems to be bearing about north and must pass near Toledo, instead of through

the islands. The effect of the arch is, however, problematical. Even two swallows do not make a summer. Gas may be found away from the arch in some of the wells now going down, in which case the deductions drawn from the first facts would immediately lose their value. Drilling is sure to go forward rapidly in the State, and by means of it we shall learn very much in regard to the structure of the arch that we could not otherwise know. After a little geology can begin to predict. Already one conclusion of much economic value seems fairly well established. It is this: When the Trenton limestone is reached and penetrated twenty or thirty feet, if no reward is found, the drilling would best be abandoned. Oil is found at Lima and at Findlay. The oil is of the usual type of limestone oils, viz.: Thirty-six degrees gravity, black, rather low in lubricating quality and somewhat offensive in odor. It is 'betwixt and between,' being neither well adapted to refining nor to lubricating purposes, but, if found in quantity, may prove a source of value. As to the quantity, no conclusions are as yet fairly deducible. About 200 barrels are reported from the Lima well. The geological facts as to the occurrence of the oil and gas are very interesting and important. Our supplies elsewhere through the State nearly all come from the Berea Grit, but the new horizon lies 2,500 feet below, and, moreover, is a limestone. Its supplies must therefore be derived from animal life, while the supplies of the Berea Grit are derived from the vegetable matters of the black shale. It appears that gas and oil both are rendered characteristic by the source from which they come."

The well drilled at South Fostoria, to a depth of 1,775 feet, was not a success. The history of this enterprise is given in the history of Fostoria. The proposed well at Tiffin is only a matter of history so far as the projectors of the enterprise are concerned.

Zoology.—There was a time when deer were killed by the first settlers of Tiffin and Fort Ball, within the limits of their villages. The bear, wild hog, wolverine and wolf, were all here; while the reptile species claimed many and venomous representatives. Indeed blue-racers may still be found in this part of Ohio, while garter-snakes are still numerous. In July, 1883, four or five blue-racers had been killed in the northern part of Jackson Township, Sandusky County. The county was at one time a favorite camping ground for sea-hawks and eagles. It is related that some years before the Senecas left the county, a hawk carried off a pappoose that was left by its Indian mother in a grove which then stood on the south bank of the river, near Washington Street bridge. In June, 1882, Daniel Misner, living on the Aikens farm, five miles southwest of Tiffin, shot a bald eagle which measured seven feet from tip to tip, killing it with a charge of number six shot, at a distance of fifty yards. In February, 1885, Philip R. Fox, living three and one-half miles southeast of Fostoria, detected a large bald eagle in the act of carrying away a good sized lamb. He procured his gun and shot the eagle at a distance of fifty feet in the air, and brought him down, together with his mutton.

In the Indian times, the rivers and streams of the county were teeming with fish. As settlement advanced, the finny tribe decreased, and ultimately faded away in the general ruin which fell upon animals of the woods and waters of the wilderness. New species have, however, taken the place of the fish of pioneer times, and now inhabit the rivers and streams. In Pleasant Township, the breeding of German carp may be classed among the industries.

Botany.—It is as unnecessary as it is difficult to name the trees, shrubs, grasses, herbs and flora of this county. Every plant and flower known in this latitude flourishes throughout the length and breadth of Seneca County, while many exotics may be brought, and are brought, to perfection in the homes of the



M. P. Skinner

people. Many wild flowers, known only to the pioneers, have disappeared for ever, hundreds of new ones having usurped their place even within the pioneer period.

Horticulture is well represented, the orchards and vineyards of the county being among the first in the northern part of Ohio. In 1824 the first orchard of the county was set out in Clinton Township by John Keller; but prior to this many wild trees offered abundance of fruit to the Indians and pioneers.

Climatology.—It has been stated by very many old settlers of Ohio, that the winter of 1884–85, and indeed the summer of 1885, reached the very limit of the lowest temperature of the respective seasons. History, however, does not bear out the statement; for about the beginning of the pioneer period of the county, the wild animals were frozen in their tracks, and vegetation killed. Since that time the climate of this latitude has not varied very much in the case of Seneca. Atmospheric phenomena were rare indeed, and those appalling outbursts of nature which have devastated towns, villages and farm houses in other counties, are unheard of here.

The frost of May 15, 1834, destroyed all the fruit crop and potato crop, together with more than one-half the wheat crop. Later that year, flour, in the Tiffin market, was quoted at \$14 per barrel.

The drought of 1838 resulted in destroying the grain crop, and reducing the corn crop to the amount of seed sown. A great hail storm swept over the county in May, 1839. This part of Ohio may be said to have escaped the frost of September, 1885.

Archæology.—The archæologist must be forever a speculator: for, notwithstanding the researches of the ethnologists of the world, and particularly of our own searchers, the origin of the vase, mound, stone hatchets, flint arrow-heads, and all the rude adjuncts of prehistoric life, remains unsettled. While some of the mounds are doubtless very ancient, others, similar in character and equally interesting, have certainly been built up since the advent of Europeans. A string of sleigh bells much corroded, but still capable of tinkling, was found among the flint and bone implements in a mound in Tennessee, whilst in Mississippi, at the point where De Soto is supposed to have tarried, a Spanish coat of arms in silver, one blade of a pair of scissors, and other articles of European manufacture were found in positions which indicated that they were buried by the original builders of the mounds. In a Georgia mound two copper plates were found, upon which were stamped figures resembling the sculptures upon the Central American ruins. The workmanship is vastly superior to that displayed on the articles of pottery, stone and bone found in the mounds, and their origin and purpose are not yet explainable. Aside from these plates nothing has been found to indicate a connection between the Mound-Builders and the Aztecs or the Pueblos, while on the other hand, there appears many reasons for not going beyond the Cherokees, and their fellow red men of the Ohio and Mississippi Valley, to find the origin of these curious erections. The purpose of the mounds still remains in some cases a mystery, but in others they are known to have been made sometimes for burial places, and sometimes as foundations for Indian villages secure from the floods to which the low lands were periodically subjected.

The old fortifications on Honey Creek, in Eden Township, near the Mohawk Road, embrace an area of about two acres. They are attributed to the military genius of the Fishermen, or Eries, in their war with the Iroquois invaders; but there is nothing in history or archæology to warrant a statement that the Eries were the builders. That the position was defended since the introduction of the shot-gun or rifle is told by the fact that leaden bullets of

every size have been found in the vicinity. Joseph Swigart, passing through Honey Creek in 1819, stopped at the spring about a mile northwest of the present village of Bloomville, and, while there, noticed two circular stone works, each about 100 yards south from the spring. A well-beaten path led from the spring to the entrance of each work. The spring and each work formed a corner of a perfect triangle. Stone hammers, flints, etc., have been found there. There were remains of the walls as late as 1830, when they were removed, and burned for lime.

In 1850 a few of the ancient mounds in Pleasant Township were opened; although for years prior to this date several small mounds were plowed over, and bones, pottery, and other relics of a past age, brought to light. The explorations of 1850 resulted in the discovery of a number of burned sand-clay pitchers, pipes, a stone pitcher, and other *curios*, many of which are still to be seen in the county. Among the collections of fossils, rocks, boulders and *curios* in the county, that of the editor of the *Fostoria Democrat* is considered the best. The fossil remains found in connection with the rocks of this county, and particularly with the limestone conformation, comprise the *Lithostrocion mammillare*, the *L. longiconicum* the *Cyathophyllum*, *fungites*, and the *Syringopora*, all belonging to the *Polypi* class. The only evidence of the *Echinodermata* is furnished by the remains of the common species. The *Bryozoa* class is represented in the limestone by no less than seven species; the *Brachiopoda* by eighteen species; the *Lamellibranchiata* by six species; the *Trilobites* by two very distinct species, showing the tails. The remains of fish and reptiles are very common. Human remains are uncommon in the strata, though in other parts they have been found mysteriously commingled with some of the first formations. In all the townships east of the Sandusky there are hillocks visible, none of which have been explored systematically, if at all. Throughout the county, relics of the aborigines have been found: stone and clay pipes, volcanic glass spear-heads, arrow heads, and in some instances copper articles have been brought to light, all in evidence of the fact that a people dwelt here long before the immigration of the Indians, who inhabited the Sandusky country when the first settlers arrived.

CHAPTER II.

SENECA'S RED PIONEERS.

IN the introduction to the Military History of the county, references are made to the occupation of Pleasant Township by the English soldiery under the Irish Tory, Butler, in 1782, its subsequent occupation by Gen. Harrison's troops in 1813, and the occupation of Clinton Township by Col. Ball's cavalry, the same year. All those movements, expensive, and sometimes costing valuable citizen lives, were not called for directly by Indian aggression. The presence of a trans-Atlantic enemy, and the spirit which that enemy's lies and largesses fostered in the Indian mind were the first causes. The arch-enemy being driven away and punished, Hull's treachery was remedied, and peace was restored.

The Shawnees.—The Eries, a tribe of fishermen and hunters, inhabited the country along Lake Erie, and hunted through the country southward until

1655, when their villages were destroyed, their women and children slain, and their warriors driven to flight or to the grave. The wild chase of those blood-thirsty Iroquois after human blood, led them away from this portion of the wilderness in search of other tribes to murder, and in their place came the Shawnees, who fled hither from the Iroquois, who had just evacuated this country. This was in 1672. In 1728 they migrated to the Scioto country; and thirty-five years after assumed ownership of the upper Miami country, with their principal villages at the Mac-a-chack towns. This tribe produced Tecumseh, the savage, who checked up Proctor's fiendish cruelty to the Americans. Their reservations and latter-day villages at Wapakoneta, and near Lima, Allen County, are well described in the history of Ohio, so also their dealings with the British. This tribe was removed, in 1831, to Kansas, where they are Reservation Indians.

The Wyandots are undoubtedly a branch of the great Algonquin race. The history of their persecution by the Iroquois, who drove them from the Simcoe country in Western Canada to the islands of the St. Mary's River, and thence into the country of the Sauks in the lower peninsula of Michigan, is one long, long tale of cruelty and rapine on one hand; death, disease and poverty on the other. They located on the west side of Lake St. Clair in 1690, and during the following century spread out over the Miami and Sandusky country, where they were known until 1842, or over a century and a half. Pomoacan, their great chief, had his wigwam at what is now called Brownstown, below Detroit. He is known in history as the Half-King. In 1781 he moved to Sandusky, making the cabin of the nefarious Billy Wyandot his abode. Here he received the infamous Elliot, and the no less guilty Simon Girty, both officers in the service of the British. This was the Half-King, who, contrary to the new practices and laws of his tribe, permitted the Delawares to carry out Elliott's sentence against Col. Crawford. At the time of Crawford's defeat, Zhaus-sho-toh was their war-chief, and this fellow had no less than 400 warriors out of a total Wyandot population of over 1,700. Catherine Walker, of Seneca Township, was a woman of this nation.

In 1800 the Wyandot nation numbered 2,200 souls. Under the influence of Christian example and teachings, the whole tribe decreased to 800 in 1842. In 1843 only 664 members of the tribe moved beyond the Mississippi, of whom only 585 were on the New Reserve in 1844, and forty years later, only a bare representation can be seen.

The Delawares inhabited the territory known as the State of Delaware up to the time when the tide of European settlement set in. Before this tide they moved westward, and continued to follow the sun until 1724, when they located on the Muskingum, then a wilderness hitherto uninhabited and unknown.

In 1780 the greater number of the Delaware devils returned from the Muskingum, and took up their residence with the Senecas, Shawnees and Wyandots on the Sandusky; those who remained at the middle village on the Muskingum were cut down by Williamson's command. Remembering this massacre they allied themselves with the British in 1781-82, and were among the most diabolical enemies of the United States. Their villages extended along each bank of the Tymochtee, just south of Seneca Township, one and one-half mile north of Crawfordsville, and eleven miles below the old Wyandot town, and eight miles below the new town of Upper Sandusky. Wingemund was the war-chief, and had his wigwam twenty-five miles east of the old town of Sandusky, while the notorious Capt. Pipe, or Kogieschquanoheel, commanded at the Tymochtee villages the Wolf Tribe. He always was in the minority when the question of peace with the Long Knives was brought up in

council, yet he was one of the most fiendish enemies of Crawford. He died in August, 1794.

The Senecas of Sandusky.—This was a miscellaneous tribe—a number of remnants of inter-tribal wars grouped under one name, who claimed Logan as one of their nation. The Cayugas formed the leading band, then the Mohawks, and a few Oneidas. Onondagas, Tuscarawas, and mixed breed Wyandots; a few Mingoes, relics, as it were, of Logan's tribe, were among the Cayugas, of which tribe the Mingoes were a branch. Their names still live in New York State, where wealthy white communities have sprung up on the old hunting grounds of those tribes: flying before the incoming tide of immigration, they located in the Scioto and Olentangy Valleys a hundred years after the war of 1682, and during the first decade of this century moved to the west bank of the Sandusky, in this county, where they resided until placed on their reservation in 1817–19. Here they lived in peace until 1831, when civilization again forced them to resume their westward movement, and placed them in the Neosha country. In 1831 the Senecas numbered 510, of whom twenty-eight died before they left the Mississippi Valley. Death and disease have reduced this number now to about 100. The Mohawks in 1831 numbered twenty-five lodges.

Indian Christianity and Early Preachers.—The early preachers of the Methodist Episcopal Church, known at the Wyandot Mission, all of whom were also visitors to the settlements of Seneca County, were John Stewart (colored), James Montgomery, Moses Henkle, Sr., James B. Finley (1821), Harriet Stubbs, George Riley, Charles Elliott, Jacob Hooper, John C. Brooke, Between-the-logs, James Gilruth (1827). Gilruth was succeeded by Messrs. Thompson, Shaw, Allen, Wheeler and Squire Grey Eyes. Rev. Mr. Badger, of Lower Sandusky, introduced Presbyterian doctrine, while the Delawares were inclined to Moravianism, if to any branch of Christianity. The Indians looked upon their new Christian teachers as something to be tolerated for convenience sake. Plenty of money poured into the district for their conversion, and, with this money, they purchased new pleasures, which ruined them physically, and lowered the standard of their savage code of morals. A reference to statistics, showing their numbers to have decreased in forty-three years from 2,200 to 664, reveals the effect of the Christian education they received within that time.

Two Early Treaties.—The treaty of Fort McIntosh, negotiated January 21, 1785, established a boundary line between the United States and the new country of the Wyandots, Delawares, Ottawas and Otchipwes. This line extended from the mouth of the Cayuga to the portage between that river and the Tuscarawas, feeder of the Muskingum; thence down the feeder to Fort Laurens, and westward to the portage of the Big Miami; thence along this portage to the Maumee, and along the south bank of this river to its mouth; thence along the south shore of Lake Erie to the mouth of the Cayuga River.

A few special reservations were made, six miles square, at the mouth of the Maumee, one township on the portage of the Big Miami, one on Lake Sandusky, and two sections on each side of the Lower Sandusky rapids.

The treaty of Greenville, August 3, 1795, negotiated by Gen. Wayne, provided for the reduction of Indian territory on the east. Again, the treaty of 1805, at Fort Industry, provided that the boundary line of the "Thirteen Fires"

—the United States—should be a line drawn north and south on the meridian, 120 miles west of the Pennsylvania line to the intersection of the northern boundary of United States territory, and to that of the south line established by the treaty of Greenville. The treaty of Detroit, November 17, 1807, ceded a large area of Michigan and a portion of Ohio to the United States, while the

treaty of Brownstown, negotiated November 25, 1808, provided for free travel and the construction of roads, one 120 feet wide from Lower Sandusky to the boundary line named in the treaty of Greenville.

Indian Treaties Affecting Seneca County.—The treaty of the Maumee Rapids, negotiated by Lewis Cass and D. McArthur at the foot of the Maumee Rapids, September 29, 1817, with the Indians commonly called Senecas (Cayugas, Mingoes, Mohawks, Onondagas, Tuscarawas, Wyandots and Oneidas), and the Wyandots, Delawares, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Ottawas and Ojibwes, was the first which affected the district now known as Seneca County. Takaw-ma-do-aw, Josef, Tawg-you, Running-about, Coffee-house, Wiping-stick, Capt. Harris, Capt. Smith, Is-ahow-ma-saw, chiefs of the several bands, were the signers. Under this treaty a tract of 30,000 acres was set off along the eastern bank of the Sandusky River for the exclusive use of the Senecas, to which 10,000 acres were added by the treaty of St. Mary's, September 17, 1818. This large tract comprised, in Seneca County, the territory within the following boundaries: From a point eighty rods south of the south line of Section 7, in Clinton Township, east on the line running parallel with the south section line of Section 7 to Section 13, Clinton; thence to a point south of Section 10, Scipio Township; thence north, through Scipio and Adams Townships, to the north boundary line of county, west on that line to the Sandusky River, and south along the river to the point of beginning, in Clinton Township.

After the hunting season of 1818 was past, those Indians settled on this Reservation cleared their garden patches and erected their cabins. The agency provided for in the treaty was established in 1819, when a Methodist preacher was appointed agent, with power to feed and teach this red flock. This agent was James Montgomery, who settled with his family in one of the block-houses at old Fort Seneca, November 19, 1819. Five years and two months later, Seneca County was organized, and within nine years the Indian title was relinquished. The cession was made at Washington, D. C., February 28, 1831, when the Cayugas accepted a reservation in the Neosho and Cowskin River country, southwest of Missouri.

Cession and Reversion.—In this treaty with the Senecas, a provision was made for the Van Meter family as follows: "To John Van Meter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived amongst them, and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife and three brothers, Senecas, who now reside on Honey Creek, one thousand acres of land, to begin north 45 degrees west, 140 poles, thence and from the beginning, east for quantity." This was in Eden Township. The lands were sold to Lloyd Norris in 1828, and the Mohawks left in 1829.

The Armstrong Reservation is founded on the treaty which provided that 640 acres of land should be set apart for Robert Armstrong, a captive of the Wyandots, in recognition of his services as interpreter and guide to United States officers. The President located this reservation on the west side of the river, near the Fort Ball Military Reservation, so with the second Fort Ball or the McCulloch Reservation. A grant of 640 acres was made by the treaty of Miami of the Lake for the use of the children of William McCulloch, and located north of and joining the Armstrong Reservation, near Fort Ball. This William McCulloch was employed by Gen. Harrison as interpreter, and while engaged on duty at Fort Meigs was struck by a cannon ball and killed. The land was parcelled out to his seven children (*vide* History of Tiffin and Pioneer History). The Armstrong tract of 640 acres was patented October 12, 1823; Armstrong sold 404 acres to Jesse Spencer October 29, same year.

The John Walker Reservation is a tract of 640 acres in Seneca Township, just

west of the Van Meter grant, was bestowed upon the Wyandot woman, Catherine Walker, and her sons John and William. They sold a large part of this grant to A. Lugenbeel and moved to Upper Sandusky. The Treaty of Washington, D. C., by the Senecas, February 28, 1831, provided that 160 acres should be granted to Henry C. Brish in recognition of his services as sub-agent, and for special kindness extended to the Senecas.

The treaty with the Delawares, made at Little Sandusky, August 3, 1829, provided for their evacuation of the Delaware Reservation of nine square miles adjoining the Wyandot Reservation, of the Big Spring, and their removal beyond the Mississippi. Of this tribe Wingemund, Capt. Pipe and other notorious enemies of Crawford were members. The widow Armstrong (known as Tishatahooms), Ayenucere, Hoomauron (known as John Mings), Yondorast, John Hill, Isaac Hill, Capt. Wolf, Billy Montour, Black Raccoon, Silas Armstrong, John Armstrong or Mahantoo, James Armstrong and Capt. Pipe Jr., were living about the time of their removal.

The parties to the treaty of Washington, in 1831, were James B. Gardiner, United States Commissioner, Henry C. Brish, sub-agent of the Senecas, and W. H. Lewis, Henry Tolan, P. G. Randolph, witnesses: George Herrin, interpreter; Hard-Hickory, Seneca-Steel, Good-Hunter, Small-Cloud, Spicer and Coonstick. Col. McIlvain, the chief Seneca agent, was not present. Henry C. Brish succeeded James Montgomery in the agency and remained with the Senecas until they left the State.

Their removal was effected in the fall of 1831, when they started in two divisions for their Neosha and Cowskin Reservations. The division in charge of Gen. Brish and Martin Lane, traveled by river to the Missouri River, and there waited for the second division, under Herrin and Hart, who made the trip overland. They met near the mouth of the Missouri, April 26, 1832, when twenty-eight were reported to have died *en route*, and resuming their journey arrived in the Neosha Valley on April 26, 1832. The Senecas then numbered 510 strong; but, like their recent neighbors, the Nez Percés, they faded away, as it were, until they may be counted by tens instead of hundreds.

The treaty of McCutcheonville, January 19, 1832, between the United States and the Wyandots of Big Spring Reservation, provided for the cession to the United States of 16,000 acres of land, granted to them by the treaty of St. Mary's, made September 17, 1818, located at Big Springs on the head of Blanchard's Fork between Upper Sandusky and Fort Findlay. The treaty stipulated that the 16,000 acres, in the Big Spring Reservation, should be surveyed, offered for sale, and \$1.25 per acre paid to the chiefs for the Big Spring band of Wyandots, and a reservation of 320 acres kept for Roe-nu-nas, one of the oldest chiefs. Joseph McCutcheon was named as appraiser and recommended as sub-agent. The treaty was signed by J. B. Gardiner, the special commissioner; Mat. Greyyes, Isaac Driver, John D. Brown, Alexander Clark, John McLean, Roe-nu-nas, Bear Skin, She-a-wah (John Solomon), and witnessed by Dr. G. W. Sampson of Seneca County, Dick Reynolds, J. C. DeWitt, James McCutcheon and C. Clark. The reservation embraced twelve square miles in Big Spring Township, and twelve miles square adjoining.

The proclamation authorizing the sale of the various reservations ceded in 1831, was made under date November 13, 1832, by Andrew Jackson.

In this proclamation the location of the Seneca Reservation as well as of that of the Wyandots is given.

This treaty ended the residence of the Wyandots in this county, and led to the treaty of Upper Sandusky in 1842, by which they relinquished title to the last large Indian reservation in Ohio. In 1832 the lands formerly belonging

to the Senecas and Wyandots were surveyed by J. W. Christmas, offered for sale under the President's proclamation, and the homes of the Indians were soon occupied by the white men.

INDIAN BIOGRAPHY.

Many references have been made in the first part of this chapter to the Indian chiefs who were once masters of this county and neighborhood. Again in the first part of this book, devoted to a history of Ohio, such names as Pontiac, Tecumseh, Logan, Blackhoof - find a very full mention. For these reasons the following personal notices of Indians who were at once famous or notorious, are given in a most concise form, each sketch containing only some important point or points not credited in the first part of the history.

So much has been written regarding Tecumseh (pp. 61 to 64), it is only necessary here to make one reference to the man. Few there are who have not read of the barbarity of the English troops during the whole war of the Revolution, as well as the war of 1812; fewer still are ignorant of the premium offered by the English commanders to their soldiers and Indian allies. Who does not remember the massacres of Fort Meigs and of the River Raisin? Who has not heard of Gen. Proctor's infamous doings there, of his order to kill all prisoners, of his enthusiasm in witnessing, for two hours, how ably his own troops and his Indians carried out his diabolical command? Tecumseh came on the scene too late to save all, yet in time to cast a ray of light on his own character, and save his Indian brethren from the obloquy which, to this day, attaches itself to the white man. According to the chronicler, it is said: "He sprang from his horse, caught one Indian by the throat and the other by the breast, and threw them to the ground; then, drawing his knife and hatchet, and running between the Indians and prisoners, brandished his weapons wildly and dared the attack on another prisoner. Maddened by the barbarity which he loathed, he sought Gen. Proctor, and demanded why this massacre was allowed.

'Sir,' replied the General, 'your Indians cannot be commanded.'

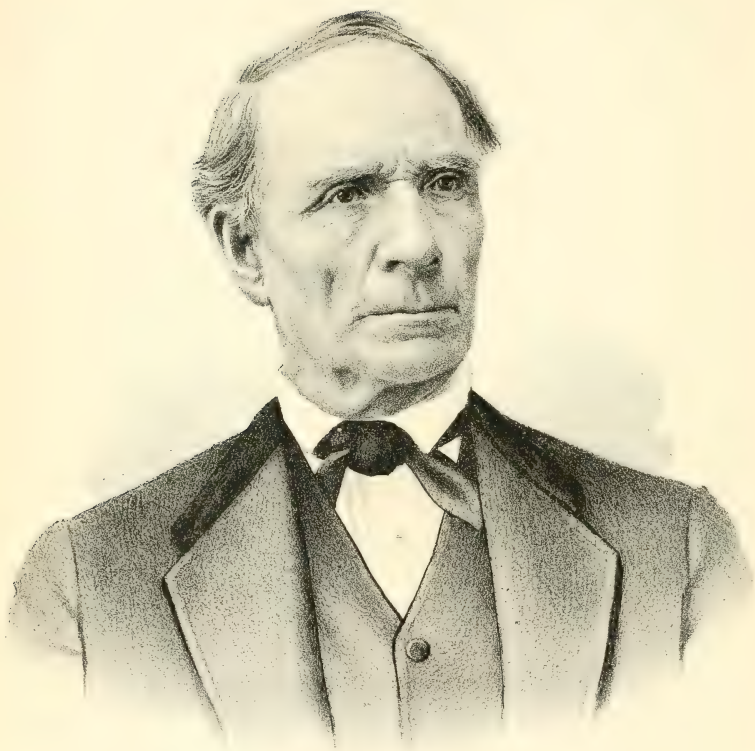
'Begone!' answered the chief with a sarcastic sneer, 'you are unfit to command; go, you are not a man.' " Let the rebuke be the reproach of a savage; it is worthy of recognition to-day, for in the humanity of manhood is the philosophy of life.

Elsquata, the twin brother of Tecumseh, is known in history as the Prophet. This false friend accompanied the renegade Shawnees, under the lead of Tecumseh, to the British service in Canada; returned after the war to Wapakonetta; went west of the Mississippi with a large number of his tribe in 1828, and died of cholera in 1833 in Kansas. In a reference to him Jonathan Elder says: "I was very well acquainted with the Prophet. He was not a warrior, but a low, cunning fellow. He prophesied many things that did not come to pass. He was a vain man, with a great amount of show, but with little sense. His powers of prophecy were not well sustained by the Indians in general; in fact, they had but little faith in him." After the treaty of Fort Wayne in 1809, it is related by Dr. Hill that the Prophet ordered the execution of Leather-lips, a noted Wyandot chief, for pretended witchcraft, but really to get rid of his influence. Six Wyandot warriors were sent to put him to death. The warriors and their leader, Roundhead, went directly from Tippecanoe to execute him. They found him encamped on a stream about twelve miles above the present city of Columbus. When the warriors arrived, and their purpose was ascertained, several white men made an ineffectual effort to save his life. A council took place, and the warriors resolved to kill the chief, as ordered. An

Indian, with much warmth, accused him of magic or witchcraft; but Leather-lips denied the charge. When the sentence of death was passed upon him, he returned to his camp, ate a dinner of jerked venison, washed and dressed in his best Indian clothing, and painted his face. He was tall and dignified, and his hair quite gray. When the time of his execution arrived, he shook hands with those present, and turned from his wigwam and commenced to chant his death song. He then moved toward the point where the warriors had dug a grave. When he got to the grave, he knelt down and prayed to the Great Spirit. When he finished, Roundhead also knelt and prayed. Leather-lips again knelt and prayed, and when he ceased, one of the warriors drew from his skirts a keen, new tomahawk, stepped up behind the chief and struck him on the head with his whole strength. The chief fell forward in the agonies of death. The executioner struck him again, once or twice, and finished his sufferings. The body was buried with all his Indian ornaments, and the warriors and whites disappeared. An attempt has been made to fix the responsibility of this great crime upon the Wyandot chief, Crane. Crane was the friend of the whites, and opposed to the schemes of the treacherous Prophet, and it is clear never could have authorized the execution of a fellow Wyandot chief.

The Wyandot chief, Roundhead, had a village on the Scioto in the southwest corner of Hardin County, where the town of Round Head was subsequently laid out. At what precise date the Indians started this village is not known, but about the year 1800 Maj. James Galloway, of Greene County, visited them at this point, and says that there was then quite a number of apple trees in the village, and that the Indians raised many swine. Some of those trees, said to have been planted by this old chief, are yet standing. Roundhead, whose Indian name was Stiahta, was a fine-looking man. He had a brother named John Battise, a man of great size and personal strength. He was well remembered by the pioneers of the Miami and Scioto Valleys on account of possessing an enormous nose, which resembled in size and hue an immense blue potato full of indentations, and when he laughed it shook like jelly. He lived at a place called Battisetown some miles west of his brother's village, joined the English in 1812, and was killed at the siege of Fort Meigs. In 1807 Roundhead was present with Tecumseh and other chiefs at a council held at Springfield, Ohio, between the whites and Indians to settle a difficulty which arose over the killing of a white man named Myers, a few miles west of Urbana. The execution of Leather-lips, a well known Wyandot chief, which took place twelve miles north of Columbus, Ohio, in 1810, on the charge of witchcraft, was intrusted by Tecumseh to Roundhead, who, at the head of six braves, came from Tippecanoe and did the deed.

The celebrated Mingoe chief, Logan, with a band of followers, had a village in the southeastern part of Hardin County as early as 1778. It is probable that he moved from the lower Shawnee towns on the Scioto, where his cabin stood in 1774, to this point, soon after Lord Dunmore's campaign. The exact location of this village is not known, some old settlers claiming that it stood in the vicinity of "Grassy Point." Col. John McDonald, in his biography of Simon Kenton, when telling of his capture in 1778, says: "As the Indians passed from Wapakoneta to Upper Sandusky, they went through a small village on the river Scioto, where then resided the celebrated chief, Logan, of Jefferson memory. Logan, unlike the rest of his tribe, was humane as he was brave. At his wigwam, the party who had the care of the prisoner, stayed over night." From this account, it seems they also remained the succeeding day and night, not leaving for Upper Sandusky until the second morning after their arrival at Logan's village. The old Shawnee trail crossed the Scioto



Roswell Crocker



Sarah Ann Crocker

near the residence of the late Judge Portius Wheeler, several miles northeast of Grassy Point, and as the Indian village was on the Scioto, it is safe to infer that the wigwams of Logan and his band were in the vicinity of the Shawnee ford and not at Grassy Point. The main reason why the latter place has been thought to have been the site of the Mingoe Camp, is that the Indians had cleared and cultivated some land in that locality, which, upon subsequent abandonment, had grown up in blue grass, hence the name, Grassy Point. It is more probable that the land referred to was cultivated by the Shawnees and Wyandots, who owned this territory in common, while the Mingoes occupied it only by consent of these tribes, who loved it as one of their favorite camping grounds, and a sacred depository of their dead. Logan, the noble Mingoe chief, and the principal victim of Col. Cresap's mad zeal, belonged to this county as much as to any other locality in the State (*vide* History of Ohio). His celebrated speech, delivered near Circleville, Ohio, conveys an idea of the deep wrongs which were, in some instances, heaped upon the Indians through the malice of individuals. This man, more noble than the white man, passed the winter of his life in the very neighborhood of Tiffin, and moved away to die. He was killed by a brother Indian while sitting at his camp fire.

Pumpkin, the Taway Indian, was about six feet high, and as savage and ill-looking as he was tall. George Heck, in his relations, speaks of this red-skin as one of whom even Indians were afraid. He killed Mrs. Snow, on Cold Creek, during her husband's absence, cut open her womb, took a full grown babe, roasted the little human being, and made his meal off it. The Senecas captured this terrible savage, brought him to Snow for sentence; but the white man feared to avenge the murder of his wife and child, so that Pumpkin was allowed to go free. Some short time after this cannibal quarreled with a Wyandot, and of course killed him. He was then arrested by the Wyandots, who placed him on a log, and there six tomahawks were buried in his brain.

In the year 1822, Good Spring's mother and three other squaws were executed on a charge of witchcraft. It appears that during the summer of that year a peculiar disease attacked the Senecas, and they attributed their troubles to those four unfortunate women. They were condemned to die, and while waiting, proceeded to Lower Sandusky for whisky, with which they returned to hold their last orgie. During their drunken fit, they called on the executioner to end them, when Jim Sky—the drone of the reservation—advanced with a pipe tomahawk upraised, and striking each of the old women in the head, declared that the witches were gone.

Death of Seneca John.—This fratricidal affair took place in the fall of 1828. It appears that in 1825, three Senecas, viz.: Coonstick and Steel, brothers, with sub-chief Cracked Hoof, traveled west to seek new hunting-grounds, leaving their eldest brother, Comstock, chief of the tribe, and their youngest brother, Seneca John, sub-chief. On returning they found Seneca John chief, and learned that Comstock was dead. Tribal gossip was not idle, but with jealous tongue poured stories of John's treachery into the ears of his brothers, who accused him of poisoning the head chief, and said that he should die. The stoic received the sentence calmly, yet protested his innocence. In the morning he was executed near the hut of Hard Hickory, the Indian Shane and his two brothers being the executioners, Steel taking the leading part. Hard Hickory stated in after years, that prior to John's death, he turned to Coonstick saying: "Now brother, you take your revenge." Coonstick at once relented and was going to the relief of his dying brother, when Steel rushed forward and completed the murder.

In 1829 Seneca Steel was brought before the court at Upper Sandusky, and

acquitted of the charge of murder, it being made clear that the murdered chief had his brother poisoned.

In 1832 the Wyandots, under Chief Thomas Koon, resided in Jackson Township and passed the whole season there hunting, killing 107 deer, eleven bears, and thousands of small game. John P. Gordon, who then had a saloon at Risdon, sold them whisky at wholesale, and this, on one occasion, almost led to civil war among them. Nestlerode, acting under instructions of Koon, took their knives and whisky bottles from them, and sent them to camp. He, however, surrendered the whisky, and when their drunken fit was over returned them their knives.

Tarhe, or the Crane, named by the French *Monsieur Grue*, or Mr. Crane, was born near Detroit, in 1742, and died near Upper Sandusky, in 1818, his burial being attended by various tribes. He was always a remarkable Indian. His wife was a white girl named Sally Frost.

Comstock, chief of the Seneca Indians for some years previous to 1825, and eldest brother of Seneca John, Seneca Steel, and Coonstick, was poisoned in 1825, and Seneca John, the youngest brother elected chief (*vide* Gen. Brish's Narrative).

Seneca John was a splendid specimen of Indian manhood. He was born here in 1787, and murdered by his brothers in 1825, near Green Spring (*vide* Gen. Brish's Narrative). His wigwam was where Dr. Williams' house now stands. While visiting the Doctor's father's house, east of Reedtown, his little child was scalded. Dr. Williams did everything to relieve the little sufferer, but death ensued.

Seneca Steel, the murderer of his brother Seneca John, in 1825, moved to the Neosha country in 1831-32.

Coonstick, the third brother of Seneca John, and participator in his murder, moved to the Cowskin River country in 1832.

Hard Hickory, born about 1780 in this district, was considered an excellent Indian, spoke French fluently and English fairly, and was one of the head chiefs of the tribe. Next to Joseph Tequania he was the most polished warrior, and far above him in shrewdness, until after his removal to the Neosha Country. Previous to leaving Seneca County, he with a few other Cayugas received annually \$1,600 from New York State, and afterward this sum was mailed to them on the new reservation. In 1834 Hard Hickory and one of the Herrins—either Joseph or George—were deputed to go to Fort Gibson and receive cash for their draft. Having received the cash, Hickory proposed a visit to Washington City, believing that the President would refund him any moneys expended on such a trip. This journey was accomplished; the Indian Department refused to pay for Mr. Hickory's pleasures, so that when he returned to Neosha very little money was visible. This, in addition to a number of lies which he told, drew upon him the condemnation of the tribe. He resisted the tribal law for a short time, but was ultimately executed by Shane in his own cabin and in presence of his own wife.

Wiping Stick, referred to in the history of Fort Seneca garrison, was a Cayuga chief, who possessed all the noble qualities of his race, without any of the bad ones.

She-a-wah, or John Solomon, who signed the treaty for the Wyandots in 1818, moved from Big Spring in 1832, and joined the leading band of Wyandots at Upper Sandusky, where he remained until after the removal of the tribe in 1842. He returned to Wyandot in 1849, and made the place his home until his death in 1878. The pioneers who assembled at Shoch's Woods, Eden Township, September 1, 1877, saw this tall old chief for the last time. There he made his last speech.

Joseph Tequania, a half-brother of Tequania, who was killed by Peter Pork, was born about 1755; was a commissioned officer in the French Canadian service, and one of the most polished residents of Seneca County even up to 1831, when he went West with his tribe. This man belonged to the Catholic Church, and, with one of his sisters, would proceed long distances to attend service, dressed in a red vest, white ruffled shirt, leggings, hair braided, fancy shawl and some jewelry. With all his refinement, he looked down upon his less fortunate brother Indians, and sometimes hated them for the little they did know.

Strong Arm Tequania, son of the twin-sister of Tequania, the victim of Peter Pork and known as the One-Eyed Medicine Woman, was, like his mother, very benevolent, and much liked by the settlers.

Tequania, or Strong Arm, murdered in 1829 by Peter Pork, was the twin-brother of the medicine woman of the tribe. Each of them was born with only one eye; both were extra good Indians, and great friends of their white neighbors.

Good Springs was a young savage, corresponding with the modern dude of white communities. His mother was executed in 1822 for witchcraft, and after the deed was done by Jim Sky, this fellow feared to meet the murderer.

George Washington, who served as scout during the war of the Revolution, reached a ripe old age in 1822. During that year his squaw—Martha Washington—was condemned to death for witchcraft. The executioners entered her cabin, saw the old scout looking on at his doomed wife pounding hominy, and then without ceremony, Shane stepped forward, struck her with the tomahawk, and called upon Jim Sky to cut her neck.

Peter Pork, whose only good trait was a desire to murder villains like himself, was the worst character in the Seneca country. While attending one of Benazah Parker's orgies in the latter's saloon at Fort Seneca, October 4, 1829, he stabbed this white wretch, immediately after he had administered a mock sacrament of corn dodgers and whisky to his guests. Parker died of his wounds in January, 1831, having suffered terribly in the meantime. Previous to his attack upon Parker, he cut up Tequania or Strong Arm with an ax. This occurred while *en route* home from Lower Sandusky, and would have resulted in the immediate death of Tequania, had not Dr. Ely Dresbach exercised his skill in binding up the wounds. The Indian, however, died nine days after, and ten days before Parker received his death wounds from the same Pork. He also killed Joseph Silas, a Mohawk half-breed, and another Indian, a friend of Silas, together with the squaw Brandt, known as "Thomas Brandt's old wife," who lived a solitary life in one of Brandt's cabins. In 1836 Joseph Herrin, a Mohawk half-breed and interpreter, revisited Fort Seneca, learned of his cousin Silas' death, and on his return to the Neosha country cut Peter Pork's head off (*vide* History of Courts and Bar).

Mrs. Sally Ingham, in referring to the murder by Pork of Parker, related for Mr. Stewart in 1873, and for the writer in September, 1885, the following reminiscence: "On the 4th of October, 1829, an Indian of the Seneca tribe, named Peter Pork, called at the house of Parker, in a state of intoxication, and demanded some whisky. Observing his condition Parker refused to comply with his demand, when the Indian became exasperated, and said, with an oath, that 'he would have some,' at the same time making a movement to procure the 'firewater.' Parker seized a fire-brand from the fireplace, and made an attack on the Indian, in the hope that he would desist. This only tended to infuriate the savage, who drew his knife and stabbed Parker in the side, inflicting a painful and dangerous wound, from which he died about a year

afterward. After the committal of the deed, Peter Pork went to his hut and made some preliminary preparations for defense, well knowing that his deed would be detected. He placed his tomahawk within reach of his bed, and stuck his knife in a crevice in a wall just above his head. His squaw, noticing these actions, comprehended that something was wrong, and after he had fallen into a sort of drunken stupor, she removed the knife, placing in its stead a piece of wood of about the same dimensions. The following persons repaired to his house in order to arrest him: Jaques Hulberd (afterward judge), Phineas Frary, Anson Gray and Stephen Ross. He was a gigantic savage, and on the entrance of the party a terrible struggle ensued, which was carried on in the dark, Pork having kicked the lantern out of the hand of Frary at the onset. Mr. Hulberd clinched the Indian, and caught him by the throat, when Pork seized the piece of wood, supposing it to be his knife, and gave Hulberd a terrible stab, the stick penetrating through his coat. After being nearly throttled, the Indian was secured; and April 28, 1830, he was arraigned before the court of common pleas of this county, and found guilty of 'stabbing with intent to kill.' He was sentenced to three years in the Ohio State Penitentiary."

Buck-ong-a-he-las, a noted old Delaware chief, mixed much with the Shawnees. He is supposed to have been born near Philadelphia, Penn., a few years after the treaties with Penn. and, when he lived on the Auglaize, was well advanced in age. In colonial days, with Jacobs and other leading Delawares, he resided in western Pennsylvania, and is believed at that time to have been identical with the "Shingess" who entertained Washington, when a young man, in 1753. Shingess was an active warrior when Fort Du Quesne was taken in 1759. Heckewelder speaks of meeting him at the Tuscarora town on the Muskingum, as early as 1760. As early as 1764, King Beaver, who was a brother of Buck-ong-a-he-las, is met by Gen. Gibson at the mouth of Big Beaver. Just what time he settled in western Ohio is not known. At the capture of Col. Hardin, Maj. Truman and others in 1792, as bearers of a flag of truce from Washington, after having treacherously murdered Hardin, the Indians arrived near the Indian town of Auglaize, and reported to the old chief, "who was very sorry they had killed the men, and said, instead of so doing, they should have brought them along to the Indian towns, and then, if what they had to say had not been liked it would have been time enough to have killed them. Nothing could justify them for putting them to death, as there was no chance for them to escape." This chief fought against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne. He signed the treaty of 1795. He must have been over one hundred years old. He died at Ottawa village, on the Auglaize, in 1804.

One of the most noted chiefs was the venerable Blackhoof—Cul-the-we-kasaw—in the raids upon Kentucky sometimes called Blackfoot. He is believed to have been born in Florida, and, at the period of the removal of a portion of the Shawnees to Ohio and Pennsylvania, was old enough to recollect having bathed in the salt water. He was present, with others of his tribe, at the defeat of Gen. Braddock, near Pittsburgh, in 1755, and was engaged in all the wars in Ohio from that time until the treaty of Greenville, in 1795. He was known far and wide as the great Shawnee warrior, whose cunning, sagacity and experience were only equaled by the force and desperate bravery with which he carried into operation his military plans. He was the inveterate foe of the white man, and held that no peace should be made, nor negotiation attempted, except on the condition that the whites should repossess the mountains, and leave the great plains of the West to the sole occupancy of the red men. He was the orator of the tribe during the greater part of his long life, and is

said to have been an excellent speaker. Col. John Johnston says he was probably in more battles than any living man of his day, and was the most graceful Indian he had ever seen, and possessed the most natural and happy faculty of expressing his ideas. He was well versed in the traditions of his people, and no one understood better their relations to the whites, whose settlements were gradually pressing them back, and could detail with minuteness the wrongs inflicted by the whites on his people. He remembered having talked with some of the aged chiefs who had been present at the treaty with William Penn. in 1682. He fought the battles against Harmar, St. Clair and Wayne, hoping to retain his country; but when finally defeated, in 1794, he decided that further resistance was useless, and signed the treaty of Greenville, in 1795, and continued faithful to its stipulations until his decease, which occurred in the summer of 1831, at Wapakonetta, at the advanced age of one hundred and twenty years! Blackhoof is said to have been opposed to polygamy and the practice of burning prisoners. He lived forty years with one wife, raising a large family of children, who both loved and respected him. He was small in stature, not more than five feet eight inches in height. He was favored with good health and unimpaired eyesight to the period of his death.

Quasky, his elder son, was the successor to Blackhoof. He possessed many of the qualities of his distinguished father. He went West with his people in 1832, and was living in 1853. He, like his father, was a fine speaker.

The chief Blue Jacket, it will be remembered, commanded the Indian army at the battle of "Fallen Timber," in 1794, and, with much reluctance, signed the treaty with Wayne, at Greenville, in 1795. He was very bitter in his feelings toward the "Long Knives," who were rapidly settling upon the lands that formerly belonged to the red man. His feelings were quite as intense as those of Tecumseh, though he did not possess his abilities for organization. As a matter of prudence, he did not join Tecumseh in the war of 1812. He is supposed to have died at Ottawa village, down the Auglaize, just prior to the treaty at Maumee Rapids, in 1817. It appears that Gens. Cass and McArthur, in that treaty, made provision for his family at Wapakonetta, in which James, George and Charles Blue Jacket received each about 1,000 acres in the reservation.

Quilna, another chief, was actually popular among the white pioneers. He shared in all their sports and industries; was as good a workman as he was a hunter.

Little Fox, a brother of Pht, was an irreconcilable. Up to the departure of this Indian for Kansas, he could not believe that he was doomed to leave Ohio.

Turkeyfoot, a peculiar formation, just as broad as he was long, was a savage capable of entertaining and practicing the most diabolical ideas. At times he would induce himself to believe that he was on good terms with the whites, and while in such a mood he would make a circuit of all the white settlements.

Beaver, a young Delaware chief, who, with his band, made his home with the Shawnees, was a favorite of Gen. Harrison. He it was who executed Little Blue Jacket, in July, 1813, when that emissary of Proctor was on his way to assassinate Gen. Harrison, at Fort Seneca.

Little Blue Jacket, an itinerant bravado of the Shawnee nation, who passed some time with the British at Malden, was dispatched by Gen. Proctor to Ohio to introduce himself into the camp of the American Shawnees and Delawares, who were then aiding the American army, and, when an opportunity

offered, to assassinate the American commander. Owing to the loyalty of Beaver his design was foiled, and himself made the victim of his treachery.

Soo-de-nooks, son of Black Chief, murdered John Barnet's half brother in October, 1830; was brought before a council of the Wyandots (of which tribe both were members), and sentenced to banishment, while his property was to become common to the tribe. This sentence was vetoed by the tribe, and all men over twenty-one years of age assembled to try the case. There were 112 votes in favor of capital punishment and twelve in favor of the sentence of the council. Three Christian and three heathen Indians were appointed to carry out the new decision, viz.: Silas Armstrong, Joe Enos, Francis Cotter, Lump-on-the-head, Soo-kuh-guess and Saw-yan-wa-hoy. These savages fired at the murderer, and Soo-de-nooks went straight to the country of all bad Indians.

Grey Eyes was a regular Methodist minister—a pure Wyandot, and an uncompromising opponent of the sale of the Big Spring and other reservations until after the majority agreed to sell, when he also acquiesced. In 1843, he moved West with the tribe, under Chief Jacques.

La-wa-tu-cheh (John Wolf), was a Shawnee of some note. Col. John Johnston hired of him a trading house at Wapakonetta, and he often accompanied the Colonel on his trading trips in the forest among the different tribes. He died at Wapakonetta.

Wa-the-the-we-la, or Bright Horn, was another noted chief, who was present when Logan was mortally wounded in the contest with Winemac in 1812, and was severely wounded in the thigh in the same fight, but recovered and lived at Wapakonetta. He was, with Blackhoof, the especial friend of Gen. Harrison in the war of 1812. He was a brave man, and of sound integrity. He fought like a hero for our cause in the war of 1812. He was a large and commanding Indian in appearance, and was quite shrewd and intelligent. He died in 1826, at Wapakonetta.

Peter Cornstalk was a chief in succession to his father, who was assassinated at Point Pleasant, Va. This Peter was a fine specimen of the Indian, and a true friend of the settlers in the Auglaize country. He moved to Kansas in 1828 with the Prophet.

Nern-pe-nes-he-quah, also a son of Chief Cornstalk, went to Kansas in 1832.

Henry Clay, son of Capt. Wolf, was educated under the supervision of Col. John Johnston, at Upper Piqua, at the expense of the Quaker Friends. He afterward became a leading chief and married the daughter of Jeremiah McLain, formerly a member of Congress from the Columbus District, in 1835.

Way-wel-ea-py was the principal speaker among the Shawnees at the period of their removal. He was an eloquent orator, grave, gay or humorous, as occasion required. At times, his manner is said to have been quite fascinating, his countenance so full of varied expression, and his voice so musical, that surveyors and other strangers passing through the country listened to him with delight, although the words fell upon their ears in an unknown language. During the negotiation for the sale of their reserve, he addressed his people and Mr. Gardiner several times. His refutation of Gardiner's assumed superiority over the Indian race was complete and full of irony. Col. George C. Johnston often met this chief at his trading post in Wapakonetta, and says he was a fine looking Indian, and cultivated the friendship of the pioneers. He was the principal speaker of the Shawnees, and delivered the opinions of the tribe at treaties and in public assemblies. He removed West with his tribe, where he died in 1843.

Lollaway (John Perry), head chief of the Shawnees, often traded at the station of Col. Johnston. He signed the treaty of 1831, at Wapakonetta. He could converse fluently in English. He was a man of influence with his tribe, and of good habits. He was much grieved when he learned that the Shawnees had been deceived as to the value of their reservations. He went West in 1832, and died in 1843.

The chief Oxonoxoy resided where Charloe Village now stands. About the year 1827 this savage killed his son-in-law and grandson; he was tried by a council of chiefs, sentenced to be beheaded, but instead of carrying out the sentence one of deposition was substituted.

Between-the-Logs, son of a Cayuga warrior and a woman of the Bear band of Wyandots, was born at Lower Sandusky about three years prior to Crawford's defeat. At the age of twenty-five years he was sent to the Senecas further up the river to study the doctrine and ways of the Seneca prophet, and in 1806 visited the notorious brother of Tecumseh on a similar errand. He exposed those false prophets, and in 1812 opposed the political teachings of Tecumseh's brother, even going so far as to ask the chief to ignore him, and join the American army. During the war of 1812 he won all the Senecas and many of the Wyandots to the American standard; subsequently settled at Upper Sandusky; became a drunkard, killed his squaw, immediately became temperate, visited Washington in 1817, and afterward joined John Stewart's Methodist Mission, of which he was appointed exhorter. He died in 1827, and on January 2, the day after, he was buried near the Mission Church, erected in 1825.

Warpole, the first chief of the Shawnees, elected after the death of Chief Deunquot, gave place to Jacques, who was re-elected on New Year's day for many years.

Mononcue, one of the ablest Indians of the decaying Wyandots, and one of the chiefs after Warpole, died about 1835. He was an orator of the tribe, and considered by old men to be much superior to Pomoacan, the great chief of the tribe in 1782.

William Walker, son of the squaw Catherine Walker, died in 1874. He was a quarter-blood Seneca.

Among the leading men of the Wyandots in 1843, known to the people of Seneca County, were Jacques (the chief), Porcupine, Providence, Split-the-Logs, Stand-in-the-Water, White Wing, Mud Eater, Bull Head, Peacock, Big River, Big Tree, Black Sheep, Chop-the-Logs, Blue Jacket, Bear Skin, Cary-Hoe, Curly-Head, Washington, Lump-on-the-Head, John Hicks, Kill Buck, Spy Buck, and others named in the foregoing sketches.

Sum-mum-de-Wat, one of the Christian Wyandots, and a chief of that tribe, was one of the truest friends the first settlers of Seneca County claimed among all the Indians. While entertaining a few whites, alleged land-hunters, the guests murdered their hospitable host in Wood County in 1841, the genial old Indian rested here in Seneca for a while, but in 1843 his ashes were removed to Mission Church Cemetery.

White and Colored Captives and Breeds.—Sam Wells, the negro captive, mentioned heretofore, did not go West with the Wyandots. He became a charge on the people of Wyandot County, under the care of Reuben Lowmaster, of Eden Township.

Spibey-the-Tailor, a breed, and Old Abe Taylor, a negro with Russell Russ, a breed, and a few Indians, were to be found on the borders of this county.

Spicer's sons and daughters—all of them as grotesque as their father's cabin—married in this county.

John Carpenter was made captive by the Delawares (two of whom were Moravians and speakers of the Dutch language) in February, 1782, at Buffalo Creek, Washington Co., Penn., and carried into Ohio. He escaped subsequently and returned to Pittsburgh. The same year Thomas Decker, Samuel Wells, a negro boy, were also captured. Timothy Dorman and his wife were captured near Fort Buchanan, and carried into the wilderness of Ohio, but there is no further account of them. About this time, also, the Delawares carried away the wife and three children of Robert Wallace, while he was away from home. They murdered Mrs. Wallace and her infant near the Sandusky River: one of her boys died in the Sandusky country; the other was sold to the Wyandots about 1812, and was rescued by his father about 1815. Even in 1817 there were several captives among the Senecas and Wyandots, such as Spicer, Knisely, Sarah Williams, Mrs. Castleman, Eliza Whittaker, Sally Frost, Van Meter and others referred to in the history of Ohio. Those who were carried away in their youth, were raised by Indian foster mothers, and became more Indian than the Indians themselves.

Sally Frost was a white girl, raised by a Wyandot woman after her capture, and survived Tarhe, her Indian husband many years, and was among the white pioneers of the Sandusky country.

Jonathan Pointer, was the name of a negro, who was captured in Virginia, taken to the Wyandot country, and who grew up here to be the slave of Tarhe. He was also Girty's servant, subsequently Capt. Pipe's servant, and again an employe of John Van Meter: was a fair interpreter, as well as renderer of sacred vocal music. While at the Van Meter place, he would interpret for preacher Stewart and others, but when Stewart's doctrine became enigmatical, Pointer would look as comic as a negro can look, and add: "I don't know meself whether that is so or not so." He was leader in all musical entertainments at the Mission Church, even as he was at an Indian or pioneer dance.

Benjamin Franklin Warner was not a captive, but a citizen of the Seneca nation, having withdrawn from American civilization. He was married to a Mohican woman, named Konkepot, and with her came from Green Bay, Wis., to Ohio, where he was hospitably received by the Senecas. In accompanying his Indian friends to the Neosha, Konkepot died near the mouth of the Missouri, leaving her child to Warner, who cared for the little Indian until he was able to enter life for himself. Warner was the man-of-all-work, liberal, sober, industrious and always agreeable.

Charlieu, like Joseph Tequania, was in the service of the French-Canadian, and was present on the Plains of Abraham, when the unfortunate death of Montcalm gave the victory of that day, and all Canada to the British. He subsequently served with the British. Charlieu was born about 1736, as a child of the Mohawks, a nephew of the Brandts, married a French half-breed, spoke the French language, embraced Catholicism, came to Ohio with his tribe, and in 1829 joined the Senecas. When the tribe moved, in 1831-32, to the Neosha country, he set out on the overland trip, but died at St. Louis, Mo., April 26, 1832, from eating warm bread, and was interred in the old Catholic cemetery.

William Spicer, or Big Kittles, a captive of the Wyandots, was a native of Pennsylvania, made captive about 1775, and brought to the Ohio River, where the Wyandots would tie him to a tree near the river bank, so as to attract the attention of white travelers, who, on coming to release the boy, would themselves be captured. He was moved to the Sandusky about 1778, grew up here, and became a large stock-raiser and farmer. About 1821 he was beaten and then robbed of several thousand dollars, it is alleged, by a carpenter named



G. R. Brewster



William Rollins, an employe of P. D. Butler, at Fort Ball, in 1821. At that time Benjamin Barney and a constable named Papineau, a polished French-Canadian, and Caleb Rice espoused Spicer's cause, arrested Rollins, Downing, Butler and Case, brought them to trial, and had Rollins sentenced to eleven years in the penitentiary. A year later Spicer himself signed a petition asking pardon for the robber. A good deal of the \$6,000 or \$7,000 stolen was returned to this prosperous captive, who died here about 1830. One of his daughters was the second wife of Crow, another captive. Spicer's cabin, like himself, is said to have been the filthiest west of the Alleghenies. This William Spicer was charged, in 1830, with the murder of Drake, the mail carrier, son of Judge Drake, of Marion County.

Robert Armstrong, to whom a section of land was granted at Fort Ball in 1817, was made captive in Pennsylvania, and adopted by a woman of the Wyandot nation. He married a half-breed Indian, presumably of the Cayugas, was employed as interpreter by the United States, as he could speak English and Indian well, and thus ingratiated himself into the confidence of both parties, until he was rewarded by the United States with this grant of 640 acres in one of the most beautiful spots in the State. In 1823 the President issued a patent to him for this land, and the same year he sold 404 acres of it to Jesse Spencer. He moved from Upper Sandusky to Fort Ball that year, returned in 1824, and died within two miles of Upper Sandusky in 1825, on the Wyandot Reservation.

William McCulloch, named in the treaty of 1817, was engaged for some months as an interpreter by Gen. Harrison, and killed by a cannon ball while on duty at Fort Meigs in 1813. To his seven children a section of land was granted adjoining the Armstrong Reservation at Fort Ball, which was subdivided, and sold. In the history of Ohio McCulloch is mentioned as a half-bred, married to a squaw or squaws.

John Van Meter, captured in West Virginia in 1778, by the Wyandots, transferred to the Mohawks or Senecas in later years by his foster-mother, was married to a Mohawk woman named Susan Brandt, sister of Thomas, Isaac and Paulus Brandt, the last chiefs of the Mohawk nation, the remnant of whom settled near Tiffin and resided in this county. The treaty of 1817 provided that 1,000 acres of land should be granted to John Van Meter, his wife and her three brothers. This was known as the "Van Meter Reservation," on Honey Creek, and was the home of John, Sr., until his death about 1824. In 1828 John Van Meter, Jr., Thomas, Isaac and Paulus Brandt sold their interests in this reservation to Lloyd Norris for \$2,500, and in 1829 young Van Meter accompanied the twenty-five Mohawk families on their trans-Mississippi journey.

Crow, or Jacob Knisely, was made captive in his youth by the Wyandots at Loyal Hannah, Penn., and carried to the Ohio River; thence brought to the Sandusky and transferred to the Senecas, with whom he moved West in 1831-32. He was made captive in 1778. Fifty years later his father came to Seneca County and stayed at Crow's cabin. The captive refused to answer any questions, until Mr. Knisely said: "If you are my son, then your name is Jacob." Crow responded enthusiastically, saying: "That is my name and I am your son. I recollect that, but I kept it all to myself for fear that somebody would claim me and take me away." A very old Wyandot squaw, the woman who adopted young Knisely and named him Crow, was sent for to the Wyandot Reservation, and she confirmed the fact, but watched her foster-son, lest his father would induce him to return to civilization. In early years Crow married a Wyandot woman, who died, but before leaving for the West he took William

Spicer's daughter as his wife. He would not return with his father, parting with him forever at Bellevue. He died in 1833. White Crow, a son of Crow by his second wife, visited the old reservation here in 1852, after leaving his sons in school at Dayton. He is now known as Jacob Knisely. When here he reported that the interpreter Herrin murdered Peter Pork on the Neosha.

Good Hunter, a full-blooded Cayuga, is supposed to have been born on the Sandusky about 1780. After the murder of Seneca John he took his place as chief and counsellor.

Catherine Walker, and John Walker and William Walker her sons, were well known settlers of Seneca Township. A grant of 640 acres was made to them under the treaty of 1817, in consideration of John Walker's services to the United States as a soldier, and on account of a severe wound which he received. Their claim was away west of the Mohawk Reservation. Catherine and her son William, conducted a store at Upper Sandusky. On their grant was some fine timber, and there they established a saw-mill about 1856, built a large house and soon cleared a beautiful forest.

John Stewart, an eighth-breed negro and Indian, was a native of Powhatan, Va., failed in an effort to commit suicide in the Ohio River, next became a convert to Methodism and then considered himself an instrument in the hands of God to convert the Indians and even the French. In August, 1817, he repeated his visit of November, 1816, to the Wyandots, used the negro—Pointer—and Tom Lyons as interpreters and was making fair progress, when Methodist missionaries visited Upper Sandusky in 1818 and spread the report that Stewart was an unlicensed preacher, if not a mere pretender. In March, 1819, a Methodist Conference at Urbana conferred a license upon him, allowed Anthony Banning to assist him, and when, in August, 1819, James B. Finley was appointed presiding elder of the Wyandot country, this Stewart, as well as James Montgomery, the Seneca sub-agent, were appointed missionaries. When Montgomery was really established at Fort Seneca he retired from missionary life among the Wyandots. Moses Henkle succeeded Montgomery, and henceforth John Stewart's teachings and influences declined.

Buckwheel, a Delaware who had negro blood in his veins, was burned in 1827 for his secret dealings with witches, a charge proved against him at Little Sandusky. Anthony Bowsher, who platted Bowsherville, Ohio, was present at this execution, which was only surpassed in cruelty by that of Col. Crawford, forty-five years previously.

Tom Lyons, a Delaware and the friend of Anthony Wayne, who named him Tom Lyons, was a very old and fierce warrior, having lived with his people in Pennsylvania long before they retired into Ohio. He often stated that he sent ninety-nine white men to meet in the happy hunting-grounds, and owing to his prowess was given the fairest woman of the Delaware tribe as his wife. On making his home at Fort Ball, he was accustomed to buy trinkets, ribbons, etc., for this woman, and array her in the outfit of a queen. While living in this simple way, two white hunters from Delaware County visited Fort Ball, and finding Lyons in his cabin, sent him to the happy hunting-grounds.

Sally Williams, a quarter-breed, daughter of the Castleman woman, who in her youth was made captive in Pennsylvania, became the squaw of Solomon Johnnyeake. Three of her sons by Solomon served in the Kansas Infantry during the war. Johnnyeake and his wife were well known to all the settlers along the Sandusky from Tiffin up the river.

Billy Dowdee, known as Capt. Billy, was a fellow-scalper of old Tom Lyons, but an extra-good Indian after the war of 1812. His son Tom, and his son-in-law, Nickels, were two of the worst characters in the Wyandot country, the

peers of Pumpkin of the Senecas. Nickels was killed by one of the settlers of Wyandot County, much to the satisfaction of his father-in-law.

Abduction of a pappoose.—Immediately after the first business houses were established at Tiffin, while yet the forest was untouched by the ax, save in a few places on Washington Street, south of Perry, the Indians were accustomed to visit the new stores to trade. On one occasion a large number of men and women crossed the river where now is the Washington Street bridge. The men hitched their horses in a grove, which then stood between the site of the Shawhan House and the river, while the women left their pappoose caches standing by the trees. All marched up to the village, but were no sooner gone than an immense hawk, called by the Indians sea-eagle, swooped down, took one of the little Indians in his talons, and soared away. On this discovery being made, there was great sorrow among the savages. They quieted down after a little while, and remained in the grove for three days, observing a solemn silence all the while. On the third day the sea-eagle returned as if to explore, when one of the women stepped forth, fired, and brought down the great bird. Rejoicing followed, for the death of the little Indian was avenged.

CONCLUSION.

The dignity which poets and untraveled persons ascribe to the red man, vanished the moment the European appeared. From this time he lost all the noble qualities of the child of nature, and measured his evil doings by his opportunities. He imbibed, as it were, all the viciousness of the whites, but never essayed to emulate any of the few virtues with which the conquerors were credited. To-day, in the far West, remnants of those old residents of Ohio are still to be found, and among them many who remember their old hunting grounds on the Sandusky. With few exceptions they are animated monuments of moral deformity and physical decay, growing weaker and weaker, dying in their young days with a curse for the white race lingering on their lips. Only a short time and their history will alone remain to acquaint the future with their existence; the traveler will never find the camp of Ohio's Red pioneers.

The Indians with their bitter feuds, their wars of extermination, their alliances with the British, their invasions, their revenges, their hates, are all gone. Seldom do the thoughts of the higher people, who now own and cultivate their lands, turn toward the West in sympathy with the aborigines. How different with the exiles? In their day-dreams, far away in Oklohoma, they look toward the rising sun, and long to return to the land where they passed their youth, to surround themselves again with the memoried scenes. May we not hope that before they pass away these children of nature may learn from the past; may arrive at a high state of civilization and then come among us to realize the barbarous condition of their fathers, and conceive the littleness of their tribal glories?

CHAPTER III.

PIONEERS OF SENECA COUNTY.

COULD we evoke the genius of memory, and draw from those who are passing away so rapidly now, the reminiscences of pioneer times, how many stories we should glean of hairbreadth escapes in the wilds or in the waters—how the hunters returned from the hunt laden with spoil, or of the adventures of those who had found some new paradise in their wanderings over the prairie or through the forests. We can imagine how, after the long days had passed in toil, and the semi-occasional mail had come in, that those few old settlers would gather around their respective hearthstones and, with their pipes in their mouths, and after carefully perusing the papers, not more than a month old, review the events of the times, and compare notes as to progress in breaking and clearing the lands. And especially when the shorter days of winter came, and alone in the wilderness a month at a time, removed from communication with friends or relatives at their Eastern homes, how the ties of Western friendship would seem to draw closer, and the gatherings come oftener, and when the shades of evening came, the wagon would be hauled up, the box filled with a generous supply of hay, and the whole family take seats in the bottom and hasten to visit their neighbors, a dozen miles away. And then the sorrow, when some loved one was nearing the grave, and the doctor, hastily summoned from a score of miles away, gave no hope; how the sympathy of all the country around was shown in kindly offers, watchers coming a long distance to give their aid, and the funeral gatherings, comprising the neighbors for miles round. There were many bitter trials and hardships not conceivable in these days, but they had their compensations, too, in the enlargement of the love of humanity, in the earnest and true-hearted sympathy, and in unbounded hospitality. Almost every house was a hotel, but it was a hotel without money and without price, every traveler was welcome to come and go at free will, and the thought of compensation seldom entered the minds of those free-hearted dwellers in the wilds.

The first white man to whom travel in northwestern Ohio is credited, was Père Rasles. In 1689 Father Rasles came to America as a missionary to the Abenakis Indians. He was a devout man and a scholar, publishing a dictionary of the Indian language as one of the evidences of his zeal. Later on he became a missionary to the Iroquois, and followed them in their wanderings in the West. In 1691 he returned to the East, settling in Norridgewock, Me., where, on the 12th of August, 1724, he was killed during an attack upon the Indians by Capts. Harmon and Moulton, who ascended the river with a force of 200 men. In August, 1885, a man named Hitchcock, while digging on the site of the old village, unearthed a silver cross about five inches in length, bearing the figure of the Saviour and a skull and cross-bones. From marks upon this relic it is identified as the former property of the slaughtered priest, whose memory is reverently regarded, and whose work is again brought to mind by this singular discovery.

Probably the next white men to pass across this territory were the Moravians, who, as prisoners, were taken from the Moravian towns on the Tusca-

rawas River to Upper Sandusky, by British emissaries. These peaceable Christian Indians were charged with being spies, and with holding treasonable correspondence with the Americans at Pittsburgh and perhaps other points, and of harboring other Indians friendly to the American cause. Upon these charges they were arrested by Capt. Matthew Elliott, of the British army, who had under his command about 300 hostile Indians. Making no resistance, they were made captives, September 11, 1781, and by this overpowering force compelled to leave their much-loved homes and take up their line of march for the Sandusky River. Upon this march they followed the Indian trail down the Tuscarawas to the mouth of the Walhonding, in Coshocton County; thence up that stream to the mouth of the Kokosing; thence up the Kokosing, passing over the spot upon which Mount Vernon now stands, and on to the Wyandot town, near the present site of Upper Sandusky. The missionaries thus forcibly removed were Revs. Zeisberger, Senseman and Jungman, of New Schonbrunn; Revs. John Heckewelder and Jung, of Salem, and Rev. William Edwards, of Gnadenhutten. The point at which they were left to take care of themselves, their wives, children and Indian captives, was on the banks of the Sandusky River, not far from where the Broken Sword Creek empties into it, about ten miles from Upper Sandusky. Here they selected a location, and, without delay, built a village of small huts to protect themselves from the inclemency of the weather. This village soon took the name of "Captive's Town," and was situated on the right bank of the Sandusky River, about a mile above the mouth of Broken Sword Creek.

The first French, Irish and Scotch settlers in the district of which Seneca County is the center were distinctly adventurers. Some of them were most treacherous enemies of the young Republic, and all their consciences were elastic when patriotism interfered with their purses or business prospects. Sanduski was the only true pioneer among them all. In reference to this ancient settler in the Sandusky country, Jacob J. Greene, of Tiffin, writing under date, February 28, 1842, to the *American Historical Journal*, said: "The name, Sandusky, is in such general use in our section of the State, that it has become more extensively known, perhaps, than any other in the Union. The associations connected with it, ever since our State has been known to the whites, with its conquest and settlement, are such as to make anything concerning it interesting. Thinking that the origin of the name is not known to you, I send it for the *Pioneer*, if this sketch should fall in with the design of your paper. At the time the French were establishing their line of trading posts on the Wabash and Maumee Rivers, nearly 100 years ago, connecting their operations on the Ohio with their settlements at Detroit, a Polish trader, by the name of Sandusky, or more properly spelt Sanduski, established himself near the present site of Lower Sandusky, at the foot of the rapids of the river. His operations in trading for furs, etc., with the Indians, being entirely confined to the river and bay, they soon became known to Europeans, and afterward to the Indians, as Sanduski's River and Bay. Sanduski, quarreling with the Indians, was forced to quit the country for the settlements beyond the Ohio for safety. The Indians, sometime after, followed and killed him in Virginia. So far as I can learn, there are but two of the name in the country—his grandsons. One lives in Kentucky, the other a few miles from Danville, Vermilion Co., Ill."

Capt. Matthew Elliott, an Irish Tory, who resided in that hot-bed of Toryism, Path Valley, Penn., remained there until his views led himself with others of like opinions to fly to the West or to the British lines. He came to the Muskingum in 1776, about the time the less prominent enemy of the young Republic settled there. November 13, 1776, he, with his squaw, and it is thought,

John Leith, started out for the Scioto to trade, but was followed by six Indians, who confiscated his goods and threatened to take his life. He escaped, however, and, going to Detroit, he and the notorious Alex. McKee were commissioned spies and Indian agents; and prior to 1785 were rewarded by Hamilton, the British commandant, for their loyalty to the mother country. Elliott served during the war of 1812 with the British, was afterward appointed agent of Indian affairs, and died in Western Canada about the year 1818, the year Simon Girty died (*British Occupation*, Longman, London). He it was who brought the Moravians into captivity on the Sandusky and led on the advance guard of Butler's white rangers, in 1782, and directed the maneuvers of the Indians during the battle. There is but little doubt regarding the presence of this British officer at the burning of Col. Crawford.

Thomas Girty, son of the notorious Simon Girty (who fled from Ireland to escape the vengeance of the people, whom he betrayed), was the only one of this really vicious band of Girtys, who failed to continue notorious.

Simon Girty, or Katepa-Comen, son of Simon first, was made a prisoner during Braddock's war, was adopted by the Delawares, and died a drunken brawler. He had time to engage in those disgraceful murders which marked the warfare of those times against the Americans. This white rascal died at Malden in 1815, where he resided, receiving a small pittance.

George Girty, another child of infamy, died without gratifying his murderous inclinations.

James Girty, the fourth son of Old Simon, was an officer in the British service. He was made a prisoner during Braddock's war, was a notorious criminal, as a thousand family histories in Kentucky and Ohio can tell, and died the death becoming so much cruelty.

Michael Girty, another son of Old Simon, born after his father's murder, and after the wife's union with his murderer, was the son of an Indian woman. This cut-throat served the British in Ohio some time, but in 1821 moved to Illinois, where he engaged in wholesale murder and rapine. In 1827 he was interpreter for Gen. Cass, at the treaty of Bureau, subsequently aided Black-Hawk, murdered the settlers at Indian Creek, carried off the Hall girls and died in 1836.

William Hazle, whose father was a native of the north of Ireland, of Scotch descent, and an associate of the Girty boys, must be ranked with them in the social record, and hold the same place in the estimation of all good citizens.

Alexander McCormick, one of the traders, who resided at Sandusky for some years following the war of the Revolution, may be classed as an Irish-American of the Path Valley Tory type, but not so dangerous as Elliott, McKee, Girty, and others of that class.

Francis Lavallo, one of the French traders of Lower Sandusky, was a most impartial individual. He wished to see the British whipped, but detested the idea of losing Americans, Indians and Moravians in such numbers. This was the man who disobeyed the orders of Simon Girty, who told him: "Drive the Moravians to Detroit, round the head of Lake Erie, on foot, and don't halt even to let the women give suck to their children." Not only did he occupy four days in taking the Moravians to Lower Sandusky, but sent to Detroit for boats to transport them thither. While waiting Girty returned, threatened to annihilate Lavallo as well as the Moravians, and would at least have made them tramp to Detroit, had not the boats arrived. This same Lavallo visited the Moravians at New Gnadenhutzen, Macomb Co., Mich., afterward, and was one of that band of American friends which comprised the Godfreys, Knaggs, etc., of the Detroit country.

John Leith, a native of Scotland, came to the colonies with his parents, moved to Ohio with an Indian trader, was adopted by the Indians, and about 1779, married a white captive, named Sallie Lowry, abducted from Big Bone, near Pittsburgh. On the dispersion of the Moravians, he was factor for some British traders at Sandusky, and may be said to have remained in this neighborhood until 1790, when he moved to Pittsburgh. Before the Senecas left this county, Leith returned, and died in 1832. His son, Samuel, was the first white child of English speaking parents born in the Sandusky Valley, his birth taking place about 1779 or 1780. June 3, 1782, he packed his cattle, horses, goods and valuables in readiness to flee from Col. Crawford's army, and set out on the 4th to Lower Sandusky. Late in the forenoon of that day, he met Capt. Matthew Elliott, pushing forward to Upper Sandusky, and, later, encountered Col. Butler's white rangers, who deprived him of his cattle, and then gave him a permit to proceed to Lower Sandusky. That night he camped in the Seneca country, on the west bank of the Sandusky, fourteen miles above the lower village.

Butterfield, in *Crawford's Expedition against Sandusky*, relates the following incident: "It will be remembered that this man (John Leith) had encamped on the night of June 4, 1782, about fourteen miles above Lower Sandusky, on the river. Just after he had fixed his camp and put his horses out to graze, a Frenchman, an interpreter to the Indians, made his appearance from below. 'Well,' said he, 'I believe I will stay with you to-night, and take care of you.' Leith informed his visitor that he was welcome for the night, at the same time explaining his intention of making a very early start on the morrow. Next morning, * * * a report was heard which they believed to be a cannon at Upper Sandusky. The interpreter clapped his hands in great glee. 'I shall be there before the battle is begun,' said he, and rode off. This Frenchman joined the Wyandots, disguised as an Indian, and was shot through the heart the same day on which he parted from Leith. The story is told to show that the British regular troops and their artillery were engaged against the Americans, at Battle Island." At this time also, the Delaware and Wyandot women and children, and a negro boy, named Samuel Wells, a captive among them, were placed in a camp constructed in a deep ravine, north of the mouth of Tymochtee Creek, in what is now Seneca County. The negro stated that this camp was about one mile south of the mouth of the Tymochtee, but William Walker assured Butterfield that the young African's compass, or his idea of it, was wrong. Otherwise the Delaware women and children alone camped south of the Tymochtee.

The treaty of the Miami of the Lake, negotiated September 29, 1817, gives some facts of general interest to the reader of pioneer history, because therein are set forth a number of names of white captives, who intermarried with the Indians, and became the first white American settlers in Seneca County. In Article VIII, of that treaty, the following provisions are made:

"To Robert Armstrong, who was taken prisoner by the Indians about 1786, when four years old, and has ever since lived with them, and has married a Wyandot woman, a daughter of Ebenezer Zane, 640 acres on the west side of the Sandusky; to begin at the place called Camp Ball, and to run up the river with the meanders thereof 160 poles, and from the beginning down the river with the meanders thereof 160 poles, and from the extremity of these lines west for quantity." The name given to him by the Big Turtle band was Onovandoroh. He died at Upper Sandusky in April, 1825. To the children of the late William McCulloch, who was killed in August, 1812, near Manguajon, and who are quarter-blood Wyandot Indians, 640 acres on the west side of the

Sandusky River, adjoining the lower line of the tract granted to Armstrong, and extending in the same manner, with and from the river.

James Armstrong, or Zee-Shawhan, a chief of the Delawares, and his friend, San-on-doy-our-ay-quay, or Silas Armstrong, another chief of the same tribe, were granted nine square miles of land for their own use, which was laid out at Capt. Pipes' village, at the mouth of the Tymochtee.

The Tequania family, particularly Joseph, Louis, head chief of the Senecas, and the one-eyed medicine woman, twin sister of the chief, possessed a fair knowledge of the first civilization of the period, and imitated the French-Canadians as far as it was possible for the Indian to mimic.

South of the Seneca Reservation the Van Meters, Walkers and others, bore a similar relation to the Americans of the thirteen States, and to them were granted large and beautiful tracts of land, within a few miles of the present county seat.

In addition to the grants named, one Elizabeth Whitaker, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, was granted 1,280 acres (presumably for herself and her Indian children), on the west side of the Sandusky, just below Croghansville.

Still another grant was made of 160 acres, on the east side of the Sandusky, below Croghansville, at a place called Negro Point, to Sarah Williams, widow of the deceased Isaac Williams, a half-blood Wyandot, and her children, Joseph and Rachel Williams, the latter just then married to a half-breed named Ngent. Sarah Williams was a white captive of the Wyandots, but thoroughly Indian in her habits and manner.

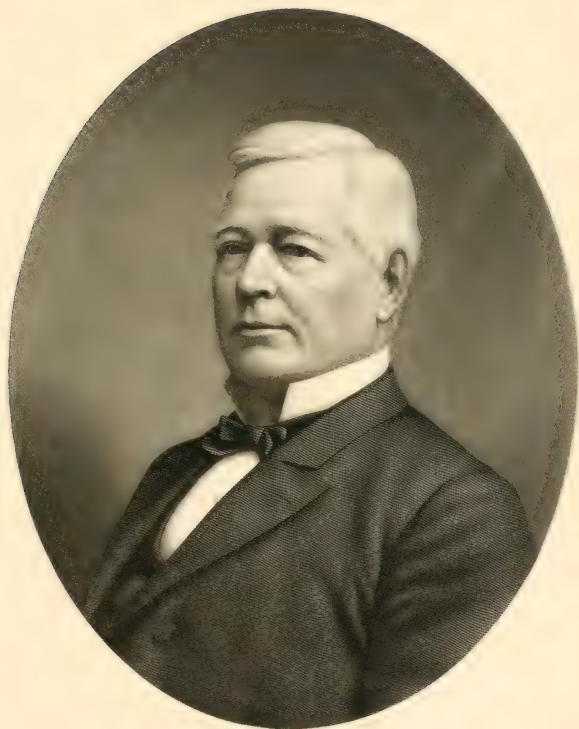
The Cherokee Boy or Horonn, a chief of the Wyandots, and a great friend of the whites, pretending to be a white man himself, was granted a section of land on the Sandusky. His brother, also, was considered in the treaty.

The Walkers, Van Meters and others, mentioned in the Indian Chapter, as well as in the histories of the townships, may be classed among the Indian residents.

Actual Settlement.—The settlement of the county by Americans may be said to begin in 1817, though, in reality, the actual useful pioneer did not make his presence known here until 1819, when Eden, Clinton and Pleasant Townships received their first quota of American pluck and enterprise. In these townships, and in those times, men cast aside old friends, childhood's home, a thousand endearing scenes, to embrace a life in the forest, with Indians for neighbors and the wilderness for a garden. Then it was that the rail-fence, a time-honored institution, was introduced into northwestern Ohio. In Pleasant and Eden Townships the first fences were erected, and there also were they entwined in shrubs and wild flowers—wild ivy, cinque foil, dewberry, sweet fern, anise, artichoke, sun-flower, gaunt mullens, red-capped sumac, raspberry, and a thousand other weeds and flowers and shrubs, such as the creeping mallow and hazel. Then the frisky squirrel played along his new highway and garnered his winter fare at ease, and the animals of the forest came to its corners and viewed, as man would some novel sight, the first faint gleam of civilization among the trees.

O Time! preserve this picture; photograph it on my mind!
In richest colors print it there; leave no outline undefined!
What care I what foreign tourists tell; 'tis of little consequence—
They can never mar the beauty of the zigzag old rail-fence!

Erastus Bowe, who was, in fact, the first permanent white settler within the present limits of Seneca County, arrived at Fort Ball, November 18, 1817, in company with two other men, who remained just long enough to assist him



Warren P. Noble

in erecting a log-house. That log-house stood almost in the center of North Washington Street, near the bridge, and within it the first hotel or tavern in Seneca County was established, and the first actual settlement of the county begun.

Erastus G. Bowe, born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 5, 1818, was brought to Tiffin by his parents, June 7, 1818, and is the senior old resident of the county. He resides in a brick cottage on the east side of the street, opposite St. Mary's Church, and gives promise of participating in the Centennial of the first settlement of what now constitutes Tiffin City.

Paul D. Butler and others, referred to in the history of Tiffin, were contemporary settlers, coming from Massachusetts to Delaware, Ohio, in 1808, and to Fort Ball in 1817.

Hugh Welch, son of Felix and Margaret (Barnes) Welch, the former of Derry, Ireland, and a soldier of the Revolutionary war, was born in Beaver County, Penn., February 18, 1801; moved with his parents to Huron County, in 1816, and to Seneca County in February, 1819, making the first American settlement in Eden Township. He married, September 18, 1823, Miss Polly, daughter of John Gibson; was appointed the second postmaster in the county, August 4, 1825; moved to Wyandot County about 1834, and was commissioned associate judge of Crawford County in September of that year; founded the village of Mexico, and resided in that neighborhood until his removal to Green Spring. His wife died June 6, 1869, at the springs, where she was the first patient on their opening, January 1, 1868.

Thomas Welch, brother of Hugh, settled in Eden Township in February, 1819, and dying here soon after, was the first white American buried in the township.

John Welch, another brother, settled in Eden Township in June, 1819. He was the first preacher stationed at Toledo, and was subsequently representative from Seneca County in the Legislature.

Martin Welch, still another brother, moved to Wyandot County about 1834, and died there.

Felix Welch, the father of these pioneers, was also a pioneer of the county, and is buried in Seneca County.

James Montgomery, the first Indian agent for the Senecas, and known to them by the name, Kuckoo-Wassa, or New Acorn, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., November 20, 1776, about the time his father died at Johnstown, N. J., while serving in the American army against the British. In 1793 he, with his mother, moved to Kentucky, and located on one of the Tomahawk claims. Thirteen years later, in 1806, he married Miss Keziah Rouse, and the same year settled within eight miles of Urbana, Ohio, where he was a local Methodist preacher. During the war of 1812 he was appointed commissary officer by the governor. In 1819 he was appointed agent for the Senecas, and, in November of the same year, moved to old Fort Seneca, in Pleasant Township. He resided in one of the block-houses for some time; then moved another block-house close to the first one, which the family occupied, and both houses formed the agency quarters until 1826, when he built the log-house near the old fort, in which he resided to the time of his death, June 1, 1830. Of his eleven children, Mrs. Sally Ingham, of Tiffin, alone survives. This lady was born in Champaign County, February 4, 1811; was married, March 25, 1832, to Milton Frary, who died in 1852. In 1869 she married Alexander Ingham, of Cleveland, Ohio, who died in April, 1870.

The Barneys, Rices, McNutts, and others, reference to whom is made in the history of Pleasant Township, were contemporary settlers.

Nehemiah Hadley was the first white settler in Bloom Township, having come here from Fairfield County, Ohio, with J. C. Hampton, who brought his goods to this point in 1821. Hampton returned the following year with the Seitzes, Kagys and others. About this time the Hadleys left the township, sailing to Cairo, Ill., by the water courses, and thence by steamer up the Mississippi, to their new hunting grounds in Iowa. Hadley was a most successful hunter and trapper, being accustomed to take down a half dozen of deer, in the Honey Creek country, between sundown and sunrise. The first permanent settlement is credited, however, to Noah Seitz, April 5, 1822.

William Anway, who settled in Scipio Township in 1821, erected the first cabin in the township. His granddaughter, Mary (Anway) Wilcox, was the first white child born there, and her father, John Anway, the first man married in the township.

Michael Arbogast, it is claimed, was the first settler of what is now Seneca Township. Owing to the condition of the old records, and the general character of the history contained in them, it is difficult to credit the township with its first white pioneer. Arbogast settled there in 1820; William Arnold settled south of the base line in 1823; the Aikens, Andersons and Crockers located there about that time.

Joseph Parmenter, at whose house the first township election was held, in May, 1820, and his contemporary settlers, were the first permanent residents of Thompson Township—Trapper Snow, however, must be considered the first white resident.

Cornelius Gilmore, a blacksmith, settled on Honey Creek, where now is the village of Attica, in 1827. His was the first cabin erected in Venice Township; Johnson Ford, Ezra Gilbert and Samuel Halsted cut the first road in this township in 1828.

John Chaney and Williard Sprague may be named as the first settlers of Hopewell Township in 1822 or 1823, having made some improvements on the school section. Robert and Nathan Shippey were contemporary settlers.

Neal McGaffey, one of the earliest settlers of Tiffin, was also one of the first to set foot in Loudon Township. Owing to the fact that the first actual settlement of Loudon was effected simultaneously by several families, there is no first settler to be named in connection with this division of the county. Henry Hoffman, who settled in Jackson Township in 1827, came thither from Perry County, Ohio, and entered lands on the southeast quarter of Section 36. His death is noticed in the local history.

George Puffenberger entered land on Section 28, Liberty Township, and settled there in August, 1825, as the pioneer of the township.

The Jenkins brothers, old traders at Big Spring, and Arch Johnson, may be named as the first settlers of Big Spring Township.

Seth Read and George Raymond were contemporary settlers of Reed Township. They came from Steuben County, N. Y., and entered their lands on Section 24 (near Omar), in January, 1825. The township was named Read, but is now known as Reed Township, and Cook's Gate, on Section 12, is known as Reedtown. Hunter Snow was a contemporary settler, after his first settlement in Thompson Township.

Early Town Builders.—In the foregoing pages brief references are made to the men who first entered each division of the county, and opened the way, as it were, to future settlers. No sooner were the first clearings made in each of the townships, than a continuous stream of immigrants poured in, spreading out from Fort Ball in every direction until almost every section contained a family. Among the new-comers were such men as Josiah Hedges, who founded

a beautiful city; the Crockers and Fosters, founders of Rome; J. Gorsuch, founder of Risdon; the Robertses, Butlers, Welches, Benjamin and John Jenkins, Erastus H. Cook, D. C. Henderson, Anthony Schindler, Philip J. Price, Julius and Thomas T. Treat, Case Brown, John Miller, Samuel Waggoner, Isaiah Holloper, John Betts, Abraham Ash, Erastus Bowe, Vincent Bell, John Terry, Isaac Catlin, Sidney Smith (Sea), Henry F. Kaestner, William Brinkerhoff, John Campbell, Frederick Harpster, Jacob Korner, George Schock, William Miller, Samuel Miller, Hector Kilbourne, Myron Kilbourne and Cornelius Gilmore—all founders of cities or villages. Then came the Gibsons, Seneys, Nobles and hundreds of others, who settled throughout the county, and bequeathed, so to speak, to their adopted home a number of men who do honor to-day to the professions and trades. It is deemed proper to deal with the pioneers of 1819-40, in the history of the townships wherein they settled; because their lives, as a rule, have been identified with the beginnings and progress of such townships, and, further, for the reason that the part they have taken in building up the county, as a whole, is precisely treated on in the several chapters of the general history of the county—notably the organic, political and military chapters, the courts and bar, physicians and other chapters.

PIONEER ASSOCIATION.

It has ever been a day of rejoicing when pioneers should meet; when the old settlers of the land should come together to renew their memories and cheer up their souls. In the dim past, when, after Babel, the migrations of the people first assumed an extensive form, the idea of periodical reunion was initiated, and soon was rendered practicable. Over 2,000 years ago the spot on which the capital city of the French republic now stands, was hallowed by an assembly of its first settlers, assembled to sacrifice to the gods in thanksgiving for their new and beautiful land. Revert to those olden times, and the conception of those happy gatherings will remind us of their utility. If, then, the barbarians of antiquity observed the custom, and were soothed into peace during the observance of such a festival, how much more is it becoming in the people of this our day to participate with the old settlers in celebrating their coming and their stay; to meet old and tried friends; to share in the joys of such an occasion? Throughout the length and breadth of this great land, the large-souled pioneers, who contributed in the first instance to make it great, assemble periodically to commune with one another, to interchange thoughts of the past, and express their admiration of the busy activities of the present. The pleasures of such meetings are known only to the pioneers. Their children never can conceive the feelings such meetings awaken, or the happy memories which they summon up. For the old settlers alone these meetings have an undying interest; and though the young may possibly share a little in the joys of the old, youth can never summon to its aid the same endearing thoughts of the past, or entertain for the soil they tread that beautiful veneration implanted in the hearts of the old settlers. They alone saw the virgin soil, and linked their fortunes with it; their industry tamed the beautiful wild land until it yielded returns a hundred-fold; their hands decorated the forest farm with a modest yet comfortable cottage; and now, in declining years, they have that homestead in which to take a pride, and these happy meetings to yield them pleasure.

The meetings of old residents of Seneca County were carried on for years irregularly without organization, and were consequently sectional in character. During the summer of 1868 and the winter of 1868-69, a determined effort was made to organize an old settlers' association. Notices of the meetings

were published in the newspapers, signed by many representative pioneers, and February 22, 1869, a society was organized—Mrs. Anne E. Seney signing the roll first.

The first officers of the association were Henry Kuhn, president; Philip Seewald, vice-president; William Lang, secretary, and Lyman White, treasurer. This organization may be said to have continued intact until October, 1878, when the president died; and since that time there is no record of transactions.

The pioneer society of Crawford, Seneca and Wyandot Counties, has, in fact, taken the place of an old association of this county, and is presided over by Dr. Isaac Kagy, of Eden Township. The last annual meeting was held in Shock's Grove, near Melmore, September 5, 1885. Dr. Kagy, in an address delivered on this occasion, says: "It was the original purpose of the institution of these picnics to show our respect, and to testify our appreciative regard for the bold-hearted pioneers of this country. The events of their useful lives, collated and recorded, constitute the history of our country. To locate a home in an American forest, inhabited by savage beasts and by a still more savage human race, and unbroken for miles around by the sturdy woodsman's blow, was an act of moral heroism that equals the most daring exploits of the battle-field. His dangers, his privations, his arduous labors and his unflagging courage entitle him to be hailed the hero of the forest. But when dangers threatened and enemies environed his glorious country the hero of the forest became, also, the hero of the field. When we follow his line of march and chronicle his successive achievements, we find his labors combined the matters and facts of history; the expansion of communities; the institution of schools and other educational agencies; the planting of churches, developing the arts and resources of peaceful industry; the processes of manufacture, and the means and methods of commerce." Gen. W. H. Gibson, ex-Gov. Foster and others dwelt on the importance of local history, and related many stories of pioneer days.

Pioneer Reminiscences.—The story of early settlement is filled with stirring reminiscences of olden days, some ranging away up in the sublime, others lying away down in the regions of the ridiculous, all forming a part in that drama of real life out of which has risen one of the wealthiest counties of rich Ohio. Some of such stories have found a place already in the Indian history, a great number find mention in the histories of the townships; in one or two instances they creep into church history, and even the very dryness of the political chapter could not keep them out. Here, however, a few sketches are introduced in portrayal of pioneer days, so that the younger reader may hear of the manners and customs of the past; the primitive, humble ways in which the county was raised in its infancy, and, reading, learn to appreciate the advantages which the present offers.

Among the first events which mark the beginning of progress in this county, are those referred to in the following memoranda. It could be extended to great length, but, in the history of the townships, the history of those enterprises is fully given.

The first block-houses erected in the county, other than Indian cabins, were at Fort Ball.

The first road was cut from Upper to Lower Sandusky in 1812.

Erastus Bowe was the first American settler, in 1817.

Paul D. Butler erected the first saw-mill, in 1819.

Ezra and Case Brown erected the first grist-mill, above Melmore, in 1821.

Oakley or Vance's Town was the first surveyed village.

The first postoffice was established at Oakley in 1820, with David Risdon, postmaster.

The first high water in the Sandusky, within the historic period, was in 1821.

The first township election, that of Thompson Township, was held May 20, 1820.

The first county elections were held in April, 1824, but not till October of that year were the annual elections held.

James Montgomery was the first Indian agent, and took a part also in proselyting the Indians, 1819.

The first United States survey of the county was made in 1820.

Capt. Rice and J. Chapin made the first coffin, in 1820.

The first patent for lands was issued to John Anway for the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Township 2, Range 15.

The first frame house was erected for Josiah Hedges, in 1822.

Dr. Eli Dresbach was the first resident physician, in 1823.

The first orchard was set out by John Keller, in 1824, in Clinton Township.

Rudolphus Dickenson was the first lawyer, in 1824.

The first citizen naturalized in the county was William Doyle, in 1824.

The first court of justice was opened April 12, 1824.

The first person lost in the county was a son of Elijah Brayton, in 1825.

The first jail was completed in March, 1826.

The second United States survey of the county was made in 1832.

The first newspaper, *The Seneca Patriot*, was published in 1832.

Political parties were first regularly organized in the county in 1832.

The first case of cholera in the county resulted in the death of John Hubble, in August, 1834. Sixty-three persons died of this dreadful disease at that time.

The first call for the Seneca County Militia, to take part in the Toledo war, was made April 22, 1835.

The town of Tiffin was incorporated March 7, 1835.

The first village election held in the county was that of Tiffin, in June, 1836.

Dr. Henry Kuhn was elected the first mayor of Tiffin, in June, 1836.

The first agricultural society was organized in 1839.

The first railroad entered the county in 1839, being constructed to Republic that year, and to Tiffin in 1841.

The Seneca County Bank opened November 13, 1847.

The first telegraph line was built in 1849.

The first plank and toll roads were begun in 1849.

Jacksonian Days and Manners.—The people, their manners, their customs in their homes and outside their homes, differed materially from the citizens of to-day, in the fact that they were better than the times in which they lived and acted, and, perhaps, superior in many respects to the remarkable cosmopolitan race who came after them to take up their enterprises and complete the first half-century's work.

Looking back over the last half-century a contemporary writer gives the following word-painting of early times, manners and customs: "The United States of to-day is quite another nation from the seven by nine United States of Jackson's time. Then California was almost a myth. Indiana was the 'far West.' People traveled by stage coach. Thousands lived and died without ever going beyond the bounds of their native counties. The steamboat paddle-wheels had just begun churning our river water. Washington was a dismal country village. More than suspicion of insanity would have attached to the man who would have announced that his children would 'cable' a message from New York to London, or that the people miles apart would talk to each

other *viva voce*. Sails alone bore the traveler across the Atlantic. Fortunate was the ship that made the passage in three weeks. Cultured travelers from Europe were shocked at the rawness and provincialism everywhere prevalent. Opera all but unknown. The *danseuse* was an immoral spectacle. Negro minstrelsy had just commenced its career in the shape of a single burnt cork performer at the circus. His popular melody was 'Jump Jim Crow.' Popular sentiment still handed down from the war of 1812 was bitter against England. City landlords sat at the head of their own tables and carved the beef-steak. In religion 'liberalism' was heretical. In no pulpit was any compromise allowed in the matter of eternal punishment. The locality for lost souls was then a clearly defined fire and brimstone reality. Preachers of different sects waged bitter war against each other. Presbyterianism frowned on Methodism. In country towns Catholicism meant the dreaded dominion of the Pope, and the burning of all Protestants at the stake, if possible. 'Stocks' and high shirt collars were then the fashion for gentlemen's neck wear. Beards and mustaches were not respectable. Gentlemen did their own shaving. Pantaloon were strapped under the boots. All boots were 'Wellingtons' and had legs. The general school system meant the 'district school,' and the academy, a consumptive and irritable Connecticut teacher, a 'box stove' filled with wood, and a Pike's Arithmetic. Party feeling was far more bitter than to-day. The old Federal and colonial families who had held office since Washington's time, and deemed office theirs by a sort of divine right, had just been ousted, and they never forgave Jackson, the ouster. The militia were armed with flint-lock muskets. A militia-general was then a man of mark. Everybody chewed Mrs. Anderson's or Miller's fine-cut tobacco. The spittoon found its place even in the family pew at church. A visit to New York by the villager resident 200 miles distant was an event to be talked over for months. A man who had seen Europe was a marked man for the remainder of his days. Doctors dosed with 'blue mass,' black draughts and the lancet, yet people occasionally recovered in spite of them. Good butter was a shilling a pound, and eggs dear at 18 pence a dozen. Few men took over one daily paper, and this often served more than one household. Democrats were known as 'Locofocos,' to whom were opposed the 'Whigs.' All the elders stood bolt-upright in church during prayer. Deacons with red noses were more common than to-day. The minister was not averse to a glass of toddy during a parochial call. Pillars of the church and of society sometimes walked home from their business offices rather unsteadily about 5 or 6 o'clock. Such habits were more overlooked than at present. The yearly expenses of the Federal Government was not much over that per annum of the city of New York to-day. Rum was the popular drink; brandy next. To-day the survivors of pioneer times are the most abstemious inhabitants, and all round the country the thinking citizen has abolished the use of alcoholic drinks within his home.

Land-hunting and Cabin Building.—When the lands of Seneca County were declared open for entry, the land-hunters came in great numbers, so that by the year 1832 there were very few sections in the county but belonged to the actual settler or speculator. Some buyers were guided to the lands, while others relied solely on the United States land map of the district. After many troubles and difficulties in finding the location, they generally succeeded, built the log-house, and actually made a small clearing. This primitive dwelling was constructed of small logs, with a roof of split wood, each rail having a channel or gutter hewed on the flat side. Over the under tier of those rails was another tier, arranged with the semicircular surface exposed, and the edges resting on the verge of gutters cut in the center of the flat side of the un-

der tier. The floor was planked with puncheon staves; the door and instruments for dealing with intruding Indians were also made of the same. The fire-place was constructed of clay, which one of the builders pounded into mortar by the use of his bare feet. This was mixed with small twigs, and placed in shape. The chimney, springing from such a foundation, was formed of small sticks and a mortar similar to that just referred to, was generally built outside the log walls, but in some instances, as in Bloom Township, within the cabin. There are a few of the original cabins still standing; while many modern log-cabins, with shingled roofs, plastered and papered interior, and well furnished, are found throughout the county. Even in Tiffin and Fostoria the modern log-cabin is still to be seen, but there is little of the romance of the old home in the forest attached to them.

Temperance Raisings.—The construction of a log-cabin in the wilderness generally brought together two parties of men, each party differently constituted. The first were men accustomed to the use of the ax—shanty-men who selected a tree at a glance and as soon had it cut down. Those were the log-rollers. The second party ranked as raisers, were ruled by the corner-man, and labored with a will and earnestness which money could not purchase. The chief of the raising-bee was the owner of the proposed cabin, and from him was expected all that pioneer hospitality suggested or his means would allow. Plenty of whisky was the first actual necessity of such an occasion, and for years the primitive cabins were, so to speak, raised and dedicated in whisky. The evil was too manifest to be tolerated many years, and from each corner of the county came whisperings that Hezekiah and Jonas, and Elijah would have their cabins raised on the temperance plan. When such resolutions were made, they were, as a rule, carried out; but in some instances whisky had to be procured before the log-rollers would proceed into the forest, or the corner-man lay the first ground-log. In later years, however, men learned to respect the opinions of others, and hundreds of cabins were raised without the presence of alcohol.

Old-Time Grist-Mills.—In the earlier years of the county, and even for two decades after its organization, the corn-grinder and wheat-pounder were grumbling members of the pioneer's family. The difference between the mills now used for the manufacture of flour and those of half a century ago are as marked as those between the modern woolen-mill and the old-fashioned loom in which homespun cloth was manufactured for the purpose of providing stout and serviceable garments to clothe the hard-working farmer and his sons. During the first days of settlement corn was ground in a hollow stump with a huge pounder inserted in it worked by manual labor, and sometimes so arranged as to warrant the application of horse-power. In this county however, the use of this primitive mill was very limited. In ancient times wheaten bread was the exception; the daily bread of the rural household was made of rye and Indian corn. Two or three bushels of wheat were regarded as a sufficient allowance for a moderate family, and that ground into flour was kept for such state occasions as quiltings, weddings, Thanksgiving and other holidays, when the good wife was wont to exercise her culinary skill in compounding shortcake to grace the bountifully-spread table. It was also considered the proper thing to have a loaf or two of wheat bread on hand in the house should the clergyman or other respected visitor come to take tea. The grinding of the wheat was usually a matter of considerable solicitude on the part of the owner of the grist. A bushel or two was measured up in a bag and thrown across the back of a gentle and trusty farm-horse, and the owner would wend his way to the mill, where, while waiting for it to be ground, he would have an opportunity

to gossip with the dusty-coated miller, if that gruff individual would only condescend to chat with his customer. The miller, however, would satisfy the farmer that the run of stone was perfectly clean, and free from rye flour and corn meal, and this point settled, the wheat was dumped into the hopper and ground. The farmer then wended his way homeward, knowing that the good wife would test the flour, and reward him for his supervision of the mill and miller by short-cake and golden butter.

There are several instances of record where the early settlers had to subsist on a soup made of flour and milk or flour and water, so that the small supply of flour could be extended, so to speak, until the hungry consumers could labor under the delusion that they had a meal. During such times the hunters of the settlements were not idle; so that while the pioneers were denied many, if not all, those various tempting morsels which the house-wife could prepare from flour, they were treated to rich meals of venison and copious draughts of whisky, two staple articles of domestic life in pioneer times.

Wolves.—Wolves were rather troublesome neighbors in early days. They made frequent visits to the early settlers, and would make the very earth tremble with their howlings and complaints to the intruders of their time-honored homes. Some parts of the county were unenviable settlements on this account. One occupation of the boys and larger girls of the day used to be to fire the old stumps about the place in the evening, to scare away the wolves. On the east side of the river these animals were particularly vicious, and for years after the organization of the county, hunters and trappers earned large sums of money as bounty for wolf-scalps. There was, however, one old wolf, a wanderer, which made periodical trips along the river bank. The dogs would not molest her, and she seemed to care for neither man nor beast. She had been caught once in a steel trap, and all efforts to entrap her again were, for a long time, unsuccessful. Even the children, in time, seemed to distinguish her voice from other wolves, and were in the habit of listening for her on certain nights. She seldom disappointed them, and made night hideous with her howls. She, however, went the way of all such game, and may be said to be the last of her tribe which made the county a home.

Deer Hunting.—It is said that deer were plentiful in the county up to the fall of 1832, when the noise made by Jackson Democrats caused them to flee to some less demonstrative district. Such hunters as Snow and Hadley had, however, something to say in the matter of the disappearance of this beautiful habitant of the wilderness.

Toledo War.—September 7, 1885, a half-century had elapsed since the closing up of the Toledo war—well styled the arch-squabble of the pioneer days of Ohio and Michigan. This trouble grew out of the claims of Michigan to a strip of land, known as the Six Mile Strip, now belonging to Ohio. It was early in the spring of 1835 that Gov. Mason, acting-governor of Michigan, ordered Gen. Brown to hold the Michigan militia in readiness, and later the militia was called into service.

A large force was marched down from Detroit, and were joined at Monroe by the force raised here, and the army then marched upon Toledo. Capt. Henry Smith, afterward a colonel in the army, and Alpheus Felch were on Gen. Brown's staff, and the late Warner Wing was colonel. One of the most conspicuous figures in that campaign. Capt. Lewis Darrah, who commanded a company, mostly of Frenchmen, with Gabriel and David Bissonette as lieutenants, is still residing in Michigan. Capt. Darrah had a gorgeous uniform, four rows of gilt buttons, chapeau with red feather and white top, and a sword dangling by his side, and was the observed of all. Many of the soldiers of



L. a. Bourne

Michigan and Ohio were armed with broom-sticks, but that did not matter. The former were bound to strike terror to the Buckeyes. Intense excitement reigned, and a bloody conflict was thought to be inevitable. The army marched on to Toledo, but Gen. Lucas kept the larger part of his forces on the other side of the Maumee, and the Michigan troops entered Toledo without opposition. The troops remained there three or four days, and were very handsomely treated. Such was the excitement during the summer that at one time an attack was expected from the Ohio troops, but they did not come. Gen. Lucas surreptitiously organized a court at Toledo, in the night time, but the judge fled in fear of the Michigan troops. The militia of Seneca County were all ready for a fight.

Matters finally became so warm that President Jackson recommended Gov. Mason to suspend hostilities, which he refused to do, and consequently was removed, and although the Wolverine and Buckeye armies were disbanded and matters were quieted down, the dispute was not finally settled until Michigan applied for admittance to the Union as a State, when it was made a condition that she should surrender her claim to the disputed territory and take the upper peninsula instead, which she agreed to.

The few remaining participants in that bloodless war remember it as the most exciting event in the early history of the State, and ridiculous as the affair afterward seemed, every man was ready to lay down his life to sustain the honor and maintain the rights of his respective State. Many of the soldiers of Seneca who actually marched forward to guard Judge Higgins in his attempt to hold court of common pleas at Toledo, are still residents of the county.

Indians and Pioneers.—From 1819, until the Indians evacuated the county, both whites and Indians were on friendly terms, each party making an effort to help the other. Dr. B. D. Williams, in his reminiscences, printed by Stewart in 1874, says: "During the early period of the settlement of the township (Read), the Indians were very numerous, and, as a general thing, lived amicably with the few whites who were there at an early day. Somewhere about the year when the first settlements were made, an accident of a fatal character happened to an Indian maiden, a daughter of the renowned chief and warrior, Seneca John. The Indians made frequent visits to the present village of Reedtown each winter for the purpose of hunting and trapping. On one of these occasions, a party, encamped here, was preparing an evening meal. A large kettle, full of boiling water, was suspended from a pole over the fire, and the unfortunate girl was lying in front of it, when the pole burned through, letting the kettle fall, spilling its heated contents upon the body of the girl. Some of those present immediately enveloped her in a blanket, and conducted her to a house near by, where she was attended by Dr. Williams. On removing the blanket the flesh literally clung to it, leaving her almost a living skeleton. Death, however, soon ended her sufferings. After her death William Williams made a hand-sled, and a number of the Indian boys, followed by a mournful cortege, conveyed the remains to the Wyandot Cemetery, above Tiffin. Many of the old settlers in Reed, Thompson and Clinton Townships well remember this funeral as one of the saddest scenes of pioneer days.

Pioneer Weddings.—The wedding was an attractive feature of pioneer life. There was no distinction of life and very little of fortune. On these accounts, the first impressions of love generally resulted in marriage. The family establishment cost but little labor—nothing more. The marriage was always celebrated at the house of the bride, and she was generally left to choose the officiating clergyman. A wedding, however, engaged the attention of the

whole neighborhood. It was anticipated by both old and young with eager expectation. In the morning of the wedding day the groom and his intimate friends assembled at the house of his father, and after due preparation, departed, *en masse*, for the "mansion" of his bride. The journey was sometimes made on horseback, sometimes on foot and sometimes in farm wagons and carts. It was always a merry journey; and, to insure merriment, the bottle was taken along. On reaching the house of the bride, the marriage ceremony took place, and then dinner or supper was served. After the meal the dancing commenced, and generally lasted until the following morning. The figures of the dances were three and four-handed reels, or square sets and jigs. The commencement was always a square four, which was followed by what pioneers called "jigging;" that is, two of the four would single out for a jig, and were followed by the remaining couple. The jigs were often accompanied with what was called "cutting out," that is, when either of the parties became tired of the dance, on intimation, the place was supplied by some one of the company, without interruption of the dance. In this way the reel was often continued until the musician was exhausted. About 9 or 10 o'clock in the evening a deputation of young ladies stole off the bride and put her to bed. In doing this, they had to ascend a ladder from the kitchen to the upper floor, which was composed of loose boards. Here, in this pioneer bridal chamber, the young, simple-hearted girl was put to bed by her enthusiastic friends. This done, a deputation of young men escorted the groom to the same department, and placed him snugly by the side of his bride. The dance still continued, and if seats were scarce, which was generally the case, says a local writer, every young man when not engaged in the dance, was obliged to offer his lap as a seat for one of the girls; and the offer was sure to be accepted. During the night's festivities whisky was freely used, but seldom to great excess. The infair was held on the following evening, when the same order of exercises was observed.

Matrimonial Peculiarities.—On May 14, 1846, Henry M. Stone, of Fort Ball, and Mrs. Eliza Mercer, of Tiffin, were married by Rev. F. Putnam, who caused the following to be published under the notice of marriage:

"Health and prosperity to the first couple joined together by me, in Seneca County. F. P."

A peculiar marriage contract is on record, made April 16, 1858, in Hope-well Township, between Henry Creeger and Catherine Brendle, and executed in presence of Levi Keller, justice of the peace, April 19, that year. It provided that before the proposed marriage Catherine waives all right to all dower or expectancy of dower in lands of Creeger, on condition that he, by his last will and testament, would provide for the payment to her of \$500. This was actually accepted by the prospective bride.

In January, 1865, another marriage contract—a strange agreement was perfected between Catherine (Fridel) Kuemet, widow of Fridel, and her second husband, George Kuemet. After a few disagreements the wife left Mr. Kuemet to look after his own affairs. His repentance soon followed, when he agreed to lodge \$400 with the superior of the convent of Maria at the Manger, Wolf Creek, to be paid out only on the following conditions: That the lady return to live with him, the money to go to her in case of his death, or in case of her dying first, then to the children of her first marriage. "But should both parties separate again (which God forbid), then the priest or bishop should investigate whether Kuemet kept his promises to treat his wife dutifully, educate her two children until they receive second confirmation, and to disclaim all ownership to her property owned before marriage with him, and also whether Catherine has discharged her duty as wife, when the money shall be

ordered in conformity with such investigation. Should both parties be the cause of such provocations and mischievous conduct, then neither of them shall have the money, and the same shall be appropriated for the reformation of both in the best possible manner." This agreement was made between Kue-met and Joseph Henry Dress, and witnessed by William Lang, May 16, 1866.

Pioneer Women.—There are few sons and daughters, to-day, let us hope, who have not a good idea of the pioneer mother, and entertain toward her a respect born of all that is noble in humanity. She came into the forests with her young husband to make a home for a family, and, by her woman's work and woman's judgment, made that home to which her children look back for their happiest days. She was the cook, tailor, dress-maker, and oftentimes cloth manufacturer, for the whole household, and, with all this, kept the cabin as neat and clean as if such work were her only care. All this was accomplished without any of the modern appliances, without the noise and hurry of modern times, and generally without the grumbling that the modern lady bestows upon almost every little easy task which domestic life now may call upon her to perform. She took a pleasure in this work, and her life was one long stream of usefulness and health, of benevolence and peace. She made herself an actual something which any community would miss, and accomplished all this without drudgery. She read and learned and taught as a consequence of her active life, and in her declining years drew rich rewards from her works, going higher, to the better land, with a consciousness of duty done below. She was the Christian mother, whose example it is now found so hard to imitate.

Tobacco Smoking Fashionable.—When the Hall family settled in Bloom Township, over a half century ago, it appears that the women smoked tobacco, and one who did not smoke this weed was the exception. Mrs. Rice, in a recent contribution to pioneer history, says: "Our neighbors were a strange mixture in regard to nationality, and we could never get used to their ways or language, and if you would ask them a question in regard to a given quantity, they would say: 'O, yes, we have a right smart chance.' When we had lived there but a few days a girl called in to see me, and almost the first thing she said was, 'Mrs. Rice, do you smoke?' 'No, indeed,' said I. 'Well,' she said, 'you will have to, or nobody will think anything of you, for everybody smokes around here.' I told her I was sorry, but I neither could nor would smoke to make friends with anybody. But I found lots of friends, and did not smoke either, and when we were sick, and they knew it, they were very kind, and when we had the misfortune to have our house burnt down with all its contents, homes and hearts were opened to us, and, although we would not take pecuniary aid of them, for we had plenty of relatives who were both able and willing to assist us, they turned out with men and teams, and in a few days we had a nice home again. And the seven years we lived there, though years of sickness and toil, we look back upon as among the happiest of our lives."

Female Costume.—Among the moral folks a fashionable dress goods was turkey-red calico, with flashy yellow flowers, large as an oak leaf. The great scoop bonnet and smoke-stack leghorn formed the headgear. Shoes were made from cow-hide leather, with the seams on the outside. Many of such curiosities are in possession of Mrs. S. S. Stickney.

It will not be claimed that the pioneers were faultless; perfection would not be expected of them. They were impulsive, too firm in many erroneous ideas to be liberal, too narrow in experiences of the world to be able to applaud virtue in others or decry vice in themselves. With all this, they were men of the period—in fact, in advance of the period—strong in heart and arm, enthusi-

astic and earnest in the work which they had undertaken, and never equaled in the greatest task of their lives, which raised up the wilderness to a garden, and gave to Ohio one of her greatest divisions. Looking back some years over a half century ago, all the faults of the pioneer must be credited to the time in which he lived, and all his virtues to himself, so that, with the poet, the writer of this prose will say, with all his heart:

All honor and praise to the old pioneers;
 You never may know all their story;
 What they found but a desert a garden became,
 And their toil and success is their glory.

CHAPTER IV.

ORGANIC HISTORY.

ORGANIZATION, COMMISSIONERS' BOARD AND PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

IN the second part of this work, the History of Ohio, the political divisions of the State are named, and their organization noted. The act of February 12, 1820, authorized the New Purchase or the territory acquired under the Indian treaties, to be laid off into fourteen counties, one of which—Seneca—was to embrace surveyed Townships 1, 2 and 3, north of latitude 41°; Ranges 13, 14, 15, 16 and 17, east of the first Ohio meridian. This territory was attached to Sandusky County for judicial purposes until April, 1824, a period of four years. During this time a territory (now known as Thompson, Reed and Venice Townships, with a strip two and a half sections in width, along the east side of the territory, now known as Adams, Scipio and Bloom Townships), 143½ square miles, was set off April 25, 1820, by the commissioners of Sandusky County, under the name of Thompson Township. The township of Seneca was set off May 8, 1820. This embraced the whole county outside of the original Thompson Township and the reservations. In June following, that portion of the present township of Clinton east of the Sandusky River, was established under its present name, and one year later the present township of Eden was ordered to be organized, and the election to be held at John Searle's house June 4, 1821.

Organization of Seneca County.—The act of the legislature passed January 22, 1824, provided for the organization of Seneca County, the election of officers, continuation of law suits, etc., etc. The elections under the act were held in April, 1824, when Agreen Ingraham received 190 votes for sheriff, and Leverett Bradley 206 votes for coroner. Those, with the commissioners, Clark, Olmsted and Whitmore, were the only officers elected in April (*vide* Political History).

The seat of justice for Seneca County was not located until March 25, 1822, when Herford, Spink and Miner, the commissioners appointed for that purpose, arrived and selected the village on the east bank of the river to be the county seat.

In the following pages a review of the transactions of the commissioners' board from June, 1824, to the close of the Rebellion, is given.

Transactions of the Commissioners' Board.—At a meeting held at Tiffin,

June 7, 1824, William Clark, Jesse S. Olmstead and Benjamin Whitmore, commissioners present, a petition to build a road from the northeast corner of Section 16, Township 2, Range 14 east, to Levi Cressa's house and Bowes' land on the State road, was granted. Joseph Pool, George Stoner and W. D. Sherwood were appointed viewers, and David Risdon, surveyor. A permit was granted on the petition of Isaac Gurnee to build a road from Zinn's Mill to Henry Crow's, on the State road. Ezra Brown, Elisha Clark and Rd. Jaqua were viewers, and Franklin Baker, surveyor. On petition of Thomas Boyd, a road was ordered from the south side of Stony Creek to the Seneca Reservation. Thomas Boyd, William Wright and William Anway were appointed viewers, and David Risdon, surveyor. Thomas Boyd and Lowell Robinson petitioned to have the road known as the Mansfield and Tiffin Road reviewed, with the object of changing its course before its opening. Rd. Jaqua, Ed. Sutherland, John Seitz, Lowell Robinson, R. Munsell and George Denison were reviewers.

June 7, 1824, Thomas Boyd presented a petition to the commissioners, signed by many qualified electors of Eden Township for the establishment of Bloom Township. The petitioners stated: "Labouring under grate inconvenience from the distance of attending Public Elections, and also having a sufficient number of qualified electors in the township, we therefore pray that the Honorable board to sit off said Township, No. 1 and 2 in the 16th Range, and constitute it a legal Township, to be known by the name of Bloom Township." The commissioners, in granting this petition, decreed that Townships 1 and 2, in the Sixteenth Range, formerly organized with the township of Eden, and Townships 1 and 2 in the Nineteenth Range, together with fractional Townships No. 1 and 2 in the Eighteenth Range be established as one township, under the name of Bloom.

Bloom Township was established June 7, 1824. On the same date Milton McNeal was appointed treasurer of Seneca County, and David Risdon tax collector. A petition to have a road from fractional Section 19, Range 18, on the county line, thence on the best route from Tiffin *via* Monroe to Norwalk, was granted. S. D. Palmer, Chris Stone and Thomas Webb were viewers. This authority was repealed immediately. June 8, 1824, John Mimm was allowed \$12.18 for repairing court house. Judge Jacques Hubbard was allowed \$6 for three days' services as associate judge of Seneca County, and a similar amount was allowed Judge Matthew Clark. The sum of \$2.25 was allowed Nathan Whitney for listing Thompson Township; Joseph Osborne was allowed \$3.75 for listing Eden Township; George Park, \$1.87½ for listing Clinton Township; Joseph Keeler, \$2.25 for listing Fort Seneca Township, and D. Smith was allowed \$3 for services as clerk of the commissioners' board for three days, and \$1.43½ for a blank book which he purchased (a book which could be purchased to-day for 30 cents.—ED.). June 9, 1824, the commissioners authorized the auditor to purchase blank books for the use of the county officers, and pay for them from the first moneys received into the county treasury. They also authorized payment to Benjamin Whitmore and Jesse S. Olmstead for three days' service, and to William Clark for one day's service as commissioners. This completed, the first meeting of the commissioners of Seneca County was something of the past.

December 6, 1824, Dr. Dunn, Thomas Boyd and Benjamin Whitmore, commissioners, met at Tiffin. Elisha Clark presented a petition for a road from Seneca Creek, "at the Heights of Land, at the present new travelled Road," to the southwest corner of east half of southwest quarter, of Section 28, thence to "Henry Crows' new dwelling house." Franklin Baker, John Downs and

Selden Graves were appointed viewers, and were instructed to meet at John Gibson's house on December 24, to view and locate the road. Case Brown petitioned for a road from the corners of Sections 13, 14, 23 and 24, in Clinton Township, south to the Kilbourne State road, at Sections 13 and 14, Eden Township. Roswell Munsell, Henry Blackman and Richard Jaqua were appointed viewers, William Clark, surveyor, and Hamilton McCollister's house was designated as the place of meeting. On the same day, on petition of David Clark, the same viewers and surveyor were ordered to locate a road from Honey Creek through the center of Clinton Township, on Section line between 14 and 15 and 10 and 11. December 6, 1824, William Anway presented a petition for the establishment of Scipio Township, signed by sixteen legal voters. John Cary presented a petition for a road from his house in Crawford Township, to Joseph Gates' (or Gales') house, thence to the county road and from Joseph Chaffee's west. Cyprian Stevens, Peter Carr and Elisha Brayton were appointed viewers, and David Risdon, surveyor.

December 6, 1824, a petition was presented to the commissioners, which was recorded as follows: "December 6, 1824, Mr. William Anway presented a petition to the board from the inhabitants of the second township in Range 16, now attached to Bloom Township, beg leave to represent to your honors the needcessity of seting off and organizing said township, and we wish your honors to order the same organized, together with such other townships or parts of townships as your honors should, in your wise consideration, think proper to attach to said township, and that the name may be known by the name of Scipio Township." This petition was granted by the board, who declared a legal organized township, to be known by the name of Scipio Townsnp, to-wit: The second township in Range 16; second township in Range 17 and second fractional township in Range 18 shall constitute the same.

On petition presented by Neal McGaffey, December 7, 1824, a road from the public ground at Fort Ball, running across the Sandusky River to the public ground at Tiffin, was authorized. Jesse Gale, George Free and Charles B. Fitch were appointed viewers, and David Risdon, surveyor. On petition of Joseph Chaffee, authority was granted the people of Crawford Township to elect three trustees and one treasurer, on December 25, 1824, to take charge of the school lands belonging to Crawford Township. Hopewell Township was established December 7, 1824.

The following is of record: "December 7, 1824, the inhabitants of Seneca Township presented an application for a new township, to be set off and organizedas follows, to-wit: Composing of original surveyed Township 2, in Range 13, also the original surveyed township in Range 14, excepting a fraction on the east side of the Sandusky River, to be known by the name of Hopewell Township, was granted by the board, and ordered that the qualified electors of said Hopewell Township shall meet at the house of Joseph Pools, in said township, on Saturday, December 25, 1824, and proceed to elect township officers." The board of commissioners declared the above township legally organized and to be known by the name of Hopewell Township, and at the same time and place the qualified electors shall proceed to elect three trustees and one treasurer, whose duty it shall be to take charge of the school lands belonging to said township, and dispose of the same as the law directs.

December 7, 1824, Town 1, Range 13, and Town 1, Range 14, were established as one township, under the name of Seneca Township, and the electors ordered to meet at the house of Abram Courtwright, December 25, 1824.

Willard Wright presented a petition asking for a county road from the county line, south of David Clark's house to the county road running from

David Underhill's to Sandusky, where the road crosses the center line of Thompson Township, thence to the Kilbourne road, and thence by William Frink's house to Tiffin. Agreen Ingraham, Rollin Muller and Ira Bassett were appointed viewers, and David Risdon, surveyor, with instructions to locate the road on January 11, 1825. Elisha Smith was allowed \$3 for listing Seneca Township. Chris Stone was allowed \$7, and Thomas Webb \$6 for viewing new roads. The roads from Zinn's Mill to Eden Township, and from Honey Creek to Seneca Reservation, were declared public highways, December 7, 1824. Reuben Williams asked for a road from the James Bearn-sides lane or Mansfield road, in Section 28, Town 2, Range 15, by Eighteen Mile Run and William M. Ewen's house, and thence to the Kilbourne road. Bearn-sides, Williams and Leverett Bradley were appointed viewers. December 8, 1824, it was voted that Thomas Boyd be commissioner for one year, Benjamin Whitman for two years and Dr. Dunn three years. The auditor was ordered to call on Sandusky for settlement of revenue and expenditure.

December 8, 1824, the north room in George Park's house was rented, at \$1 per month, to be used for clerk and auditor's office. The commissioners concluded their first year's work by declaring new roads to be public highways, and appropriating pay for their clerk, D. Smith, and themselves.

December 8, 1824, the commissioners ordered that the fraction on the west side of Sandusky River, included in original Township 2 north, Range 15, together with the fraction on the east side of the river, included in Town 2 north, Range 14, be attached to Clinton Township.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held March 7, 1825, Township 1, Range 15; Township 1, Range 16; and Township 1, Range 17, south of base line, were set off as one township under the name of Sycamore, and an election ordered to be held March 25, 1825.

A road was authorized from James T. Percas land Section 2, Township 3, Range 16, to the town of Tiffin. Willard Knight, W. D. Sherwood and Joseph Pool were appointed viewers and David Risdon, surveyor. William Mead, John Craig and Alexander McNutt entered security for the establishment of this road. Elijah Brayton petitioned for a road from his saw-mill, *via* Chaffee's and Whitaker's stores, to the state road. Agreen Ingraham, Rollin Moler and James Gardin were appointed viewers; E. Brayton and James Richards were securities. A road from Upper Sandusky to the city of Sandusky was authorized. On the application of the inhabitants of Crawford Township, the electors of Township 1, Range 13 south, were ordered to elect on the last Saturday of March, 1825, three trustees and one treasurer to manage the school lands of the district. A similar decree was entered in the case of Scipio Township, the meeting to be held at John Wright's house. On petition of Neal McGaffey a road from the east end of Miami Street, Fort Ball, to the public square of Tiffin was authorized. McGaffey, Ingraham and John Galbraith offered security.

In March, 1825, John Mimm asked for a road from Tiffin to Thomas Leaper's house, on the Negro Town road. N. Egbert, James Earl and S. S. Palmer, viewers, Solomon Kuder and Josiah Hedges were securities. Russell Vibber, John Seitz and Willard Knight were appointed viewers of a road from the north end of Washington Street to intersect the easterly end of Adams Street, in the town of Fort Ball. In March, 1825, the electors of Clinton Township were ordered to meet in April and elect three trustees and one treasurer to take charge of the school lands of Clinton. William Connell was appointed keeper of the standard measure on March 9. On the same day the commissioners declared the roads which they authorized to be

public highways, and, after appropriating their own and clerks' salary adjourned.

The fourth session of the commissioners was held June 6, 7 and 8, 1825. A number of road petitions were granted, and bills aggregating about \$70 were ordered paid; including \$4.50 to George Park for use of room for four and a half months.

The commissioners assembled in special meeting July 4, 1825, to consider proposals for building a jail. Elijah Farquson was granted the contract on his bid of \$450. Josiah Hedges signed the contractor's bond. An adjourned meeting was held October 15, to receive Assessor William Patterson's account. He was allowed for assessing the county, \$48.

The principal business of the commissioners, in session December 5, 6 and 7, 1825, pertained to roads. December 5, organic changes were made in Clinton and Hopewell Townships. December 7, Neal McGaffey was allowed \$17.85 for blank books and repairing clerk's and auditor's room, and David Smith \$4.50 for blank books supplied to the auditor. Benjamin Whitman was allowed one day's pay for services on the Board of Equalization and one day's pay for inspecting work on new jail. Chris. Stone, appraiser of Clinton Township, was allowed \$1 for his services during the year 1825. Each of the commissioners received pay for three days' services.

December 5, 1825, Agreen Ingraham presented a petition from the inhabitants of the townships of Clinton and Hopewell, praying that all that part of the original surveyed township of Clinton, lying on the west side of the Sandusky River, should be attached to Hopewell Township. This petition was granted, it appearing to the commissioners that the want in bridge conveniences justified a partition of the original town of Clinton.

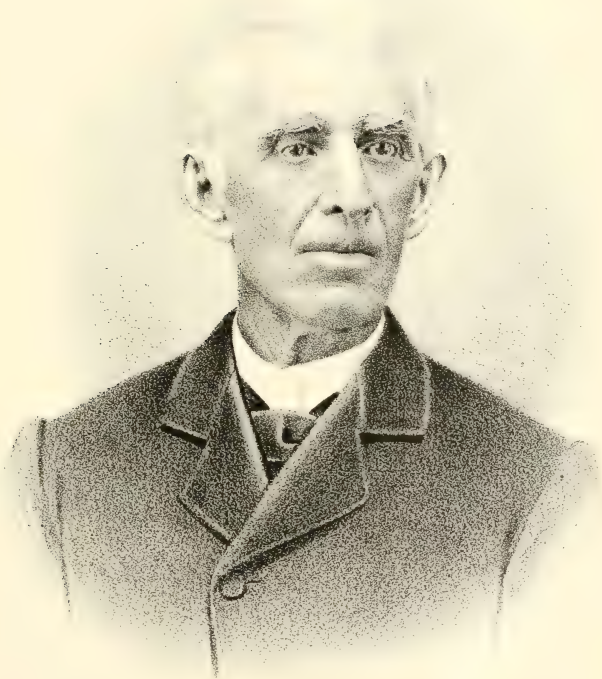
The commissioners met March 6, 1826, when on petition they authorized the establishment of "Tyamochtee" Township from Crawford Township. Thomas Johnson was allowed \$51 for blank books. Elijah Farquson received \$150 on account of jail building in \$15 orders. The time of completing the jail was extended to July 1, 1826. March 31, 1826, the commissioners met to accept the jail building from the contractor, and issue orders for \$200 in his favor.

March 7, 1826, an application was made to the commissioners to set off Township 1, Range 14 south, from Crawford Township and establish the township of "Tyamochtee," which was granted. The electors of Crawford were ordered to meet in April at the house of Joseph Chaiffer to choose officers, and the electors of the new township to meet at the house of Jesse Gales.

The special meeting of June 5 and 6, 1826, was devoted to road affairs and accounts. Josiah Hedges was allowed \$25.85 in exchange of an order issued and paid for the location of the seat of justice for Seneca County, on the treasurer of Sandusky County. Milton McNeal was reappointed treasurer of the county, and William Patterson tax collector. Thomas Boyd, Ben Whitmore and James Gordon were commissioners.

The meeting of December 5, 1826, was devoted to road permits and organic changes. Reed and Adams Townships were set off; a portion of Clinton was attached to Hopewell. The commissioners organized with James Gordon, commissioner for one year; Timothy P. Roberts, for three years, and Thomas Boyd, two years.

Reed Township was set off December 5, 1826. It comprised Township 2, Range 17, together with the fractional Township 2, Range 18, including land east to Huron County line. The election was ordered to be held at Seth Reed's house in January, 1827.



Silas J. Stackhouse

Adams Township was set off December 5, 1826. It comprised fractional Township 3, Range 16, including one tier of sections off the west side of Township 3, Range 17. The election was ordered to be held at Samuel White-man's house December 25, 1826.

The commissioners decreed that all that part of Clinton Township, or Township 2, Range 15, lying on the west side of the Sandusky River, should be attached to Hopewell Township, December 5, 1826.

The meeting of March 5, 1827, granted authority to construct a number of new roads. Milton M. Neal reported \$643.69 in county orders, being part of his credits as treasurer for 1826. Neal McGaffey presented \$27.05 as amount of office rent and stationery. David Risdon was appointed assessor; a bounty of \$2 in addition to State bounty, was offered by the commissioners in March, 1827. A special meeting was held in June, 1827. David Risdon received \$63.50 for assessor's services of 1827. The taxes decided upon were 3 mills per dollar for State tax; 8 mills per dollar for county tax; 3 mills per dollar for road tax, and $\frac{1}{2}$ mill per dollar for school purposes. In August, 1827, the board met to consider the propriety of building a bridge across the Sandusky River, and ordered one day's pay for each member.

December 3 and 4, 1827, Case Brown, Timothy P. Roberts and Thomas Boyd, county commissioners, met at Tiffin. William Toll, jailer, presented his bill of \$3.46 for fees and boarding prisoners. The repairs of the jail, in 1827, cost about \$70.

The commissioners met March 3, 1828. John A. Rosenberger presented a petition, praying that a part of the original town of Clinton, on the west side of the Sandusky, should be attached to Clinton Township; not granted. David Bishop was appointed sealer of weights and measures. The board at a special meeting held March 24, 1828, decided to build a court house, and on April 11, 1828, advertised for proposals. There is no record of their meeting on April 14, 1828.

Granting petitions to establish roads was the only business of importance before the board in December, 1828.

The commissioners in session, March 2, 1829, ordered that the State treasury be called upon to pay \$15.91 $\frac{3}{4}$, the amount of three per cent fund apportioned to Seneca County, under the act of February 9, 1826. The clerk of the court of common pleas was authorized to purchase a desk for his office.

At a special meeting held June 1, 1829, Ezra Gilbert presented a petition from the people of Township 1, Range 17, praying to have that township set off under the name of Venice.

The township of Venice was set off June 1, 1829; as then established, it comprised Township 1, Range 17, and fractional Township 1, Range 18, which was attached to Bloom, formerly. The petition to establish was presented by Ezra Gilbert.

David Beck was allowed \$24 for making a secretary's desk for clerk's office, in June, 1829. Joseph Howard, the county clerk, was allowed \$10 in advance to purchase stationery for the use of his office. The board of equalization made heavy additions to the capital of local merchants.

The commissioners—James Gordon, T. P. Roberts and Case Brown—met December 8, 1829. They allowed George Donaldson, trustee of the meeting-house, \$18 as rent of the same, for May, August and November terms of court in 1829. William Toll, jailer, presented his account for the year, which amounted to \$12.42 $\frac{1}{2}$.

This session of the commissioners opened March 1, 1830, with Gordon, Brown and Roberts, present. Apart from the establishment of public roads,

little other business was transacted. Jacob Plane, treasurer, was instructed to demand from William Clark the county orders he received in June, 1828. The \$15.91 $\frac{3}{10}$ of the three per cent fund was appropriated for the Mt. Vernon road between Tiffin and Morrison State road. Matthew Clark was allowed \$11.12 for a stove for the jail.

At the June meeting William Toll, jailer, was allowed \$83.79 for boarding Peter Pork, 211 days; Walter Bates, 49 days; Merrit Goodyear, 2 days; together with jailer's fees, for the year ending June, 1830. One-half of three-fourths of a mill was authorized for township tax in Hopewell, 7 mills for county purposes and 3 mills for road purposes. Harry Blackman, of Bloom Township, was appointed a commissioner to expend the three per cent fund on the Kilbourne State road. In August a special meeting was held, which adjourned to September 18.

January 27, 1831, a meeting was held to consider road petitions. At the June meeting a number of roads were authorized; Pleasant Township was established. The tax levy was 8 mills for county purposes, 3 mills for roads and 1 mill for schools. A special session was held in December, 1831.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held June 6, 1831, a petition was presented by Caleb Rice, from the inhabitants of Seneca Township, praying for a new township, to be named Pleasant. The board ordered that fractional Township 3, Range 15, and all that part of the Seneca Indian Reservation, lying within Seneca County, be established under the name of Pleasant.

The commissioners met March 5, 1832. A number of road petitions were granted and viewers appointed. Loudon Township was established. In June, 1832, Liberty Township was set off. The tax levy was placed at 5 mills for county purposes, 1 mill for school purposes, and 3 mills for road purposes. Jackson Township was established December 4, 1832. The sum of \$6 was allowed to George Donaldson, trustee of the meeting-house, as rent for that building during the March term of court.

The commissioners, in their order of March 5, 1832, decreed that Township 2 north, Range 13 east, be organized as a separate township under the name of Loudon.

December 4, 1832, the inhabitants of Township 3, Range 13, Jackson, petitioned the board to set off that division of the county as a separate township, under the name of Jackson. This petition was granted.

A petition was presented by John S. Fleck, from the inhabitants of Township 3, Range 14, Liberty, then attached to Seneca Township, June 5, 1832. In granting this petition, the commissioners conferred the name of Liberty upon the new township.

March 4, 1833, John Keller, David Risdon and Case Brown, commissioners, assembled at Tiffin. At this meeting the question of changing the township boundaries was discussed. The boundaries of Thompson, Scipio, Adams, Clinton and Pleasant Townships were altered so that each would comprise an original surveyed township. In March, 1833, John Temis presented a petition praying for the organization of Township 2 north, Range 13, for school purposes. This petition was granted.

In June, 1833, a number of road petitions were granted. In December that portion of original township of Clinton, lying west of the Sandusky, was detached from Hopewell and attached to Clinton. The commissioners decided to erect county buildings, in December, 1833, and made application to Valentine Pentzer, of Mechanics Town, Va., for a loan of \$6,000. Calvin Bradley and John Baugher were appointed commissioners to visit the county seats of Lorain, Portage and Richland Counties, and to take a correct description, cost,

etc., of each court house. John Seitz, Marcus Y. Graff and John Crum were commissioners.

The question of erecting good county buildings was discussed in November, 1833. John Baugher and Calvin Bradley were appointed commissioners by the board to visit Ravenna, Elyria and Mansfield, with a view of selecting a plan for the new county buildings. The site for the jail was purchased from Josiah Hedges.

In March, 1833, at the twentieth meeting, the boundaries of Thompson were so altered as to embrace the original surveyed townships 3 north, Ranges 17 and 18.

The boundaries of Scipio Township were so changed under order of March 4, 1833, as to embrace Township 2 north, Range 16.

The boundaries of Adams Township were so altered in March, 1833, as to embrace the original surveyed Township 3 north, Range 16.

The boundaries of Clinton Township were changed in March, 1833, so as to include the fractional part of the original surveyed Township 2 north, Range 15, which lies in the Seneca Reservation.

The boundaries of Pleasant Township were changed in March, 1833, so as to embrace only original surveyed Township 3 north, Range 15.

On petition of George W. Gist, that portion of the original township of Clinton, on the west side of Sandusky River, was detached from Hopewell and reattached to Clinton, December 3, 1833. In March, 1834, David Risdon presented a remonstrance from the inhabitants of this part of the county.

In January, 1834, the visiting committee *in re* court house matters reported in favor of adopting the style of the Portage County building. The bill of expenses presented by this committee was \$93.80, which was ordered to be paid. January 17, the board ordered advertisement for proposals to build a court house, and February 14, the commissioners entered into a contract with John Baugher to build a court house in the town of Tiffin, for \$9,500. David Campbell was allowed \$2 for printing the proposals in the Tiffin and Sandusky *Clarion*.

In March, 1834, the twenty second meeting of the commissioners accepted a deed from Josiah Hedges for a certain lot of land for the purpose of erecting a jail, valued at \$150, in part payment of materials named in said Hedges' bond due said county. Marcus Y. Graff, one of the commissioners, notified Mr. Hedges that the commissioners required payment of the residue of the moneys and materials due on said bond. David Risdon presented a remonstrance from the people of that portion of Clinton Township west of the river, against the action of the commissioners in reannexing it to Clinton in their order of December, 1833. The board decreed that it was inexpedient to repeal their last order in regard to this biennial question. A petition was presented by Charles W. Foster from twenty electors in London Township, praying that three trustees and a treasurer be elected to take charge of School Section 16, agreeable to an act to incorporate the original surveyed township. The petition was granted. In March, 1834, Enoch Trumbo asked for an order to elect trustees and treasurer to take charge of School Section 16, in Jackson Township. The order was issued.

Brown and Magill were allowed \$3.25 for printing notices to build court house, and Calvin Bradley \$15 for furnishing draft and bill of particulars for court house. Orders for those amounts were issued in March, 1834. A sum of \$50 was appropriated toward building a bridge over Rock Run, at the east end of Market Street, in the town of Tiffin. The board gave a bond to Jacob Stem, and authorized him to obtain a loan of \$6,000. David E. Owen,

county auditor, was allowed \$58.79 for his services for the year ending March 6, 1834. In May, 1834, Jacob Stem obtained the loan of \$6,000, and lodged the amount in the Baltimore Savings Institution, Maryland. The board loaned this money to Stem until April, 1835, the interest being considered equivalent, to his services in raising the money. In June \$59.42 were appropriated for the sustenance of Warren C. Burns, a convict in the county jail, from September, 1833, to May, 1834; James W. G. McCluer received this money. At the June meeting Enoch Umsted was allowed \$18 for the use of Methodist Episcopal Church as a court room in May, 1834. The cost of assessing the county, in 1834, was \$47.25. The tax of 1834 was 5 mills for county, $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills for county buildings, 1 mill for schools and 3 mills for roads. Nicholas Goetchius, John Crum and John Seitz, were commissioners. In August, 1834, \$2,000 were paid John Baugher on account of work on the court house. The commissioners, in November, 1834, were John Seitz, Benjamin Whitmore and Lorenzo Abbott. A sum of \$45 was granted Alonzo Rawson for advertising "Exhibit of Receipts and Expenditures" in the *Independent Chronicle*.

March, 1835, session of the commissioners was devoted mainly to the consideration of petitions for county roads. Willard Whitney presented a petition asking relief from tax on his mercantile capital, as assessed in 1834. Reuben Williams resigned his office of assessor. M. Y. Graff reported the expenditure of \$50 on the Rock Run bridge, at the east end of Market Street. In April a special session was held. The June session opened with Benjamin Whitmore, Lorenzo Abbott and John Seitz, present. The tax levy ordered was $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills, county; $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills, school, and $2\frac{1}{2}$ mills for road purposes, of which total, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills were ordered to be reserved for public buildings. Three mills were added to the road tax in Scipio Township. In December, Nicholas Goetschius and Joel Stone presented bills for sustaining the prisoners Benjamin Aleut and James King. A sum of \$18 was allowed Henry Ebbert as rent for the Methodist Episcopal Church in use during two sessions of the court in 1835. Abel Rawson was allowed \$25 for office rent and fire wood for the year ending December 6, 1835. John Walsh was sworn in as assessor. Alonzo Rawson was allowed \$2.75 for printing the sheriff's proclamation.

During the spring and summer sessions of 1836 a large number of road petitions was presented and granted. The tax levy ordered was $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills for county purposes, $1\frac{1}{2}$ mills for school purposes and 3 mills for road purposes. A further appropriation of \$100 was made to complete the West Market Street bridge. In August, 1836, David E. Owen, auditor, resigned, and Levi Davis was appointed. In September, 1836, Ebenezer Smith was granted \$100 to build a bridge over Beaver Creek. In December \$27 were granted as rent for use of Methodist Episcopal Church during the three terms of court. Eli Norris received \$17.50 as rent for jury room during two terms in 1834, three terms in 1835 and two terms in 1836.

In March, 1837, Lowell Robinson was appointed county assessor, John C. Donnell and A. Maloney were appointed assistant assessors. The auditor was sustained in his suit against Latham Stone & Co., "for attempting to show their natural curiosities and horsemanship at Republic, on May 21, 1837." One hundred and thirty-three dollars were appropriated toward the free bridge over the Sandusky road on West Market Street. About this time the now familiar notice, "no person shall be allowed to ride over this bridge faster than a walk," was adopted. The limit of traffic was confined to ten head of cattle or ten head of hogs at any one time.

The tax levy for 1837 was $4\frac{1}{2}$ mills for county, 1 mill for school and 3 mills for road purposes. In August, 1837, it was resolved to re-roof the court house,

and, in November, Uriah P. Coonrad presented a bill of \$281.50 for this work.

In March, 1838, Isaac P. Ingraham was appointed assessor, *vice* the assessor elect, who failed to give bonds. Joel Stone received \$33 for services in guarding prisoners at night during the year ending June 9. The first account for lamp-oil was rendered about this time. John W. Vrowman was released from payment of \$7.30, tax on \$1,000 alleged to be loaned by him on interest. In December Francis Bernard was allowed \$9 for calcimining and cleaning the county jail. Abel Rawson was allowed \$29 for record book and transcription of Seneca lands. John Terry, John Seitz and Lorenzo Abbott presided at the last session in 1838.

MEETINGS FROM 1839 TO 1866.

The several sessions of the commissioners in 1839 were principally devoted to road matters. In December Joshua Seney was allowed \$30 for attorney's services rendered in the suits against Josiah Hedges and Jonathan Reed & Co.

In January, 1840, Lorenzo Abbott and Andrew Moore, commissioners, present, \$11 were granted to Samuel A. Griswold for printing. John Terry was present in March, 1840. In June the tax levy was fixed at 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ mills for county, 1 mill for school and 3 mills for road purposes. The taxes on Josiah Hedges' saw-mill, \$6.37 $\frac{1}{2}$, were remitted in December, 1840.

The transactions of the commissioners in 1841, outside of road affairs, comprise the appointment of G. J. Keen, county agent, to collect \$64 from James Durbin, formerly county surveyor, paid him on an order issued July 10, 1838, for obtaining plats and field notes of Seneca County from the surveyor-general's office, a duty which had to be performed in 1840 by John Terry. In March, 1841, the sheriff was authorized to give the use of the court house for religious and political meetings, as he may deem proper. In June, 1841, the auditor was instructed to advertise for proposals to rebuild the court house in the *Van Burenite* and *Gazette of Tiffin*, the *Ohio Statesman* and *Ohio State Journal*, of Columbus, the *Norwalk Experiment* the *Sandusky Democrat*, and the *Findlay Courier*. For some time after the court house was destroyed in 1841, courts were held in the Methodist Protestant Church. The county paid the Methodist Protestant Society \$25 for rent for use of church in May and June, 1841.

In July, 1841, the question of rebuilding the court house was before the board; John Baugher proposed to complete the carpenters' and joiners' work for \$2,990; Jacob Emick and Jacob Rowk contracted to do all the stone and brick work for \$800; Allison Philips the plastering for \$450. These proposals were accepted. John Andrews' bid to point the brick work for \$150 was accepted. George Stoner, John Terry and Andrew Moore were the commissioners.

In March, 1842, Robert G. Pennington presented a petition to the board, setting forth that the Seneca County Agricultural Society had organized according to law, and asking for a county subscription. The commissioners appropriated \$100. At this time also the act of January 13, 1829, to "improve the breed of sheep," was adopted by the board of Seneca County.

In April, 1842, Uriah P. Coonrad received \$13.75, for boarding an insane man named Samuel Dorland. At the same time Dr. Ely Dresbach pronounced the man's insanity only periodical, and the commissioners ordered his discharge.

Vincent Bell asked that the assessment for 1842, on his saw and grist-mills, be remitted, as they were useless. In December Joseph McClellan took his place on the board. John G. Breslin's bill of \$202.50 for publish-

ing the delinquent list of the county, was allowed. The notes of the Granville Bank and other uncurrent notes were ordered to be exchanged. Eden Lease presented a bill of \$3.75 for guarding of the jail five nights during the confinement therein of Thomas C. Bartlett. Dr. N. R. R. McMeen received \$2, for medical services to another prisoner, named Hiram Cochran.

In June, 1843, the lightning-rod man placed a rod on the jail, at a cost of \$20. The new court house was completed in the summer of 1843. Proposals for building a jail and sheriff's residence were opened June 9, 1843. T. B. Platt's bid of \$3,487 was accepted, but he failed to give bond. The contract was sold the same month to Ephraim Riker, of Erie County. In December Morris P. Skinner took his place on the board.

In April, 1845, a disagreement between Platt and Riker *in re* the building of the jail was settled by arbitration. The business of the board during the year was confined to road affairs.

In January, 1846, the commissioners ordered the auditor to effect an insurance on the court house. The tax levy for 1846 was 5 mills for county, bridge and public buildings, 1 mill for school, and 3 mills for road purposes.

In March, 1847, H. T. Dewey was permitted to place a clock in the court house steeple, which he should be allowed to remove at pleasure if the county or citizens did not deem it worthy of being paid for. This was not adopted, but some years after Philip Siebold furnished a clock, which was used until the last court house was taken down.

In March, 1847, Josiah Hedges surrendered his toll-bridge charter (granted under the acts of January 13, 1829, February 9, 1830, February 7, 1832, and February 7, 1833) to the commissioners, on condition that the county would build a free bridge. The original bridge, at the north end of Washington Street, was swept away January 1, 1847. In March and April the board appropriated money to build the Washington Street bridge and other bridges throughout the county. The tax levy ordered was 1 mill for road, $1\frac{1}{10}$ mills for county, $\frac{3}{10}$ of a mill for school and $\frac{3}{10}$ of a mill for bridge purposes.

In March, 1848, the council of Tiffin was authorized to build on the public square, in part occupied by the court house, and on the south side of the same, along Market Street, a market house and engine house, and to have control of the same for twelve years, after which the commissioners retained the privilege of disposing of the location, while the council held that of disposing of the buildings. In December John W. Patterson, William Lang and F. W. Green formed a joint committee of the commissioners and council to superintend the digging of a well on the public ground of Tiffin.

In June, 1849, the commissioners adopted the professional tax, assessed as follows: Physicians, George A. Hudson, B. N. Freeman, J. S. Sparks, H. Niles, Peter J. Smith, \$1.50 each; W. W. Belville, \$1; B. Raymond, E. Lynch, S. W. Bricker, James Fisher, Andrew Hepburn, Joseph Boehler, R. McD. Gibson, Henry Ladd, Robert C. Castles, George W. Patterson, Simon Brecken, Benjamin E. Vanora, J. M. Ball, William L. Hamilton, H. L. Harris, \$2 each; Ely Dresbach, J. A. McFarland, \$4 each; Henry Kuhn, Rufus Norton, Joseph Myers, \$3 each; George Sprague, Grafton Bernard, Andrew Benjamin, J. D. Davidson, Jonathan Munger, Benjamin W. Day, Alonzo Lockwood, William Wilson, John Bricker, Josiah Brown, R. P. Frazier, R. D. Williams, David Heming, Isaiah Frederick, F. S. Kendall, Cyrus Pierce, Walter D. Hutchins, W. G. Remer, S. B. Owings, D. N. Peters and F. A. Warren, \$1 each.

In June, 1849, the commissioners adopted the professional tax in the case of the lawyers, and assessed them as follows: W. W. Culver, \$1.50; John L. Lamaraux, Leander Stem, James P. Pillars, John L. Graves, Richard Williams and William M. Johnson, \$1 each; William Lang, \$2.50; Joel W. Wilson, Warren P. Noble, R. G. Pennington, Jesse Stem, \$3 each; Luther A. Hall, \$2; Abel Rawson and William H. Gibson, \$4 each.

In March, 1852, Philip Spielman, county clerk, presented a petition from the bar, requesting a complete index to the court dockets to be made. The clerk was ordered to make a complete index up to that time, for which reasonable pay would be granted, and to continue the index henceforth without pay.

John J. Steiner was appointed auditor, September 13, 1852, *vice* Richard Williams, deceased,

May 24, 1853, commissioners Saul, Burns and Clark decided to purchase a farm to be used as a poor farm. On the 25th the board examined the farms of H. H. Steiner, Henry Creager, Charles Miller, W. C. Hedges, Henry Carpenter, David Rickenbaugh and Daniel Brown. March 18, 1854, the lands of Samuel Herrin, I. C. B. Robinson and heirs of J. C. Murray were purchased. In December, 1855, the commissioners visited the infirmaries of Champaign and Clark Counties, and David C. Myers was instructed to draft the buildings at Champaign.

In June, 1852, the board appropriated \$100 for the benefit of the Teachers' Institute, on petition of S. S. Rickley and others. A number of appropriations was made for the purpose of building new bridges and repairing old ones in the several townships. The grant of a part of the public square by the county to the city of Tiffin, made March 10, 1848, was rescinded March 17, 1852, by the commissioners; Barney Zimmerman, David Burns and Samuel Saul.

John C. Dewitt was appointed surveyor, *vice* G. H. Heming, resigned, September 9, 1853.

Thomas Heming was appointed county treasurer, June 9, 1854.

January 31, 1856, the commissioners, accompanied by D. C. Myers and N. N. Spielman, visited the poor farm, and staked out the site of the infirmiry buildings. September 19, same year, the board accepted the buildings.

In June, 1856, the sum of \$36, in uncurrent and counterfeit money, was destroyed by the treasurer.

The petition of Joseph Hedges, to have a strip of forty-four feet taken off of the public square, for the purpose of widening Virgin Alley, was negatived by the board, December 6, 1856.

In December, 1858, the board appropriated \$100 to Independent Fire Company No. 4, toward the purchase of a fire engine.

In December, 1858, the auditor of Seneca County was ordered to redeem the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of Section 12, Town 3, Range 12, Wood County, sold by Wood County for the taxes of 1856 and 1857. This land belonged to Seneca County from 1845 to January, 1862, when it was sold to M. P. Skinner for a small consideration.

In March, 1859, the first order was issued to have the newspapers in the auditor's office bound.

In March, 1860, the petition to incorporate the town of Bettsville was dismissed for the reason that the board did not consider it just "to incorporate men against their will."

September 7, 1861, the Soldiers' Relief Committee, of Tiffin, petitioned the board to aid in the support of volunteers' families. The sum of \$250 was appropriated. December 16, 1861, a tax levy of one-half of 1 mill per

dollar on assessment was ordered, and on the same day \$4,500 were borrowed from Tomb. Huss & Co., for one year at 6 per cent for the retired soldiers' families.

In 1861 the controversy between the corporation of Tiffin and the county commissioners, in respect to the title of the court house square, was amicably settled. The city agreed to pay all costs and waive claim to title, and to join the county in building a new engine house.

In September, 1862, the commissioners authorized the issue of bonds to be negotiated by John M. Naylor, military treasurer, and proceeds applied to the payment of bounties to volunteers. September 6, the sum of \$2,000 was borrowed from Samuel Herrin at 8 per cent interest, to be applied to the relief of soldiers' families. In January, 1863, the plan for distribution of relief fund was changed, the new plan granting \$2.65 per week to a soldier's wife without children, and \$4.64 to a wife with three or more children. In March, 1863, a sum of \$3,000 was transferred from the county fund to the relief fund. A bounty of \$25 was offered in May, 1863, to all who would enlist in the One Hundred and First Regiment or in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment. In June a further transfer of \$2,000 was made from the county to the relief fund. The amount of soldiers' remittance from December, 1863, to March 10, 1864, was \$8,535, and of the relief fund \$7,290. From March 10, to June 9, 1864, the amount of soldiers' remittance was \$4,530; from June to September 8, \$1,610, and from September 8 to December 8, 1864, \$6,850.26 relief fund and \$3,566.25 soldiers' bounty. The soldiers' remittance was \$31,278. From December 8, 1864, to March 8, 1865, there was paid out as soldiers' remittance, \$16,640; military fund, \$5,169.65; relief, \$12,873.80. and bounties, \$37,570.36.

In February, 1864, the sum of \$2,000 was transferred from the relief fund to the county fund in lieu of the transfer of 1863. In March, 1866, the amount of relief money due the townships and wards of the county was \$9,443, to be distributed among 1,472 necessitous persons, being a fraction of \$6.41½ to each person. The amount of relief appropriated for February, 1866, was \$7,360, or \$5 to each person entitled thereto.

In June, 1866, there were only 286 persons entitled to moneys from relief fund in the county. The sum of \$7,672.43 was appropriated, of which \$6,864 was ordered to be distributed in the several townships and wards. July 5, 1866, the amount to be refunded by the townships to the county treasurer was \$12,759.44.

A sum of \$140 was appropriated by the county to Ind. Steam Fire Company No. 4, toward the purchase of a steam engine.

Edson T. Stickney was appointed county treasurer April 29, 1865, *vice* S. W. Shaw, deceased.

June 9, 1865, permission was granted for cattle, sheep and geese to run at large within Seneca County.

In April, 1865, the question of the distribution of relief fund was considered and equalized; a few townships, having received more than their quota, were ordered to pay the amount overdrawn to the county treasurer.

From March 8, to May 1, 1865; \$1,655.78 were paid out to soldiers' families; \$11,497.45 soldiers' remittance, and \$508 soldiers' bounty. From May 1, to September 12, 1865, the amount of soldiers' remittance was \$47,890.45; of relief, \$9,443; of bounty, \$27,271.49; volunteer bounty and military, \$90. From September 12, 1865, to March 8, 1866, the soldiers' remittance amounted to \$1,647.75; military fund, \$1,656.25; township bounty, \$38,688.25; and volunteer bounty, \$41.62.



J. J. Reid

In July, 1866, the transfer of moneys from the relief, military and volunteer bounty fund to the county and bridge fund, was ordered. The sum of \$7,000 was transferred from the relief and military fund, and \$7,586.09 from the volunteer bounty fund.

From March to September, 1866, there was paid out for relief of soldiers' families, \$8,006.53; soldiers' remittance, \$477.33; volunteer bounty, \$263.45; military, \$3,255.60; township bounty, \$16,177.84.

To recount the work of the county board since 1866 is beyond the scope or object of this history. The most important acts of that body are noticed however, in connection with that division of the history which they effect. Thus, the history of court houses and jails is given with this chapter, and so on to the end. In closing the organic chapter the historian takes much pleasure in acknowledging the courtesies of the late Auditor Stoner, of the Deputy Auditor, and of Auditor Norton, the present incumbent, and in congratulating the county on possessing many valuable records of this important office.

Treasurer Heabler.—The death of County Treasurer Heabler resulted in the discovery of a large deficit in the county funds. The first inquiry was made by the county commissioners, George Heabler and Capt. Miller, chief clerk in the deceased treasurer's office, in presence of George Hepler, Lester Sutton and A. B. Brant, a committee appointed by the bondsmen. The cash actually received was \$153,541.22, and assets, \$140,689, leaving \$12,852.22 unaccounted for. Mr. Heabler was city as well as county treasurer, and on his bonds were the following citizens:

First County Bond—S. A. Ringle, G. W. Lemmon, Jacob Wise, Isaac Tanner, William King, George W. Hoke, E. Weaver, George Hepler, John F. Hoke, Henry Meyer (tailor), A. B. Brant, Samuel Ernest, Lester Sutton, Henry Woolfert, J. M. Sillcox, Samuel H. Leonard, J. W. Link, Henry Heabler.

Second County Bond—J. L. Couch, Lester Sutton, W. Everingim, J. F. Hoke, S. A. Ringle, A. B. Brant, Jacob Wise, W. Souerwine, W. King, Edward Weaver, S. H. Leonard, H. F. Myers, C. Smeltz, Isaac Tanner, George Hepler, George Heabler, Henry Heabler.

First City Bond—J. L. Couch, F. Steigmeyer, G. W. Steigmeyer, M. C. Steinmetz, W. Souerwine, W. Everingim, Andrew Hoern, J. W. Armatage.

Second City Bond—Lester Sutton, James L. Couch, J. F. Hoke, S. A. Ringle, A. B. Brant, James Wise, Henry Heabler.

Recorder's Office.—Recorder Bennehoff completed, in May, 1885, a general index record of all patent deeds recorded in the county, by which he can tell in a moment whether or not the patent deed of any piece of land in the county is recorded. This is a great convenience, as heretofore it took from one to twenty-four hours to ascertain this. The plan of the book is excellent and a credit to the Recorder.

Public Buildings of the County.—In the first pages of this chapter it is stated that the commissioners sold to Elijah Farquson the contract for building the first jail, July 4, 1825. This was a solid log box, laid off in two compartments, with its vulnerable points marked by wagon-tire bindings. At the south end of this little penal institution there was a frame building erected, which was the jailer's official residence for some short time, and, in its later days, John Fiege's cabinet-shop. This building stood on the southeast corner of the public square, was completed the last day of March, 1826, at a cost of \$450. The brick used in building the chimney of this jail were the first burned in the county. Thomas Chadwick was the brick manufacturer, while the jailer, William Toll, was the bricklayer, the first completing his kiln in the

summer of 1827, and the latter finishing the chimney in the fall of same year.

During the winter of 1840-41 this pioneer county building was torn down, as it was declared to be a trap for inducing practical jokes on the law.

Second Jail.—Succeeding the demolition of the old county prison, male-factors were variously disposed of.

Proposals to build a county jail at Tiffin were advertised for up to June, 1843, when the bid of Ephraim Riker, \$3,187, to build a jail and sheriff's house on Madison Street, opposite St. Mary's Cemetery, was approved.

The new county jail and sheriff's residence was completed in April, 1878. The contractors were: N. N. Spielman, of Tiffin, excavation, drainage, stone work and brick work; Fort Wayne Foundry Company, the iron work; Sessler Chamberlain, Tiffin, carpenter work; W. F. Gearhart & Co., Dayton, Ohio, galvanized iron work; Rood & Co., Toledo, plumbing and gas-fitting; G. B. Alexander, Delaware, painting and glazing; J. S. Norton & Co., Toledo, slate work and erecting; Miller & Herrig, Tiffin, plastering. D. W. Gibbs, of Toledo, was the architect. This building fronts on Market Street, in rear of the new court house. Under Sheriff Whalen's administration this institution is well managed.

Court Houses. The first meetings of the commissioners' board were held in Abel Rawson's office until December, 1824, when the county rented from George Park a room in Eli Norris' tavern, standing where is now the National Hall Building. This room was used as the clerk's and auditor's office, and commissioners' room, until moved to the Hedges Building, on Virgin Alley, a two-story frame house which stood on a part of the site of the present *Advertiser* office,* and in which Judge Lane opened the first court April 12, 1824. The recorder and sheriff used their own offices and charged the county rent for same. In May, 1829, the commissioners arranged with Donaldson, trustee of the Methodist meeting-house, to have the use of such house for terms of courts until the completion of a county building, then proposed. This old church, a brick structure, stood where the Joseph Hester marble yard is now located; was early English in style, and used by the sacred and profane indiscriminately, until August 19, 1836, when the first county court house was completed. (*Vide Transactions of the Commissioners' Board, Chap. IV.*)

The court house, which was begun in 1834, and completed August 19, 1836, was destroyed by fire, May 24, 1841. Owing to the energy of the people, part of the county records was saved. The office of Cowdery & Wilson was in this building, in connection with which is the story of Judge Lang's extraordinary escape. Cowdery learned that a number of valuable papers were not yet saved from the flames, and asked Judge Lang, then a young man, to rescue the "pigeon hole" and its contents. Without hesitating the latter leaped into the room, cast out the "pigeon hole," and jumped from the window at the moment when the logs and sand of the second floor fell in. Even after leaping to the ground, the cornice and *debris* came tumbling down, from under which he had to be extricated.

From the destruction of the first court house to the completion of the second one, in January, 1843, courts were held in the Methodist Protestant Church, while the official business of the county was carried on at such places as suited the convenience of the officers. July 23, 1841, John Banghor, under contract with the county, entered upon this work of rebuilding. The walls of the old house, then standing, were used in the restored structure, and this

*The Hedges frame building on Virgin Alley was purchased about 1856, by P. H. Ryan, for \$200, and moved to south of Rock Creek.

(with the additions made in 1866) was the court house of Seneca County, until the spring of 1884, when the building was removed to give place to the present house, the officers being transferred to a large brick building and frame annex, which fronted on Market Street, opposite the "Lang House," just east of the south vestibule of the present building and the county jail. The cost of restoration was over \$4,400. The court house square was cleared of the old locust trees in April, 1863.

The New Court House.—The corner-stone of this magnificent building was laid June 24, 1884, with appropriate ceremonies. The members of the committee, appointed by the commissioners to arrange for the laying of the corner stone, met at the office of N. L. Brewer, and organized by electing N. L. Brewer, chairman; J. A. Norton treasurer, and E. B. Myers secretary. On motion the following named gentlemen were appointed as a finance committee, to raise funds to bear the necessary expenses of the occasion:

J. A. Norton, chairman; A. B. Hovey, John M. Naylor, S. B. Sneath, John D. Loomis, George E. Seney and John M. Kaull. The ward committees comprised: First Ward, E. B. Hubbard, Jacob Schaubley and Joseph Van Nest; Second Ward, A. Kaup, William Dore, W. P. Noble; Third Ward, J. M. Hershberger, R. W. Shuwhan and Jeremiah Rex; Fourth Ward, J. H. Rikedy, George D. Loomis and John Ehrenfried; Fifth Ward, J. N. Willard, A. M. Hart and Julius Kiessling.

The corner-stone is a huge rock six feet two inches in length, two feet ten inches wide, and one foot seven inches thick, and weighs over 6,000 pounds. It was placed in position by the Masonic order, with the usual impressive ceremonies. The officers officiating were G. M., J. M. Goodspeed, of Athens; P. G. M., A. H. Newcomb, Toledo, Sam Stackerswilliams, Newark; G. S. W., A. F. Vance, Urbana; G. J. W., Levi C. Goodale, Cincinnati; G. Treas., J. M. Chamberlain, Newark; G. Sec., John D. Caldwell, Cincinnati; G. Tyler, C. C. Park, Tiffin; G. Chaplain, Rev. J. S. Reager; G. J. Deacon, Dr. C. E. Davis.

Gen. W. H. Gibson delivered the orations in English, while Judge William Lang delivered an historical address in German. J. H. Good, D. D., invoked the blessing on the work. Mayor Royer delivered the address of welcome. Rev. Mr. Reager offered prayer, and then the huge copper box, containing mementoes of our times, was placed within the stone, which was put in position by the Masons. The box contains the following mementoes:

Copies of the *Seneca Advertiser*, *Tiffin Tribune*, *Tiffin News*, *Tiffin Presse*, *Daily Herald*, *Daily Courier*, *Fostoria Democrat*, *Fostoria Review*, *Bettsville Enterprise*, *Green Spring Times*, *Bloomville Record*, *Attica Journal*, *College Monthly*.

Historical sketches and names of officers, and members of the following societies:

Tiffin Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M.

Methodist Episcopal Church.

Trinity Episcopal Church.

First Evangelical Church.

Presbyterian Church.

First Baptist Church.

St. Mary's Catholic Church.

Tiffin Public Schools.

Tiffin Lodge Knights of Pythias.

Knights of St. George.

St. Patrick's F. A. and B. A.

Heidelberg College.

Seneca County Medical Society.

Tiffin Turner Society.

K. of P., Pickwick Lodge.

Grace Reformed Church.

Tiffin Zouaves.

Ebenezer Evangelical Church.

Tiffin Fire Department.

Tiffin Bruderbund Society.

Isaac P. Rule Post, G. A. R.

Leander Stem Post, G. A. R.

Eureka Lodge, Prudential order of America.

First Reformed Church.

I. O. O. F., Kansas, Seneca Co., Ohio.

St. Joseph's Church membership.

Bloomville G. A. R.

Electric Light Company.

Green Spring I. O. O. F., Roll of Lodge.

Venice Lodge I. O. O. F., Roll.

Adrian Lodge No. 494, I. O. O. F.

Wyandot Lodge No. 141, I. O. O. F.

Fostoria Lodge No. 317.

Seneca Lodge 35.	Spanish 25 cent piece of 1784.
Oakley Lodge 317.	List of Attorneys in Seneca County.
Bloomville Lodge 667.	Photograph of old court house building,
Melmore Lodge 174.	and historical sketch of same.
Tiffin Water Works:	Gold dollar, silver dollar, silver 50 cent
Also: Court docket of May term, 1884.	piece, silver 25 cent piece, silver 10 cent
Premium list Seneca County Agricultural	piece, silver 5 cent piece, nickel coin.
Society, 1883.	copper 1 and 2 cent coins.
Catalogue Heidelberg College, 1884.	Memorial badge and Ohio Building Stone
Official Directory of the City of Tiffin,	Company's memo.
Seneca County.	Cards of Contractor R. C. Greenlee.
Caldwell & Lane, Iron Contractors.	Lang's History of Seneca County.
Tiffin Public Library catalogue and offi-	Card of Commercial and National Ex-
cials.	change Banks.

The memorial badge worn by the participants in this celebration was quite in keeping with the elaborate details of the ceremony. The cost of this monument to Seneca County's advancement, was about \$215,000, or about \$5.40 *per capita* of the estimated number of inhabitants in 1885. A complete statement of costs and expenses in connection with the building of the new court house, purchasing additional real estate, etc., is given as follows:

Real estate appropriated by proceedings in the probate court:

Property of Fiege Bros.....	\$18,000 00
Property of H. F. Fiege.....	6,900 00
Property of William Lang.....	3 600 00
Property of Vannest heirs.....	2,300 00
Attorney's fee: N. L. Brewer.....	250 00
Court costs.....	266 61
	<hr/>
	\$31,316 61
Deduct amount received for the Fiege Buildings...	665 00
Engine House.....	100 00
Fence around old grounds.....	455 00
	<hr/>
	\$1,220 00
Total addition to real estate.....	\$30,096 61
M. E. Myers, architect for plans and specifications.	4,500 00

COURT HOUSE BUILDING.

Original contract price.....	\$145,778 00
Extra work in foundation.....	1,355 90
Repairing damage done by frost, etc.....	834 00
Other extras to date.....	658 65
Estimate of all future extras.....	500 00
Total cost of building.....	<hr/>
	149,126 55

OTHER CONTRACTS LET.

Shaw, Kendall & Co., steam heating.....	7,950 00
Contract price of boiler house.....	\$4,464 00
Extra on boiler house, jail connection, etc.....	604 16
	<hr/>
	5,068 16
Estimate on furniture (order not yet completed)...	8,000 00
Tower and office clocks in place.....	1,990 00
Tower bell in place.....	815 00

MISCELLANEOUS.

Grading lot, paving walks and street estimated....	2,000 00
Gas or electric light fixtures.....	1,500 00
R. G. Pennington, superintendent, May 1, 1883, to	
November 1, 1885.....	3,175 32
Rent for Probate office, three years.....	300 00
Advertising for bids and other items.....	300 00

\$214,821 64

The total value of taxable property in the county is \$21,845,520; so it will be seen that the total assessment in behalf of this improvement will be less than 1 per cent. on such valuation; and if paid for in ten years will require the payment of \$1 per year upon every thousand dollars of valuation on the duplicate.

A figure representing the goddess of justice surmounts this magnificent structure, being placed in position May 26, 1885.

County Poor Institution.—In the pages dealing with the transactions of the commissioners' board, the minutiae of the history of the Infirmary and Poor Farm are given: while in the political chapter the vote on the question of their establishment, as well as the votes polled for members of the infirmary directors' board, are of record. June 7, 1841, the question of establishing an infirmary was submitted to the board. Fourteen years later a site was selected in Eden Township, and in 1856 a building was erected by Messrs. Spielman, Myers and Toner, under contract with the commissioners. The farm comprises 240 acres which (with improvements) is valued at \$78,000.

CHAPTER V.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

FROM what has been written in the history of Ohio, regarding her politics, as well as that which appears in the Organic Chapter, just given, the reader may acquaint himself with the events leading up to the organization of this division of the State. From 1824 to 1832 county elections were held according to law; but owing to the comparatively small interest taken in local affairs, the distances and inconveniences of travel, such elections were carried out much on the principle of society elections of the present day, with one great objection, that men gathered at the polls, voted, drank whisky, smoked, swore, wrestled and fought, all for holiday fun. In 1832 this free and easy method may be said to disappear. The campaign of that year called forth all the energies of the people and their standard bearers, and gave to political life a stimulus which won for it an important place in the minds of the people. Since that time party warfare has been carried on regularly. The first elections were held in the county (Thompson and Seneca Townships) in October, 1820, when twenty votes were polled for the offices of Sandusky County. In September, 1821, nominating caucuses were held at Lower Sandusky, and in October of that year the candidates received the following vote in what is now known as Seneca County:

ELECTION, OCTOBER, 1821.

COMMISSIONER.		REPRESENTATIVE.	
David Smith.....	18	Lyman Farrel.....	26
Jiles Thompson.....	10		
SENATOR.		AUDITOR.	
Eben Merry.....	25	Josiah Rumery.....	15
D. Alford Kelly.....	1	H. J. Harmon.....	10

The Sandusky County candidates of 1822 and 1823 received a full vote from the settlers of Seneca; but beyond the total number of votes polled there is no record.

The special election for officers of Seneca County was held in April, 1824, when Agreen Ingraham received nineteen votes for sheriff and was elected; Leverett Bradley, 206 votes for coroner, and was elected; and William Clark, Jesse S. Olmsted and Benjamin Whitmore were elected county commissioners; Milton McNeal was appointed treasurer; David Risdon, tax collector; David Smith, clerk and recorder; Neal McGuffey, clerk of courts; William Cornell, Jacques Hulburt and Matthew Clark, associate judges. Ingraham's bondsmen for \$5,000, were Rollin Moller, Michael Schaul, Joseph Pool and J. A. Rosenberger.

The first annual election took place in October, 1824. David H. Beardsley was elected State senator; Jeremiah Everett, representative; Agreen Ingraham, sheriff; David Smith, auditor; Christopher Stone, coroner; Benjamin Whitmore, Thomas Boyd and Dr. Dunn were elected commissioners; Milton McNeal was appointed treasurer, and Rudolphus Dickenson was appointed prosecutor. The vote recorded for Allen Trimble, for governor, was 230, and for David Morrow, 50. The Presidential election in November resulted as follows: John Q. Adams, Federalist, 112 votes; Henry Clay, Whig, 37 votes; and Andrew Jackson, Democrat, 26 votes.

ELECTIONS 1825.

The elections of 1825 show a severe fight for member of the Legislature:

Josiah Hedges.....	333
Jeremiah Everett.....	165
William Cornell.....	51
Josiah Rumery.....	10
Harvey Harmon.....	1

The contest for county commissioner was carried on between Thomas Boyd and William Clark, the former receiving 244 votes and the latter 154. The other officers of the county were re-elected, held over, or reappointed.

ELECTIONS 1826.

In 1826 Abel Rawson was appointed prosecutor; Timothy P. Roberts and James Gordon elected county commissioners; and all the other officers re-elected. Eber Baker was elected representative in the State Legislature. Milton McNeal was re-appointed treasurer, and William Patterson, tax collector.

ELECTIONS 1827.

There were no less than seven candidates for the Legislature before the people in (special election) 1827, viz.: Josiah Hedges, George Poe, Samuel Treat, Eber Baker, Washington Conklin, Joseph Chaffee and Joseph S. Newell. Hedges, who received 195 votes, and Baker, 80 votes, were the only candidates who received votes in Seneca County. The others, however, received many votes in the representative district, which then comprised Crawford, Marion, Sandusky and Seneca Counties. The annual election of 1827 resulted in the choice of Samuel M. Lockwood. Case Brown was elected commissioner; Agreen Ingraham, treasurer, and David Risdon, county assessor.

ELECTIONS 1828.

PRESIDENT.

J. Q. Adams, Fed.....	317
Andrew Jackson, Dem.....	99

GOVERNOR.

Allen Trimble.....	317
J. W. Campbell.....	99

CONGRESS.

M. Bartley.....	288
W. H. Hunter.....	112
Reuben Wood (Jackson).....	19

SENATOR.

Asa Sanford.....	9
David Campbell.....	323
George Anderson (Jackson).....	88

Abel Rawson was elected recorder; William Patterson, sheriff; Jacob Plane, treasurer; David Smith, auditor; James Gordon, commissioner, and William Toll, coroner.

ELECTIONS 1829-30-31.

In 1829 Timothy P. Roberts was elected commissioner, the other officers holding over.

The elections of 1830 resulted in a majority of three for Gov. Lucas, and in the election of Sam. M. Lockwood, State senator; Josiah Hedges, representative; David Bishop, sheriff; Abel Rawson, recorder and prosecutor, and Case Brown, commissioner. Joseph Howard was appointed clerk.

The elections of 1831 may be considered the dawn of political enthusiasm in Seneca County. Whigs and Democrats made regular nominations, and swore by their party platforms. Harvey J. Harmon was elected representative; David Risdon, commissioner; John Wright, county assessor; Benjamin Pitttinger, Selden Graves and Agreen Ingraham, associate judges. David E. Owen, elected auditor, was proposed by Daniel Dildine, Sr., as fully qualified to fill the office of auditor. He was the first Democrat ever elected in Seneca County.

ELECTIONS 1832.

A meeting was held in August, 1832, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the various county offices. John L. Flack presided, with Gabriel J. Keen, secretary. The Whigs met subsequently and made their nominations, while the Wirt or anti-Masonic party reported through William Clark, Andrew Love and John Baker that it was inexpedient to make nominations for county officers.

The Wirt party was well organized. In September, 1832, a committee of vigilance was formed in each township, while a central county committee directed the proceedings. The members of these committees, in each township, are named in the following list:

Clinton Township.—George Ebbert, Jacob Plane, Samuel Rider, George Donaldson, D. H. Philip, James Mercer, Calvin Bradley, E. Bates, Asa Crockett and Grafton Bernard.

Scipio Township.—A. Hance, Moses Spencer, W. Smith, William Anway, Timothy P. Roberts and Charles Foz.

Eden Township.—John Searles, A. Bratz, H. McCollister, John Wolf, T. J. Baker, Mathew Clark, Noah Seitz, William Connell and Elijah Musgrave.

Thompson Township.—Samuel Clark, Thomas Clark and Ransom Purdy.

Hopewell Township.—O. Hart, John Crum, John Rosenberger, Joseph Ogle and Andrew Love.

Reed Township.—Ezra Witter, Thomas Bennett, Seth Reed, Elijah Reed and George Raymond.

Adams Township.—Samuel Elder, S. Whiteman and Thomas Longwith.

Liberty Township.—A. Crum, J. Siberil, J. Craun and Charles Foster.

Bloom Township.—Dr. McMullen, John Seitz, J. C. Marter, T. Boyd and George Face.

Seneca Township.—John Crocker and Peter Lot.

Venice Township.—Henry Speaker and John Ford.

The two tickets in nomination, September 8, 1832, and the vote received in October, of that year, are given thus:

CONGRESS.

Elutherous Cook, D.....	482
William Patterson, W.....	549

SENATE.

Charles Lindsay, D.....	482
Daniel Tilden, W.....	549

REPRESENTATIVES.

Andrew Lugenbeel, D.....	482
Samuel M. Lockwood, D.....	482
Jeremiah Everett, W.....	549
Thomas McMullen, W.....	549

SHERIFF.

David Bishop, D.....	482
William Toll, W.....	549

AUDITOR.

David E. Owen, D.....	482
George W. Gist, W.....	549

COMMISSIONER.

John Keller, D.....	482
Enoch Umsted, W.....	549
Ethan Smith, Ind.....	

CORONER.

George Flack, D.....	482
Francis Bernard, W.....	549

PRESIDENT.

Andrew Jackson, D.....	555
Henry Clay, W.....	594
William Wirt, A. M.....	

The vote by townships, in October, 1832, was for Democrats, in Clinton, 105; Hopewell, 55; Pleasant, 22; Seneca, 39; Liberty, 23; Loudon, 11; Scipio, 58; Bloom, 30; Adams, 17; Thompson, 38; Eden, 32, and other precincts, 52; aggregating 482 votes.

The Whig vote was in Clinton, 120; in Hopewell, 78, in Pleasant, 41; in Seneca, 20; in Liberty, 14; in Loudon, 6; in Scipio, 70; in Bloom, 49; in Adams, 30; in Thompson, 43; and in Eden, 78; aggregating 549 votes.

A small vote was polled in Venice and Reed Townships, of which no regular record was made.

The November elections drew forth the full strength of each party in the county. The Jackson Democrats polled 555 votes, and the Clay Whigs, 594 votes. There is no record of anti-Masonic votes, nor is it thought that the Wirt party cast a vote in this county for the head of the anti-Mason ticket. The first political jollification party ever held in the county, was that by the Democrats December 6, 1832, at Goodin's Hotel, Tiffin. David E. Owen, presiding. Henry Cronise, George Flack, Nathan L. Wright, Joseph Graff, Col. R. Jaqua, Uriah P. Coonrad, Gabriel J. Keen, E. Brown, Jacob Kroh, Col. John Goodin, A. Eaton, Samuel S. Martin, J. H. Brown, E. Locke, Frederick Kishler, P. J. Price, William Anderson, John Campbell, William H. Kessler, Joshua Seney and A. Mainz were the leading participants.

ELECTIONS 1833-34-35.

Jeremiah Everett was elected representative; John Goodin, treasurer; Sidney Smith (Sea), prosecutor; John Crum, Marcus Y. Graff and John Seitz, commissioners; Reuben Williams, assessor, and David Owen, auditor. Mr. Owen was appointed receiver of the Ohio Canal Land Office, at Tiffin, August 27, 1833. In June, 1838, Van Buren appointed him receiver of the Wyand-

dot Indian Land Office. In May, 1840, he was succeeded by John Goodin.

In March, 1833, the auditor was appointed clerk of the commissioners' board by nature of his office.

The elections of 1834 resulted in the choice of Joseph Howard, State senator; Jacques Hulburt, representative; Luther A. Hall, clerk; David E. Owen, auditor; Joel Stone, sheriff; Lorenzo Abbott and Benjamin Whitmore, commissioners, and Eli Norris, coroner. With the exception of Owen, all were Whigs. James Findlay, (Whig) was nominated for governor, and Mordecai Bartley (Whig) for Congress.

In 1835, W. B. Craighill was elected representative; Luther A. Hall, clerk; John Goodin, treasurer; Selah Chapin, prosecutor; Benjamin Whitmore, commissioner, and John Webb, assessor.

ELECTIONS 1836.

The campaign of 1836 was opened the last day of April by a meeting of Democratic-Republicans, held at the Seneca Hotel, Tiffin. Col. Henry C. Brish, presided. A vigilance committee was appointed for each township. In June, following, the Young Men's Democratic-Republican Convention was called to consider the advisability of holding a State convention. The Whigs also took steps to organize, and by August, the Democratic-Republicans and Whigs had placed the following names before the people as the choice of their conventions.

PRESIDENT.

Martin Van Buren, D. 1129
William H. Harrison, W. 948

CONGRESS.

William H. Hunter, D. 914
Jabez Wright, W. 769

SENATOR.

David E. Owen, D. 818
Joseph Howard, W. 850

REPRESENTATIVE.

William B. Craighill, D. 935
Ezra Williams, W. 747

SHERIFF.

Elam Lock, D. Party vote
Joel Stone, W. "

AUDITOR.

Levi Davis, D. Party vote
No Whig nominee.

RECORDER.

Daniel Dildine, Jr., D. Party vote
Josiah F. Reed, declined.
John Goodin, declined.
No Whig nominee.

COMMISSIONER.

Lewis Seitz, D. Party vote
Charles W. Foster, W. "

ASSESSOR.

John W. Eastman, D. Party vote
John C. Donnell, W. "

SURVEYOR.

George W. Gist, D. Party vote
Jonas Hershberger, D., declined.
David Risdon, W. Party vote

CORONER.

Levi Keller, D. Party vote
Eli Norris, W. "

This was the first time a county recorder was elected—previously, he was appointed.

ELECTIONS 1837.

Samuel Treat was elected representative; John Goodin, treasurer; John J. Steiner, prosecutor; Lorenzo Abbott, commissioner, and Robert Holley, county assessor. James Durbin was appointed surveyor to succeed David Risdon, who served from 1824 to 1836.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS 1837.

Selah Chapin, Jr. Elected
John P. Cornell. "
Joseph Howard. "

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Andrew Lugenbeel. Elected
Lowell Robinson. "
Henry C. Brish (pending).

ELECTIONS 1838.

The nominations by the Democratic-Republican Convention were made at Jamieson's house, September 22, 1838. John Clagget presided, with S. H. Brown, secretary. In July, the State convention and Whig county convention were held. The elections of October, 1838, are of record as follows:

GOVERNOR.

Wilson Shannon, D. 1172
Joseph Vance, W. 959

CONGRESS.

George Sweeney, D. 1172
Joseph M. Root, W. 938

SENATOR.

William B. Craighill, D. 1167
Sardis Birchard, W. 939

REPRESENTATIVE.

John Welch, D. 1155
Evan Dorsey, W. 943

SHERIFF.

Levi Keller, D. 1233
William McClure, W. 810

AUDITOR.

Levi Davis, D. 1277
Joseph Lease, W. 817



Samuel H. Leonard

COMMISSIONER.

John Terry, D	1163
Benjamin Whitmore, W.....	923

ASSESSOR.

Samuel S. Martin, D.....	1182
Jesse Whiteman, W.....	905

CORONER.

Henry McCartney, D.....	1125
Eli Norris, W.....	868

In May, 1838, a call for a Whig meeting was signed by Dr. Kuhn, Eli Dresbach, Josiah Hedges, Joseph Howard and Erastus Bowe, to consider the question of abolishing slavery. Dr. Kuhn was the only one who survived to witness the triumph of the Abolition party—in 1865. At that time he was on surgeon's duty, at Camp Dennison. A great Whig meeting was held at Fort Seneca, with Robert Holly president, May 12, 1838. Minor meetings were held throughout the county.

The first regularly organized temperance meeting, held at Tiffin, was that of July 4, 1838, after the great celebration of that day.

ELECTIONS 1839.

Henry C. Brish was elected associate judge, and David E. Owen State librarian, in January, 1839. John Welch (D.) received a majority of 184 over Abel Rawson, people's ticket, for representative; W. H. Kessler, (D.) beat John Walker (W.) and John P. Cornell, People's candidate for the recordership; and Andrew Moore (D.) was elected commissioner over John Seitz on the People's ticket; Jonas Hershberger (D.) was elected surveyor, and Joshua Seney (D.) beat Levi Davis (Ind. D.) and John Park, People's candidate for the treasurership of the county.

ELECTIONS 1840.

GOVERNOR.

Thomas Corwin, W.....	1446
Wilson Shannon, D.....	1607

CONGRESS.

James Hedges, W.....	1445
George Sweeney, D.....	1604

SENATOR.

Andrew Coffinberry, W.....	1447
John Goodin, D.....	1583

REPRESENTATIVES.

Lorenzo Abbott, W.....	1466
R. S. Rice, W.....	1439
McAnelly, D.....	1606
Wood, D.....	1590

SHERIFF.

John Baugher, W.....	1399
Levi Keller, D.....	1625

COMMISSIONER.

Lorenzo D. Shawhan, W.....	1434
George Stoner, D.....	1604

AUDITOR

Thomas Treat, W.....	1436
Gabriel J. Keen, D.....	1597

ASSESSOR.

Micajah Heaton, W.....	1406
Benjamin Carpenter, D.....	1618

CORONER.

Timothy P. Roberts, W.....	1347
Daniel Brown, D.....	1630

PRESIDENT.

W. H. Harrison, W.....	1483
M. Van Buren, D.....	1616
J. J. Birney, L.....	
Joshua Seney, elector, D.....	1616

Loudon Township gave a majority of ten to the Whigs.

CLERK.

C. F. Dresbach (appointed).

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Abel Rawson, W. (did not run).	
Joel W. Wilson, D.....	1602

The Democratic Whigs and Van Buren Democrats formed the leading parties.

The year 1839, as well as 1840, may be said to be devoted, by the people of Seneca, to Whig, Democratic and variegated politics, log-cabin raisings, meetings, conventions and caucuses. Agriculture and commerce were only secondary considerations; even the record of election passed unheeded. A log-cabin was dedicated, at Tiffin, July 8, 1840. A. Rawson, L. A. Hall, Jos. Howard, H. Kuhn and J. K. Gibson formed the Whig central committee.

In 1840 the office of county assessor was abolished by the Legislature, and the duties of assessment assigned to the township assessors.

ELECTIONS 1841.

REPRESENTATIVES.

Ezekiel Rice, W.....	845
Chas. W. O'Neil, W.....	850
Geo. W. Baird, D.....	1143
Amos E. Wood, D.....	1144

COMMISSIONER.

Case Brown, W.....	892
John Terry, D.....	1047

TREASURER.

Levi Davis, W.....	908
Jos. Seney, D.....	1040

ELECTIONS 1842.

A mass convention of the Whigs of north-western Ohio was held at Tiffin, September 23, 1842. September 12, 1842, a county convention was held here.

GOVERNOR.

T. Corwin, W.	1268
W. Shannon, D.	1829
Leicester King, Ab.	35

SENATOR.

Sidney Sea, W.	1175
Moses McAnelly, D.	1811
Lowell Robinson, Ab.	46

COMMISSIONER.

Evan Dorsey, W.	1266
Jas. McClelland, D.	1811
Joseph Jackson, Ab.	38

AUDITOR.

Joseph Lease, W.	1200
G. J. Keen, D.	1866
Nites, Ab.	36

RECORDER.

Daniel Cunningham, W.	1226
W. H. Kessler, D.	1858
Watson, Ab.	36

SHERIFF.

Joel Stone, W.	1348
U. P. Coonrad, D.	1736
Bennett, Ab.	33

REPRESENTATIVES.

John Webb, W.	1245
John C. Spink, W.	(retired)
Chapman, W.	1257
H. C. Brish, D.	1839
Geo. W. Baird, D.	1822
Boyd, Ab.	36
Williard, Ab.	36

CORONER.

Wm. Campbell, W.	(retired)
Geo. H. Show, D.	1709
Joseph Gibson, W.	1533
Watson, Ab.	37

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Jesse Stem, W.	1840
J. W. Wilson, D.	1758

SURVEYOR.

David Risdon, W.	1289
Thos. Heming, D.	1775
R. G. Perry, Ab.	34
Total vote.	3148

ELECTIONS 1843.

CONGRESS.

Henry St. John, D.	979
Lowell Robinson, L.	34

REPRESENTATIVES.

Samuel Waggoner, D.	951
W. B. Craighill, D.	979
Joshua Maynard, L.	35
James Merrick, L.	46

TREASURER.

Richard Williams, D.	993
R. G. Perry, L.	35

COMMISSIONER.

Morris P. Skinner, D.	970
Joseph Jackson, L.	36

The Democrats were opposed by the Liberty party. In February, 1842, the Liberty party made its first appearance in Seneca County, at Republic. A resolution against the teachings of F. D. Parish was carried by the meeting.

Richard Williams was Commissioner of the Bankrupt Court for Seneca County, Ohio, in May, 1842.

ELECTIONS 1844.

PRESIDENT.

James K. Polk, D.	2318
Henry Clay, W.	1707
James G. Birney, L.	41

GOVERNOR.

David Tod, D.	2213
Mordecai Bartley, W.	1582

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Joshua Seney, D.	
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CONGRESS.

Henry St. John, D.	2197
Abel Rawson, W.	1582

SENATOR.

Amos E. Wood, D.	2206
Sardis Birchard, W.	1580

REPRESENTATIVE.

Henry Cronise, D.	2141
Henry Kuhn, W.	1567

SHERIFF.

Uriah P. Coonrad, D.	2215
G. F. Kaestner, W.	1546

AUDITOR.

Fred W. Green, D.	2238
Isaac Small, W.	1547

CORONER.

Geo. H. Show, D.	2205
Dan. Cunningham, W.	1568

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Wm. Lang, D.	2157
R. G. Pennington, W.	1594

COMMISSIONER.

Jacob Decker, D.....	2178
W. P. White, W.....	1559

Abel Rawson was a member of the Whig National Convention held at Baltimore in 1844.

The above returns show a Democratic gain in Seneca County of about 600 over 1840.

Democratic Hickory Clubs were organized in the townships of Seneca County, during the spring and summer of 1844.

Meetings in favor of the repeal of the Union of Ireland and Great Britain were held throughout the county, in March, 1844.

ELECTIONS 1845.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Daniel Brown, D.....	985
Keating, W.....	101

COMMISSIONER.

Jos. McClellan, D.....	987
Schuyler, W.....	100

TREASURER.

Richard Williams, D.....	996
Joshua Maynard, W.....	98

RECORDER.

W. H. Kessler, D.....	995
Watson, W.....	103

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Henry Ebert.....	
Wm. Toll.....	
Andrew Lugenbeel.....	

SURVEYOR.

Thomas Heming, D.....	977
Myers, W.....	99

ELECTIONS 1846.

GOVERNOR.

David Tod, D.....	1962
Sam Lewis, L.....	157
William Bebb, W.....	1263

CONGRESS.

Rodolpus Dickenson, D.....	1860
Joseph Jackson, L.....	140
Ely Dresbach, W.....	1361

SENATOR.

Henry Cronise, D.....	1894
Geo. Donelson, L.....	
John L. Green, W.....	1228

REPRESENTATIVE.

Warren P. Noble, D.....	1859
Sam Myers, L.....	
John Zimmerman, W.*.....	1312

*John Zimmerman was killed in the Nolan sand-bank about 1851.

COMMISSIONER.

Morris P. Skinner, D.....	1990
E. S. Bartlett, L.....	
Squire Rosenberger, W.....	1240

AUDITOR.

Fred W. Green, D.....	2039
Chancey Pool, L.....	
John Seitz, W.....	1205

SHERIFF.

Eden Lease, D.....	2023
Harrison McClelland, L.....	
John Zimmerman, W.....	1206

CORONER.

Sam Herrin, D.....	1938
John Wilkison, L.....	
W. P. White, W.....	1228

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

William Lang, D.....	1901
Pierce, W.....	1281

This campaign is memorable for the interest it created throughout Ohio. Whigs sang such couplets as:

Get out of the way each local railer,
Clear the track for Scott and Taylor.

The Democrats and Liberals had equally ridiculous little songs, and all parties still sang, drank, swore and fought as they did twenty years before.

ELECTIONS 1847.

REPRESENTATIVE.

Warren P. Noble, D.....	
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TREASURER.

Geo. Knupp, D.....	
--------------------	--

RECORDER.

R. M. C. Martin, D....	
------------------------	--

COMMISSIONER.

Jacob Decker, D.....	
Elected without opposition.	

Chas. F. Dresbach died in November, 1847.

ELECTIONS 1848.

PRESIDENT.

Zach. Taylor, W.....	1637
Lewis Cass, D.....	2326
Martin Van Buren, F. S.....	483

GOVERNOR.

J. B. Weller, D.....	2071
Seabury Ford, W.....	1403

CONGRESS.

Rudolphus Dickenson, D..	1994
Cooper K. Watson, W.....	1421

SENATE.

John W. O'Neil, Ab.....	1486
Joel W. Wilson, D.....	1947

REPRESENTATIVES.

Jacob Souder, Ab.....	1491
John G. Breslin, D.....	1985

COMMISSIONER.

Samuel Saul, D.....	2016
Elisha Umsted, Fed.....	851
M. B. Cain, V. B.....	624

AUDITOR.

Fred W. Green, D.....	2015
T. P. Roberts, Fed.....	795
J. A. McFarland, V. B.....	636

SHERIFF.

Eden Lease, D.....	2126
G. M. Ogden, V. B.....	517
Jos. Gibson, Fed.....	786

CORONER.

Sam Herrin, D.....	2012
A. W. Childs, V. B.....	593
D. Parmer, Fed.....	857

SURVEYOR.

Geo. H. Heming, D.....	2012
G. Jones, V. B.....	593
B. F. Parker, Fed.....	857

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Warren P. Noble, D.....	1991
W. H. Gibson, Fed.....	920
J. P. Pillars, V. B.....	576

ELECTIONS 1849.

CONGRESS.

A. E. Wood, D.....	1941
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REPRESENTATIVES.

John G. Breslin, D.....	1361
Isaac DeWitt, W.....	769

John G. Breslin voted to repeal the Black laws, and was named among the Abolitionists.

TREASURER.

George Knupp, D.....	1887
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COMMISSIONER.

Barney Zimmerman, D.....	1715
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CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

For.....	1945
Against.....	90

The tickets in the field were the regular Democratic and what was known as the Bolters' ticket. The Abolition candidate for the Legislature was elected. Samuel J. Bayard was appointed one of the Commissioners on boundary line between Mexico and the United States.

ELECTIONS APRIL, 1850.

DELEGATE TO CONVENTION.

Edson T. Stickney, D.....	1660
Abel Rawson, W.....	1578
John Ewing, D*.....	1882

*Senatorial district delegate from Seneca, Wyandot and Hancock.

POOR HOUSE VOTE.

For Poor House.....	1081
Against.....	1315

The office of associate judge was abolished by the Legislature this year. Thomas Lloyd, chosen to fill vacancy, was the last associate judge elected in Seneca County.

ELECTIONS OCTOBER, 1850.

GOVERNOR.

Reuben Wood, D.....	1977
William Johnson, P. T.....	1081
Edward Smith, Ab.....	80

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Alex. G. Conover, P. T.....	1077
Alex. P. Miller, D.....	1960

REPRESENTATIVE.

Jacob Decker, D.....	1598
Isaac Dewitt, P. T.....	1383

SHERIFF.

Stephen M. Ogden, D.....	1651
William Burkhalter, W.....	228
Samuel Rule, P. T.....	1072

AUDITOR.

Richard Williams, D.....	1677
R. G. Pennington, P. T.....	1347

RECORDER.

Jacob Wolf, P. T.....	1208
R. M. C. Martin, D.....	1784
Charles F. Dresbach, W.....	33

CONGRESS.

Fred W. Green, D.....	1756
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SENATOR.

Michael Brackley.....	2197
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PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

W. P. Noble, D.....	1632
W. H. Gibson, P. T.....	1386

COMMISSIONER.

Levi Davis, P. T.....	1344
David Burns, D.....	1669

CORONER.

Jeremiah Williams, P. T.....	1314
George Ransburg, D.....	1669

ELECTIONS 1851.

GOVERNOR.

Reuben Wood, D.....	2311
S. F. Vinton, W.....	1345

TREASURER.

John G. Breslin, D.....	2206
A. A. Bliss, W.....	1406

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Lawrence W. Hall, D.....	2115
Cooper K. Watson, W.....	1500

SENATOR.

Joel W. Wilson, D.....	2118
Abel Rawson, W.....	1543

REPRESENTATIVE.

Jacob Decker, D.....	1976
William G. Gibson, W.....	1692

PROBATE JUDGE.

William Lang, D.....	2302
Gabriel J. Keen, W.....	366

CLERK OF COURT.

Philip Speilman, D.....	2215
M. V. Bogart, W.....	1437

TREASURER.

Thomas Heming, D.....	2180
John Kerr, W.....	1443

COMMISSIONER.

Samuel Saul, D.....	2127
Lorenzo Abbott, W.....	1443

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

William M. Johnson, D.....	2202
Leander Stem, W.....	1475

SURVEYOR.

George H. Heming, D.....	2255
Aaron Schuyler, W.....	1417

ELECTIONS 1852.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Wm. B. Caldwell, D.....	2128
D. A. Haynes, W.....	1169

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

James B. Steedman, D.....	2123
David H. Beardsley, W.....	1171

CONGRESS.

Fred W. Green, D.....	2133
Jas. H. Godman, W.....	1140

AUDITOR.

John J. Steiner, D.....	2122
Matthew Clark, W.....	1169

SHERIFF.

Stephen M. Ogden, D.....	2146
James Robinson, W.....	1119

COMMISSIONER.

Calvin Clark, D.....	2160
Timothy P. Roberts, W.....	1115

CORONER.

Geo. Ransburg, D.....	2142
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PRESIDENT.

Franklin Pierce, D.....	2809
Winfield Scott, W.....	1972
John P. Hale, F. S.....	118

ELECTIONS 1853.

GOVERNOR.

William Medill, D.....	1870
J. W. Barrere, W.....	873
Sam. Lewis, Ab.....	249

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

James Myers, D.....	1833
I. J. Allen, W.....	941

TREASURER.

John G. Breslin, D.....	1844
Backman, W.....	769
Chafin, Ab.....	202

SENATOR.

Robert Lee, D.....	1868
Geo. Leith, W.....	932

John D. Paine (D.) for representative; Thomas Heming (D.) for treasurer, David Burns (D.) for commissioner; William M. Johnson (D.) for prosecutor; and Wm. Kline (D.) for recorder, received the full party vote of the county, and were elected.

ELECTIONS 1854.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Jos. R. Swan, F. S.....	2702
S. F. Norris, D.....	1273

BOARD PUBLIC WORKS.

Jacob Blickensderfer, F. S.....	2627
A. P. Miller, D.....	1178

CONGRESS.

C. K. Watson, F. S.....	2687
Josiah S. Plants, D.....	1264

AUDITOR.

Wm. Stevens, F. S.....	2640
J. J. Steiner, D.....	1168

PROBATE JUDGE.

J. K. Hord, F. S.....	2781
Wm. Lang, D.....	1095

TREASURER.

Thomas Heming, D.....	3834
No opposition.	

CLERK OF COURT.

Philip Speilman, D.....	3847
No opposition.	

SHERIFF.

Eph. C. Wells, F. S.....	2684
Piper, D.....	1222

COMMISSIONER.

Isaac Stillwell, F. S.....	2833
Levi Keller, D.....	1248

CORONER.

Alvison Flumerfelt, F. S.....	2719
Julius C. Mitchell, D.....	1219

This was the first time in fourteen years the Democracy of Seneca was defeated. The Know-nothings and Fusionists opposed the regular Democratic nominees. During the year 1854 a Know-nothing circle was organized at Tiffin, followed by one at Fostoria, and the organization subsequently spread throughout the townships. It is stated on good authority that the United Brethren refused to take the oath of the Know-nothings, but supported the party at the polls.

John P. Reynolds printed the tickets for the Know-nothings of Seneca County, in the office of the Tiffin *Tribune*. Seven years later, many of the same class, who were so friendly to the Whigs of 1854, took out an issue of this journal, and burned it in the streets of Tiffin.

ELECTIONS 1855.

GOVERNOR.

Salmon P. Chase, R.....	2332
William Medill, D.....	1961

TREASURER.

John G. Breslin, D.....	1918
W. H. Gibson, R.....	2352

PUBLIC WORKS BOARD.

A. G. Conover, R.....	2342
James B. Steedman, D.....	1965

SENATOR.

James Lewis, Am.....	2273
W. P. Noble, D.....	1978

REPRESENTATIVE.

Joseph Boyer, Am.....	2273
John W. Paine, D.....	1987

COMMISSIONER.

James Boyd, Am.....	2278
And. Lugenbeel, D.....	1996

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

L. A. Hall, Am.....	2310
R. L. Griffith, D.....	1963

The American ticket referred to above was also called the Know-nothing ticket.

ELECTIONS 1856.

PRESIDENT.

James Buchanan, D.....	2605
J. C. Fremont, R.....	2565
Millard Fillmore, Am.....	103

DISTRICT PRESIDENTIAL ELECTOR.

Robert G. Pennington, R.....	2565
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SUPREME JUDGE.

Rufus P. Ranney, D.....	2396
Josiah Scott, R.....	2420

SUPREME COURT.

Ozias Bowen, Am.....	2402
C. W. Searle, D.....	2396

CONGRESS.

L. W. Hall, D.....	2416
Cooper K. Watson, R.....	2354
Wm. T. Wilson, Am.....	57

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

M. C. Whiteley, D.....	2404
D. W. Swigart, Am.....	2421

AUDITOR.

Walter S. Burns, D.....	2384
James M. Stevens, Am.....	2422

TREASURER.

Geo. H. Heming, D.....	2419
Louis Seitz, R.....	2371

SHERIFF.

Jesse Weirick, D.....	2459
Erastus Bowe, R.....	2357

RECORDER.

Wm. Kline, D.....	2482
S. J. Kirkwood, R.....	2330

COMMISSIONER.

Robert Byrne, D.....	2394
Enoch Trumbo, R.....	2422

CORONER.

J. W. Love, D.....	2394
Henry Stone, R.....	2419

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

And. Lugenbeel, D., long term.....	2447
J. D. Loomis, R., long term.....	2365
A. S. White, D., middle term.....	2300
Dan. Brown, R., middle term.....	2391
M. P. Skinner, D., short term.....	2402
John Kerr, R., short term.....	2447

Jacob Milburne and James Lewis went to Tiffin to search up Know-nothings. There they met one York, who introduced them to the Know-nothing society, and one of them was sworn in, Milburne refusing to swear political ostracism against foreigners. James Lewis returned to Fostoria and organized a society there in the basement of the old frame Methodist Episcopal Church, when 100 members were initiated, among whom was James Moffit, now of Milgrove. In the southeast part of Loudon the members of the United Brethren Church refused to take the oath of secrecy, but in lieu thereof they took a number of the party tickets and voted for the party, the county giving a large party majority. At Tiffin the Know-nothings carried every point. The late Henry Ebert was grand counsellor for Seneca County, and chief worker at Tiffin.

ELECTIONS 1857.

GOVERNOR.

H. B. Payne, D.....	2459
S. P. Chase, R.....	2198
P. Van Trump.....	

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Geo. E. Seney, D.....	2470
John C. Lee, R.....	2171

SENATOR.

Robert McKelley, D.....	2446
Guy C. Worth, R.....	2223

REPRESENTATIVE.

John W. Paine, D.....	2452
Charles Foster, R.....	2190

PROBATE JUDGE.

Truman H. Bagby, D.....	2446
Gabriel J. Keen, Ind.....	
John K. Hord, R.....	2139

CLERK OF COURT.

Geo. S. Christlip, D.....	2386
Geo. H. Kyle, R.....	2159

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Robert L. Griffith, D.....	2450
Leander Stem, R.....	2197

COMMISSIONER.

Henry Opt, D.....	2380
Isaac Stillwell, R.....	2040

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Jonas Hampshire, D.....	2420
Benj. Tomb, R.....	2110

SURVEYOR.

Thomas Burnside, D.....	2560
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ELECTIONS 1858.

SUPREME JUDGE.

Thos. W. Bartley, D.....	2285
Peck, R.....	2236

CONGRESS.

Lawrence W. Hall, D.....	2165
John Carey, R.....	2327

AUDITOR.

Walter S. Burns, D.....	2163
Erastus Bowe, R.....	2333

TREASURER.

Samuel Herrin, D.....	2290
Louis E. Holtz, R.....	2144

SHERIFF.

Jesse Weirick, D.....	2468
J. V. Jones, R.....	2013

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Josiah S. Plants.....	
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COMMISSIONER.

Robert Byrne, D.....	2284
Wilkinson, R.....	2220

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

T. Swander, D.....	2279
Wm. Randall, R.....	2240

CORONER.

John Houck, D.....	2165
J. W. Lawhead, R.....	2204

LAND APPRAISERS.

Edwin Pennington, John Gersbert, John Seitz, David Burns, D. Rickenbaugh, Wm. Fleet, Rezin Ricketts, Gideon Jones, Dan Lynch, Nicholas Rosenberger, Ira Allerton, S. Bemenderfer, R. R. Titus, A. C. Baker, S. J. Recher, T. P. Roberts, John Buun.	
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ELECTIONS 1859.

GOVERNOR.

Rufus P. Ranney, D.....	2661
Wm. Dennison, R.....	2461

SENATOR.

Thos. J. Orr, D.....	2626
James M. Stevens, R.....	2487

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

R. R. Titus, D.....	2756
Thos. V. Rebor, R.....	2369

REPRESENTATIVES.

M. P. Skinner, D.....	2634
William Lang, D.....	2429
Jones, R.....	2531
Huber, R.....	2499

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Robert L. Griffith, D.....	2688
N. L. Brewer, R.....	2423

RECORDER.

Albert Beilharz, D.....	2699
John E. McCormick, R.....	2394

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Andrew Lugenbeel, D.....	2704
Wm. Randall, R.....	2417

COMMISSIONER.

Michael Beard, D.....	2647
John Swigart, R.....	2456

SURVEYOR.

Denis Molloy, D.....	2551
L. E. Holtz, R.....	2533

ELECTIONS 1860.

PRESIDENT.

Abraham Lincoln, R.....	3052
Stephen A. Douglas, Ind. D.....	3175
John Bell, Union.....	43
John C. Breckenridge, D.....	70

SUPREME JUDGE.

T. J. S. Smith, D.....	3185
Jacob Brinkerhoff, R.....	2918

CONGRESS.

Warren P. Noble, D.....	3057
John Carey, R.....	3040

PROBATE JUDGE.

Truman H. Bagby, D.....	3168
John H. Pittinger, R.....	2916

CLERK OF COURT.

Geo. Christlip, D.....	3113
M. Heaton, R.....	2835

AUDITOR.

Isaac Kagy, D.....	3113
E. G. Bowe, R.....	2968

Stephen A. Douglas visited Tiffin, Ohio, September 24, 1860, and addressed the largest Democratic meeting ever held in north-west Ohio.

TREASURER.

Samuel Herrin, D.....	3184
Scudder Chamberlain, R.....	2913

SHERIFF.

Francis Wagner, D.....	2960
Levi Weirick, R.....	3089

COMMISSIONER.

Henry Opt, D.....	3137
Wm. Holtz, R.....	2941

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Barney Zimmerman, D.....	3181
Hiram McClellan, R.....	2896

CORONER.

Paul Bolinger, D.....	3101
John H. Nighswander, R.....	2937

Political life in 1860 may be summed up as one continued round of excitement and uncertainty. The shadow of civil war was visible, while in Kansas, affairs took such a course as to leave the question of war or anarchy to be resolved, immediately. The material interest taken by the people of Seneca in the Kansas sufferers, is shown by the following report:

First Ward, Tiffin.....	\$87 22
Second " " —per Rev. McLean...	20 00
" " " " Zenser.....	12 75
Reed Township—per J. Sanford....	44 54
" " " " —per H. B. Rakestraw.....	33 40
Seneca " " —per J. Brinkerhoff....	60 00
" " " " —per H. Davison.....	11 25
" " " " —per J. Galbraith....	14 25
Scipio—per Daniel Brown.....	8 88
Republic—per Rev. J. A. Brown	
(Thanksgiving Day)....	25 12
Egberts Church.....	14 13
Lodi and Rock Creek.....	1 75
Hopewell—per Levi Keller.....	19 22
" " " " —per Schloser.....	2 85
Adams—per H. Hall.....	39 55
Thompson—per J. C. Horner.....	86 00
Bloom—per J. Boyd and T. D. Reed..	71 15
Eden—per D. Richards.....	80 62
Clinton—per J. S. L. D. and H. E....	10 00

\$642 68

There has been remitted from this place to S. C. Pomeroy, secretary of the Execu-

tive Committee, at Atchison, Kas., in sundry drafts on New York, \$514.22.

H. G. SPAYTHE,

December 21, 1860. Treasurer K. R. F.

While the great majority in the North looked toward the horizon and beheld the cloud of civil war advancing as the sunlight disappeared, there were many in both North and South, hanging between doubt and certainty. Many looked upon war as inevitable, and every one had an opinion or a prophecy. The Abolitionist, the slave-holder, and men who called for peace, all expressed themselves. To point out clearly the substance of all such opinions, in the first month of 1861, the following is selected from the Raleigh (N. C.) *Standard*. "If war once breaks out it will rage in the interior, on our sea coast, on the high seas and on our frontiers. One section will let loose the Indians on another section. Twenty millions of Northern people will at once become our enemies. They will war upon us along a line of 3,000 miles, from the Atlantic to the Pacific. One section will call in foreign troops against another section. One confederacy will humble itself before the powers of Europe, to get better commercial terms than the other confederacies. Meanwhile, war will rage. Negro property will cease to be valuable; because the products of slave labor and of all other labor will be in a great degree cut off from the markets of the world. The negroes will know, too, that the war is waged on their account. They will become restless and turbulent. Heavy taxes will result from the wars. These taxes must be paid mainly out of slave labor. Strong governments will be established, and will bear heavily on the masses. The masses will at length rise up and destroy everything in their way. State bonds will be repudiated. Banks will break. Widows and orphans will be reduced to beggary. The sword will wave everywhere paramount to all laws. The whole world outside the slave-holding States, except Great Britain, is opposed to our system of slavery, and the whole world, with slave labor thus rendered insecure and comparatively valueless, will take sides with the north against us. The end will be—Abolition."

ELECTIONS 1861.

GOVERNOR.

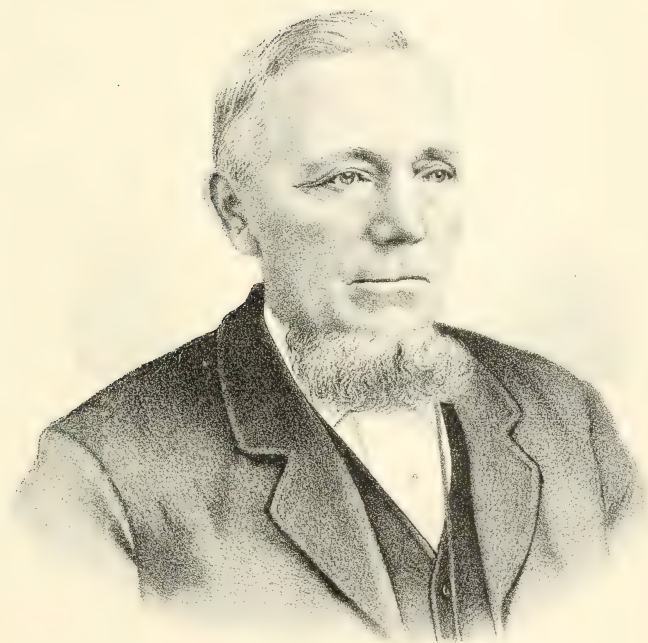
Hugh J. Jewett, D.....	2843
David Tod, R.....	2623

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wm. W. Armstrong, D.....	2857
Benj. S. Cowen, R.....	2600

SENATOR.

Wm. Lang, D.....	2814
W. C. Parsons, R.....	2615



Robert McClellan

REPRESENTATIVE.

R. R. Titus, D.....	2906
John J. Steiner, R.....	2531

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Alfred Landon, D.....	2919
Dan. F. DeWolf, R.....	2531

COMMISSIONER.

Robert Byrne, D.....	2880
Levi Keller, R.....	2585

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Thomas Swander, D.....	2863
Jacob Hossler, R.....	2602

ELECTIONS 1862.

SUPREME COURT.

Rufus P. Ranney, D.....	3115
F. T. Buckus, R.....	2114

SECRETARY OF STATE.

W. W. Armstrong, D.....	3090
W. S. Kennon, R.....	2129

CONGRESS.

Warren P. Noble, D.....	3131
S. T. Worcester, R.....	2094

AUDITOR.

Isaac Kagy, D.....	3142
J. H. Brinkerhoff, R.....	2094

TREASURER.

Silas W. Shaw, D.....	3107
Scudder Chamberlain, R.....	2108

SHERIFF.

Edward Childs, D.....	3046
Levi Weirick, R.....	2172

RECORDER.

Albert Beilharz, D.....	3177
John S. Smith, R.....	2031

COMMISSIONER.

Peter Ebersole, D.....	3106
A. C. Baker, R.....	2117

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Andrew Lugenbeel, D.....	3111
Levi Keller, R.....	2118

SURVEYOR.

Denis Malloy, D.....	3104
Louis E. Holtz, R.....	2126

CORONER.

Paul Bolinger, D.....	3105
Lewis Seitz, Jr., R.....	2117

A large meeting was held at Spetzler's schoolhouse in January, 1862, to protest against flooding the State with negroes. Ira Gulie was chairman, and Benjamin F. Siple, secretary.

The tickets in the field for State officers were the Democratic and Abolitionist. For county officers, Democratic and Republican.

ELECTIONS 1863.

GOVERNOR.

O. L. Vallandigham, D.....	3229
John Brough, R.....	2906

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

John H. Heaton, D.....	3267
Barrere, R.....	2905

SENATOR.

William Lang, D.....	3242
Charles Foster, R.....	2917

REPRESENTATIVE.

Rassellus R. Titus, D.....	3271
Welker, R.....	2903

CLERK OF COURT.

William M. Dildine, D.....	3241
James M. Stevens, R.....	2927

PROBATE JUDGE.

William M. Johnson, D.....	3270
Andrew H. Byers, R.....	2904

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Alfred Landon, D.....	3272
Nelson L. Brewer, R.....	2903

COMMISSIONER—LONG TERM.

Thomas W. Watson, D.....	3266
D. F. Cramer, R.....	2911

COMMISSIONER—SHORT TERM.

Samuel Grelle, D.....	3269
Dicken, R.....	2907

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Barney Zimmerman, D.....	3271
Baker, R.....	2903

SOLDIERS' VOTE, 1863.

Republican.....	321
Democratic.....	20

ELECTIONS 1864.

PRESIDENT.

Abraham Lincoln, R.....	3042
George B. McClellan, D.....	3285
Republican soldiers' vote.....	492
Democratic soldiers' vote.....	125

VICE-PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson, R.....	2883
George H. Pendleton, D.....	3033

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William W. Armstrong, D.....	3033
Smith, R.....	2833

SUPREME JUDGE—LONG VACANCY.

Machias C. Whiteley, D.

CONGRESS.

Warren P. Noble, D.....	2953
“ “ Noble, D.....	86
“ “ Soldiers' vote.....	2387
R. P. Buckland, R.....	435
“ “ Soldiers' vote.....	

The county officers elected in 1864 were all Democrats, viz.: Edward Childs, sheriff; John F. Heilman, auditor; Silas W. Shaw, treasurer; Samuel Grelle, commissioner; Thomas Swander and George S. Christlip, infirmiry directors, and Jonas M. Hershberger, coroner.

ELECTIONS 1865.

GOVERNOR.

Gen. Geo. W. Morgan, D.....	3058
J. D. Cox, R.....	2755

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

William Lang, D.....	2988
A. G. McBurney, R.....	2764

SENATOR.

Curtis Berry, Jr., D.....	3024
James A. Haigh, R.....	2762

REPRESENTATIVE.

Isaac Kagy, D.....	3018
L. M. Strong, R.....	2751

TREASURER.

J. H. Zahm, D.....	3008
J. E. McCormick, R.....	2740

RECORDER.

J. T. Martin, D.....	2910
Thomas Kaup, R.....	2894

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

John McCauley, D.....	2930
N. L. Brewer, R.....	2746

COMMISSIONER.

Peter Ebersole, D.....	3045
Jonas Foster, R.....	2815

SURVEYOR.

Denis Malloy, D.....	3021
S. B. Gray, R.....	2761

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

H. Noble, D.....	3012
Benjamin Reeme, R.....	2761

The soldiers' vote was 52 Republican, and 12 Democratic. The tickets were known as Democrat and Union.

ELECTIONS 1866.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William H. Smith, U.....	2979
Benj. Lefevre, D.....	3343

CONGRESS.

R. P. Buckland, R.....	2963
T. P. Finefrock, D.....	3336

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

C. K. Watson, R.....	2947
Chester R. Mott, D.....	3335

COUNTY CLERK.

Thos. J. Kaup, R.....	3022
W. M. Dildine, D.....	3292

PROBATE JUDGE.

G. J. Keen, R.....	2952
W. M. Johnson, D.....	3356

SHERIFF.

Levi Weirick, U.....	2998
P. P. Myers, D.....	3310

AUDITOR.

I. L. Cramer, U.....	2957
J. F. Heilman, D.....	3353

COMMISSIONER.

William Sneath, U.....	2991
T. W. Watson, D.....	3303

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Patrick Whelan, U.....	2991
Eden Lease, D.....	3329

CORONER.

Daniel Behm, U.....	2976
James Paine, D.....	3341

ELECTIONS 1867.

GOVERNOR.

R. B. Hayes, R.....	2739
A. G. Thurman, D.....	3584

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

John C. Lee, R.....	2709
Dan. S. Uhl, D.....	3584

SENATOR.

George W. Leith, R.....	2726
Curtis Berry, Jr., D.....	3588

REPRESENTATIVE.

Horace Hall, R.....	2684
Edson T. Stickney, D.....	3622

TREASURER.

David Huss, R.....	2733
Jacob M. Zahm, D.....	3580

COMMISSIONER.

John Rice, R.....	2720
H. B. Rakestraw, D.....	3586

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Upton F. Cramer, R.....	2718
John McCauley, D.....	3584

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John W. Barrick, R.....	2733
Uriah P. Coonrad, D.....	3579

ELECTIONS 1868.

PRESIDENT.

U. S. Grant, R.....	2977
Horatio Seymour, D*.....	3340

CONGRESS.

William H. Gibson, R.....	2878
Ed. F. Dickenson, D.....	3588

AUDITOR.

William L. Myers, R.....	2871
Walter S. Burns, D.....	3602

SHERIFF.

Robert Adams, R.....	2884
Peter P. Myers, D.....	3584

RECORDER.

John O. Kaup, R.....	2964
James T. Martin, D.....	3504

COMMISSIONER.

Isaac Karn, R.....	2889
Joseph E. Magers, D.....	3597

SURVEYOR.

Samuel B. Gray, R.....	2864
Denis Maloy, D.....	3572

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Martin Wagner, R.....	2963
Harrison Noble, D.....	3512

CORONER.

William Davis, R.....	2908
Sylvester B. Clark, D.....	3565

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

James Pillars was elected judge of the Fourth sub-division, Third District, in April, 1868.

Luther A. Hall was presidential elector in 1868, from Ninth Congressional District.

ELECTIONS 1869.

GOVERNOR.

Geo. H. Pendleton, D.....	3242
William S. Rosencrans, D...did not accept.	
Rutherford B. Hayes, R.....	2581

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Thomas J. Godfrey, D.....	3230
John C. Lee, R.....	2559

PROBATE JUDGE.

A. Landon, D.....	2543
W. M. Johnson, R.....	3177

*Warren P. Noble was elected an alternate delegate to the Democratic National Convention, at New York, with Thomas Beer, delegate. Owing to the latter's illness, Mr. Noble represented the district in the Convention. William W. Armstrong was elected Delegate-at-large to the Democratic National Convention.

TREASURER.

William Lang, D.....	3041
D. M. Neikirk, R.....	2656

CLERK.

J. C. Milhelm, D.....	2880
Henry Brohl, R.....	2862

REPRESENTATIVES.

E. T. Stickney, D.....	3265
John Seitz, D.....	3203
J. V. Jones, R.....	2573
D. D. Ogden, R.....	2531

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Frank Baker, D.....	3236
H. E. Thompson, R.....	2531

COMMISSIONER.

Stephen M. Ogden, D.....	2950
Levi Keller, R.....	2855

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Eden Lease, D.....	3196
Dorsey Hartsock, R.....	2504

SENATOR, THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

S. R. Harris, R.....	2583
A. E. Jenner, D.....	3233

ELECTIONS 1870.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wm. Heisley, D.....	8176
Isaac R. Sherwood, R.....	2690

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION.

Dickson, D.....	3153
Titus, R.....	2689

CONGRESS.

Chas. Foster, R.....	2851
E. F. Dickenson, D.....	3020

SHERIFF.

J. T. Kaup, R.....	2842
John Werley, D.....	2942

AUDITOR.

Henry Brohl, R.....	2767
G. A. Allen, D.....	3121

COMMISSIONER.

Levi Keller, R.....	2772
H. B. Rakestraw, D.....	3102

CORONER.

James Lewis, R.....	2718
James Van Fleet, D.....	3177

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Miron Sexton, R.....	2718
U. P. Coonrad, D.....	3100

ELECTIONS 1871.

GOVERNOR.

Geo. W. McCook, D.....	3200
Ed F. Noyes, R.....	2608
P. M. Weddle, Pro.....	49

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

Samuel F. Hunt, D.....	3197
Jacob Mueller, R.....	2604

CLERK SUPREME COURT.

Chas. Patterson, D.....	3206
Rodney Foos, R.....	2607
Azra Alderman, Pro.....	45

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

For.....	4203
Against.....	1296

SENATOR.

A. E. Jenner, D.....	3180
U. F. Cramer, R.....	2642

REPRESENTATIVE.

John Seitz, D.....	3147
Isaac Seitz, R.....	2684

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

A. M. Jackson, D.....	3161
C. R. Mott, R.....	2588

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Frank Baker, D.....	3178
N. L. Brewer, R.....	2643

TREASURER.

William Lang, D.....	3054
C. C. Park, R.....	2720

RECORDER.

Wm. DeWitt, D.....	3217
Wm. R. Smythe, R.....	2629

COMMISSIONER.

Jos. E. Magers, D.....	3057
John A. Bradner, R.....	2731

SURVEYOR.

P. H. Ryan, D.....	3129
P. J. Wilson, R.....	2652

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Jesse Weirick, D.....	3204
Myron Sexton, R.....	2627

ELECTIONS 1872.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Aquilla Wiley, D.....	3757
Allen T. Wikoff, R.....	3166
Ferd Shumaker, Pro.....	52

CONGRESS.

Rush R. Sloane, D.....	3586
Chas. Foster, R.....	3170
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro.....	49

JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS.

James Pillars, D.....	3726
No opposition.....	

CLERK OF COURT.

Jacob C. Millhime, D.....	3838
Abner Niebel, R.....	3097

PROBATE JUDGE.

Alfred Landon, D.....	3341
Upton F. Cramer, R.....	3513
Wm. M. Johnson, R. died after nomination.....	

SHERIFF.

John Werley, D.....	3601
Edward Jones, R.....	3299

AUDITOR.

Levi D. Kagy, D.....	3699
James M. Stevens, R.....	3241

PRESIDENT.

U. S. Grant, R.....	3128
Horace Greely, D.....	3462
Charles O'Connor, D.....	
Black, Tem.....	

COMMISSIONER.

Steven V. Ogden, D.....	3563
Isaac Stultz, R.....	3336

CORONER.

James Van Fleet, D.....	3756
Daniel Behm, R.....	3192

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

G. W. Bachman (three years), D.....	3756
Peter Haefling (two years), D.....	3719
John L. Cross (three years), R.....	3174
Henry Davidson (two years), R.....	3185

ELECTIONS 1873.

GOVERNOR.

Wm. Allen, D.....	3182
E. F. Noyes, R.....	2290
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro.....	203
Isaac C. Collins, —.....	33

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

J. D. O'Connor, D.....	2634
R. G. Pennington, R.....	2257

SENATOR.

John Seitz, D.....	3191
David Harpster, R.....	2282
David F. Hamilton, Pro.....	213

REPRESENTATIVE.

Jas. A. Norton, D.....	3174
Luther A. Hall, R.....	2143
R. McD. Gibson, Pro.....	282

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Geo. W. Bachman, D.....	3196
E. C. Boyd, R.....	2305

TREASURER.

Francis Wagner, D.....	2984
James H. Brinkerhoff, R.....	2428
Jeff. Freese, Pro.....	171

COMMISSIONER.

Robert McClellan, D.....	3095
Peter Brayton, R.....	2397
Christ. Bonnell, Pro.....	212

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

John Britt, D.....	2994
John M. Kaul, R.....	2381
David Butler, Pro.....	215

CORONER.

Geo. W. Willow, D.....	3197
Joseph Miller, R.....	2313

The Republicans fell behind their vote in 1872, 876, and the Democrats, 575.

ELECTIONS 1874.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Wm. Bell, D.....	3871
A. T. Wikoff, R.....	3005
J. R. Buchtel, Pro.....	132

CLERK OF SUPREME COURT.

Arnold Green, D.....	3069
Rodney Foos, R.....	3012
S. B. Foster, Pro.....	133

CONGRESS.

Geo. E. Seney, D.....	3721
Chas. Foster, R.....	3200
W. G. Mead, Pro.....	62

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Thos. Beer, D.....	3865
Josiah Scott, R.....	3006

SHERIFF.

G. Acker, D.....	4068
C. Y. Brundage, R.....	2773
J. P. Woodruff, Pro.....	121

AUDITOR.

L. D. Kagy, D.....	3874
John Rice, R.....	3025

RECORDER.

Wm. DeWitt, D.....	3958
Gabriel J. Keen, R.....	2892
Jeff. Freese, Pro.....	132

COMMISSIONER.

Sol. Gambee, D.....	3878
Geo. Stearns, R.....	2985
C. Bonnell, Pro.....	130

SURVEYOR.

Denis Malloy, D.....	3790
E. C. Cooke, R.....	3132

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Peter Haefling, D.....	3841
John M. Kaul, R.....	3002
D. Butler, Pro.....	131

ELECTIONS 1875.

GOVERNOR.

Wm. Allen, D.....	4015
R. B. Hayes, R.....	3221

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

V. Hagan, D.....	4043
Thatcher, R.....	3284

SENATOR.

E. T. Stickney, D.....	3786
Thos. J. Monnett, R.....	3250

REPRESENTATIVE.

James A. Norton, D.....	3848
Alfred L. Shafer, R.....	3446

CLERK.

Jeremiah Rex, D.....	3774
J. H. Pittinger, R.....	3526

PROBATE JUDGE.

Upton F. Cramer, R.....	3743
Jacob F. Bunn,.....	3584

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Geo. W. Bachman, D.....	3891
Lester Sutton, R.....	3393

SUPREME COURT COMMISSION.

Yes.....	4604
No.....	1568

TREASURER.

Francis Wagner, D.....	3919
James M. Stevens, R.....	3402

RECORDER.

Thos. J. Kintz, D.....	3988
J. W. Shaw, R.....	3335

COMMISSIONER.

N. G. Hayward, R.....	3666
W. T. Histe, D.....	3650

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Chas. Mutschler, D.....	3774
Chas. G. Owen, R.....	3434

CORONER.

Geo. W. Willow, D.....	3935
Eli Spitler, R.....	3332

AMENDMENT TAXING DOGS.

Yes.....	1686
No.....	947

ELECTIONS 1876.

PRESIDENT.

Samuel J. Tilden, D.....	4516
Rutherford B. Hayes, R.....	3793
Peter Cooper, G.....	4
Green Clay Smith, Pro.....	11
James B. Walker.....	

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Milton Barnes, R.....	3827
Wm. Bell, D.....	4493

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Thos. Beer, D.....	4400
No opposition.	

CONGRESS.

Chas. Foster, R.....	3965
John H. Hudson, D.....	4348

AUDITOR.

Hiram Longbrake, R.....	3864
V. J. Zahm, D.....	4432

SHERIFF.

Edward Jones, R.....	3730
Geo. D. Acker, D.....	4584

COMMISSIONER.

William Ash, R.....	3925
Robert McClellan, D.....	4366

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

D. J. Neikirk, R.....	3900
John Britt, D.....	4300

Among the Presidential electors were
Wm. Lang and G. W. Stokes.

George E. Seney was elected delegate to
the Democratic National Convention, held
at St. Louis, Mo., in 1876.

ELECTIONS 1877.

GOVERNOR.

R. M. Bishop, D.....	3945
W. H. West, R.....	3009
L. H. Bond, —.....	3
H. A. Thompson, Pro.....	84
Stephen Johnson, G.....	26

SENATOR.

John Seitz, D.....	3960
Lovell B. Harris, R.....	2903

REPRESENTATIVE.

James A. Norton, D.....	3928
Daniel C. Rule, R.....	3034
I. H. Davis, Pro.....	78

TREASURER.

John W. Barrick, D.....	3619
James J. Zint, R.....	3339
J. W. Stinchcomb, Pro.....	65

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

G. B. Keppell, D.....	3877
John H. Ridgley, R.....	3060
Florence Cronise, Pro.....	100

COMMISSIONER.

Solomon Gambee, D.....	3905
Jacob Raymond, R.....	3020
Jesse Bower, Pro.....	92

SURVEYOR.

Samuel Nighswander, D.....	3983
Ed. C. Cook, R.....	3080

JUDICIAL—COMMON PLEAS.

Henry H. Dodge, D.....	3948
Jacob F. Burkett, R.....	3038
John M. Hammond, Pro.....	85

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Lewis Spitler, D.....	3742
Patrick Duffey, R.....	3058
A. T. McDonald, Pro.....	91

CORONER.

Wm. Smith, D.....	3890
Jacob Wise, R.....	3032
J. A. Buckingham, Pro.....	86

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

For.....	703
Against.....	3467

FREE BANKING LAW.

For.....	1155
Against.....	3316

ELECTIONS 1878.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

David R. Paige, D.....	4210
Milton Barnes, R.....	3345
Andrew Roy, G.....	544
Jeremiah N. Robinson, Pro.....	

CONGRESS.

E. B. Finley, D.....	3966
Charles Foster, R.....	3710
O. C. Brown, G.....	441

PROBATE JUDGE.

Jacob F. Bunn, D.....	4200
U. C. Cramer, R.....	3391
Benjamin F. Siple, G.....	470

CLERK.

Jeremiah Rex, D.....	4298
James T. Boyd, R.....	3237
O. B. Seitz, G.....	526

AUDITOR.

Victor J. Zahm, D.....	4042
J. N. Willard, R.....	3393
John H. Carpenter, G.....	554

SHERIFF.

Lloyd N. Lease, D.....	4120
James J. Zent, R.....	3109
Jacob Windnagle, G.....	754

RECORDER.

Thomas J. Kentz, D.....	4240
Harry Davidson, R.....	3232
W. H. Gordon, G.....	560

COMMISSIONER.

W. T. Histe, D.....	4237
N. G. Hawward, R.....	3095
James D. Rider, G.....	683

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

George Heplar, D.....	4570
Charles Mutschler, R.....	1584
Nicholas Lauer, G.....	533

ELECTIONS 1879.

GOVERNOR.

Thomas Ewing, D.....	4627
Charles Foster, R.....	3921
Gideon T. Stewart, Pro	18
A. Sanders Piatt, G.....	108

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Patrick O'Marah, D.....	4670
James Fullington, R.....	3852
James H. Horton Pro.....	17
George W. Platt, G.....	121

JUDGE, FIRST SUBDIVISION, TENTH DISTRICT.

John McCauley, D.....	4549
John Stillings, R.....	3939

SENATOR, THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Moses H. Kirby, D.....	4680
Stephen R. Harris, R.....	3383
John Flick, G.....	119

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

Judicial, for.....	5192
Elections, Section 2, Article 2.....	5104
“ “ 1, “ 3.....	5250
“ “ 4, “ 10.....	5472

REPRESENTATIVE.

Amos Decker, D.....	4645
William Fleet, R.....	3845
John W. Kaga, G.....	131

TREASURER.

John W. Barrick, D.....	4685
David M. Neikirk, R.....	3854
Jacob Thomas, G.....	120

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Guilford B. Keppell, D.....	4663
Rush Abbott, R.....	3877
Jesse N. Lee, G.....	116

COMMISSIONER.

James H. Fry, D.....	4586
Charles Leiner, R.....	3955
Jacob S. Armstrong, G.....	121

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Joseph E. Magers, D.....	4659
Jacob Rickenbaugh, R.....	3875
Samuel Grelle, G.....	130

CORONER.

William Smith, D.....	4661
H. Whiteman, R.....	3870
J. H. Price, G.....	127

The national vote was 108 against 544 in 1878.

The Prohibition vote was 18. The Democrats polled 177 votes more than on any previous year.

ELECTIONS 1880.

PRESIDENT.

James A. Garfield, R.....	4008
W. S. Hancock, D.....	4845
James B. Weaver, G.....	109
Neal Dow, Pro.....	23

SECRETARY OF STATE.

William Lang, D.....	4700
Charles Townsend, R.....	3853
Charles A. Lloyd, G.....	116

CONGRESS.

Morgan D. Shafer, D.....	4636
John B. Rice, R.....	3967
John Seitz, G.....	130

BOARD OF EQUALIZATION, THIRTY-FIRST DISTRICT.

Jonathan S. Hare, D.....	4746
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SHERIFF.

Lloyd N. Lease, D.....	4824
Gideon H. Reese, R.....	4749
H. Stolzenbach, G.....	09

SURVEYOR.

Samuel Nighswander, D.....	4745
John A. Spellman, R.....	3827
Jerry Hill, G.....	123

COMMISSIONER.

Edward Childs, D.....	4469
George Heplar, R.....	4102
Orville J. Fry, G.....	104

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Lewis Spitler, D.....	4495
David Asire, R.....	4012
John W. Sonder, G.....	115

In April, 1880, the question of building pike roads was submitted to the people of the county; 1,578 votes were recorded in favor of this enterprise, while 5,156 opposed the project. Tiffin alone gave a majority in favor of such roads.

ELECTIONS 1881.

GOVERNOR.

J. W. Bookwalter, D.....	4273
Chas. Foster, R.....	3205
John Seitz, G.....	115
A. R. Ludlow, Pro.....	276

ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Frank C. Dougherty, D.....	4273
Geo. K. Nash, R.....	3380

SENATOR.

Moses H. Kirby, D.....	4194
Martin Deal, Pro.....	388

REPRESENTATIVE.

A. Decker, D.....	4080
W. O. Dean, R.....	3341
David Hale, G.....	183
J. T. Reed, Pro.....	229

PROBATE JUDGE.

J. F. Bunn, D.....	4228
J. M. Bever, R.....	3321
B. F. Seiple, G.....	111
C. C. Nestlerode, Pro.....	243

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

P. M. Adams, D.....	4213
J. C. Rickenbaugh.....	3342
J. N. Lee, G.....	116
J. R. Wilson, Pro.....	246

CLERK OF COURT.

James V. Magers, D.....	4132
J. H. Cole, R.....	3390
C. R. Martin, G.....	103
J. B. Wagner, Pro.....	247

TREASURER.

John Heabler, D.....	4271
D. M. Neikirk, R.....	3287
H. Spittler, G.....	99
M. Borough, Pro.....	245

AUDITOR.

F. E. Stoner, D.....	3967
W. H. Schlosser, R.....	3604
Jerry Hill, G.....	99
R. C. Young, Pro.....	230

COMMISSIONER.

W. T. Histe, D.....	4152
E. Thoma, R.....	3247
P. King, G.....	104
W. Cook, Pro.....	238

RECORDER.

J. H. Bennehoff, D.....	4112
R. A. Cole, R.....	3415
John Heck, G.....	104
W. H. Schultz, Pro.....	253

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Geo. Heplar, D.....	4222
Jacob Kemmet, R.....	3314
A. Horn, G.....	100
D. F. Hamilton, Pro.....	249

CORONER.

E. Lepper, D.....	4204
T. McManigal, R.....	3269
J. M. Sparks, G.....	118
M. P. Croninger, Pro.....	268

SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

For.....	3017
Against.....	2877

ELECTIONS 1882.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

James W. Newman, D.....	4481
Chas. Townsend, R.....	3391
George L. Hafer, G.....	89
Ferd. Thomas, Pro.....	67

JUDGE SUPREME COURT.

John W. Okey, D.....	4465
John H. Doyle, R.....	3406
Lloyd G. Tuttle, G.....	89
John W. Rosenbrough, Pro.....	67

CONGRESS.

Geo. E. Seney, D.....	4661
Lovel B. Harris, R.....	3189
John Seitz, G.....	104
H. C. Smith, —.....	2
Martin Deal, Pro.....	40

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Henry H. Dodge, D.....	4548
Jacob F. Burkett, R.....	3324

SHERIFF.

Thos. F. Whalen, D.....	3950
Amandus Betts, R.....	3936
M. T. Lutz, G.....	75

COMMISSIONER.

Daniel P. Lynch, D.....	4285
Jacob R. Strandler, R.....	3617
Philip King, G.....	80

INFIRMARY DIRECTORS.

William Kline, D., full term.....	4434
John L. Cross, R., full term.....	3441
James Sanders, D., short term.....	4423
James J. Patton, R., short term.....	3403
Nicholas Lauer, short term.....	91
Orville J. Fry, G., short term.....	92

ELECTIONS 1883.

GOVERNOR.

Geo. Hoadly, D.....	4910
J. B. Foraker, R.....	3677
Charles Jenkins, G.....	52
Ferd. Schumaker, Pro.....	113

TREASURER.

Peter Brady, D.....	4919
John C. Brown, R.....	3665
John Seitz, G.....	58
John M. Whiton, Pro.....	107

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

George F. Pendleton, D.....	4864
L. M. Strong, R.....	3844
George R. Haynes, G.....	1
William H. Johnson, Pro.....	10



Conrad Myers

SENATOR.

J. H. Williston, D.....	4929
Philip King, G.....	68
Martin Deal, Pro.....	133

REPRESENTATIVE.

David J. Stalter, D.....	4762
Rush Abbott, R.....	3796
W. H. Patterson, G.....	45
A. T. McDonald, Pro.....	107

TREASURER.

John Heabler, D*.....	4953
John B. Runyan, R.....	3598
John Shannon, G.....	68
Jesse B. Wagner, Pro.....	105

COMMISSIONER.

Edward Childs, D.....	4614
Levi Keller, R.....	3887
Edward Wagner, G.....	43
Em. Strowman, Pro.....	89

SURVEYOR.

Sam. Nighswander, D.....	4820
W. O. Bulger, R.....	3682
Rud. Emerson, G.....	47
D. Malloy, Pro.....	128

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

Dan. Metzger, D.....	4852
N. D. Egbert, R.....	3691
David Betts, G.....	55
John D. Reed, Pro.....	108

CORONER.

Edward Lepper, D.....	5023
Geo. A. Blackwell, R.....	3642
W. H. Bare, G.....	52

AMENDMENT.

For Prohibition majority.....	972
First amendment..... yes, 757; no,	3905
Second admendment..... yes, 3789; no,	3169

OCTOBER ELECTIONS 1884.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

James W. Newman, D.....	5064
James S. Robinson, R.....	3849
Evan Morris, Pro.....	110
Peter M. Herold, Nat.....	47

SUPREME JUDGE.

Chas. D. Martin, D.....	5051
Wm. W. Johnson, R.....	3878
John W. Rorebaugh, Pro.....	110
James R. Grogan, Nat.....	48

BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

John H. Benfer, D.....	5016
Charles A. Flickenger, R.....	3889
Wm. J. Kirkendall, Pro.....	121
Wm. B. Ogden, Nat.....	52

JUDGE OF COMMON PLEAS.

Geo. F. Pendleton, D.....	5016
Asher Cook, R.....	4004

CONGRESS.

Geo. E. Seney, D.....	5129
Dan'l Babst, R.....	3770
Chris C. Nestlerode, Pro.....	117
Geo. W. Vail, G.....	50

PROBATE JUDGE.

Harrison Noble, D.....	4931
John F. Sohn, R.....	3949
Henry Cromwell, Pro.....	127

JUDGES OF THIRD CIRCUIT.

John J. Moore, D.....	5022
Thomas Beer, D.....	5019
Henry W. Seney, D.....	5027
Jacob Scroggs, R.....	3894
John A. Price, R.....	3894
I. N. Alexander, R.....	3889
J. W. Timberlake, G.....	35
John Z. Crutzer, G.....	34
Robt. E. Parker, G.....	35

PROSECUTING ATTORNEY.

Perry M. Adams, D.....	5051
A. Stackhouse, R.....	3856
James R. Wilson, Pro.....	116

COUNTY CLERK.

Jas. V. Magers, D.....	5050
Wm. H. Schuler, R.....	3851
J. Truman Bever, Pro.....	123
A. B. McClellan.....	3

AUDITOR.

Francis E. Stoner, D*.....	5051
W. H. Schlosser, R.....	3865
Ed. Bennuduffer, Pro.....	124

SHERIFF.

Thos. F. Whalen, D.....	5080
Frank M. Kelly, R.....	3835
John E. Snyder, Pro.....	119

COMMISSIONER.

T. H. Bagby, D.....	4572
Ed. F. Gray, R.....	4329
William Cook, Pro.....	98

RECORDER.

John H. Bennehoff, D.....	5053
Ira E. Strong, R.....	3870
Joseph Rhoad, Pro.....	108

INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.

James Sanders, D.....	4968
Isaiah Kline, R.....	3921
Peter Koffman Pro.....	126

The Democratic vote for secretary of State was 5,064, and the Republican vote, 3,849.

*Dr. Isaac Kagy was appointed treasurer, July 2, 1885, vice John Heabler, deceased.

*J. A. Norton was appointed auditor in August, 1885, vice F. E. Stoner, who died, August 10, 1885.

NOVEMBER ELECTION, 1884.

PRECINCTS.	DEM. VOTE.	REP. VOTE.	PEO- PLE'S TICKET	PROHI- BITION.	TOTAL.
Adams.....	157	111	.....	3	271
Green Spring.....	42	95	1	.....	138
Big Spring.....	350	94	.....	.....	444
Bloom.....	234	239	8	16	497
Clinton.....	241	154	1	4	400
Eden.....	178	203	6	3	390
Hopewell.....	222	155	.....	5	382
Jackson, N.....	54	157	.....	5	216
Jackson, S.....	70	65	.....	.....	135
Liberty.....	121	104	.....	.....	225
Bettsville.....	90	191	11	4	296
Loudon.....	198	95	1	.....	294
Fostoria.....	323	516	2	25	866
Pleasant.....	152	181	15	4	352
Reed.....	186	170	1	5	362
Scipio.....	230	232	4	12	478
Seneca.....	245	124	.....	.....	369
Thompson.....	320	96	.....	.....	416
Venice.....	339	207	.....	14	560
Tiffin, First Ward.....	202	165	4	6	377
“ Second Ward.....	223	174	10	4	411
“ Third Ward.....	279	191	14	2	486
“ Fourth Ward.....	196	152	3	1	352
“ Fifth Ward.....	298	133	7	4	442
	4,950	4,004	88	117	9,159

James G. Blaine and Gen. Logan represented the Republicans; Grover Cleveland and Thomas Hendricks the Democrats; Benjamin F. Butler the People's ticket, and St. John the Prohibition ticket. Dr. Norton was delegate to the Democratic National Convention held at Chicago in 1884.

ELECTIONS, OCTOBER, 1885.

GOVERNOR.		COMMISSIONER.	
J. B. Foraker, R.....	3601	Levi Haines, R.....	4537
George Hoadly, D.....	4444	Henry Hoeltzel, D.....	3539
A. B. Leonard, P.....	253	W. H. Norris, P.....	200
G. W. Northrup, G.....	83		
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.		INFIRMARY DIRECTOR.	
R. P. Kennedy, R.....	3613	Adam Kiefer, R.....	3685
J. G. Warwick, D.....	4445	William Kline, D.....	4329
		Peter Coffman, P.....	228
STATE SENATOR.		CORONER.	
John Hopley, R.....	3609	Alja Bickford, R.....	3604
— Williston, D.....	4447	Edward Lepper, D.....	4431
C. C. Nestlerode, P.....	246	Dr. A. Benham, P.....	241
REPRESENTATIVE.		CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.	
R. L. Knapp, R.....	3654		
E. B. Hubbard, D.....	4369		
J. W. Rhodes, P.....	248		
AUDITOR.			
F. M. Hart, R.....	3616		
I. A. Norton, D.....	4357		
J. W. Bonnell, P.....	228		
TREASURER.			
J. M. Kaull, R.....	3467		
B. F. Myers, D.....	4573		
Harry Cromwell, P.....	231		

The amendments related to the abolition of the October Election System, a pernicious custom coming down from olden times. The majority given by the State in favor of the amendments settled the doom of October's annual political sun-dance.

COUNTY CONVENTIONS, 1885.

The Democratic convention assembled at Tiffin, August 22, 1885, when T. H. Bagby was chosen chairman, *pro tem.*, and Kora F. Briggs, secretary; and the following committees appointed:

Credentials.—Adams, W. C. Shellhammer; Green Spring, A. McHasser; Big Spring, Jacob Bloom; Bloom, Henry Kirgis; Clinton, George Kegerreis; Eden, Joseph Walter; Hopewell, Henry Downey; Jackson (N. P.), Norh Rhinebolt; Jackson (S. P.), Christ Stahl; Liberty, Anson Anderson; Bettsville, (P.), Abram Kerchner; Loudon, S. Ricketts; Fostoria, C. C. Clark; Pleasant, William Shuman; Reed, Ed. Yale; Scipio, X. F. Charles; Seneca, Joseph Sailor; Thompson, Frank Matz; Venice, Jacob Ringle; First Ward, W. R. McFarland; Second Ward, John B. Schwartz; Third Ward, Elias Böehler; Fourth Ward, Joseph P. Myers; Fifth Ward, Julius Keissling.

Resolutions.—Adams, Charles W. Coffman; Green Spring, John Joseph; Big Spring, H. C. Smith; Bloom, J. L. Hershberger; Clinton, T. L. Park; Eden, Samuel Koch; Hopewell, Milton Ricketts; Jackson (N. P.), Homer Noble; Jackson (S. P.), Daniel Parish; Liberty, W. Brown; Bettsville, C. O. Snyder; Loudon, T. J. Leahy; Fostoria, N. Burtcher; Pleasant, George Sechman; Reed, J. L. Lake; Scipio, Samuel Musselman; Seneca, Jacob Smith; Thompson, Joseph Dick; Venice, J. W. Walker; Tiffin, First Ward, Dr. Leon McCollum; Second Ward, Leonard J. Martin; Third Ward, Anthony Krupp; Fourth Ward, Jacob Scheiber; Fifth Ward, John Houck.

Permanent Organization.—Adams, Daniel Metzger; Green Spring, A. McHasser; Big Spring, Andrew Werley; Bloom, Jacob Klahr; Clinton, Columbus Harding; Eden, John Vorndran; Hopewell, S. M. Kime; Jackson (N. P.), Martin Murphy; Jackson (S. P.), J. E. Chilcoat; Liberty, A. C. Reice; Bettsville, (P.), B. F. Seem; Loudon, John Rinebolt; Fostoria, George Yarger; Pleasant, Joseph Bauman; Reed, Hiram Hippler; Scipio, E. T. Stickney; Seneca, John L. Clark; Thompson, Charles Paine; Venice, A. B. Brant; First Ward, Frank Holmes; Second Ward, P. M. Adams; Third Ward, J. C. Royer; Fourth Ward, Harvey Platt; Fifth Ward, John W. Barrick.

Central Committee.—Adams, Daniel Metzger; Green Spring, John Joseph; Big Spring, B. G. Wullenschneider; Bloom, J. W. Snyder; Clinton, T. H. Bagby; Eden, G. A. Allen; Hopewell, L. D. Creeger; Jackson (N. P.), W. F. Myers; Jackson (S. P.), Joseph Shoup; Liberty, George Hoke; Bettsville, C. W. Harris; Loudon, George D. Acker; Fostoria, N. Burtcher; Pleasant, George Willow; Reed, J. W. Gambee; Scipio, Henry Mansfield; Seneca, Charles Nepper; Thompson, Alonzo Burman; Venice, F. H. Steigmeyer; Tiffin, First Ward, W. W. Keller; Second Ward, William H. Dore; Third Ward, Charles Baker; Fourth Ward, Louis Ulrich; Fifth Ward, Julius Keissling.

Congressman Seney was elected permanent chairman, the reports of committees were received, and the convention proceeded to nominations. Dr. E. B. Howard was selected as representative; James A. Norton, auditor; Benjamin F. Myers, treasurer; Henry Heltzel, commissioner; William Kline, infirmiry director, and Edward Lepper, coroner.

The Prohibitionist convention, assembled at Tiffin, August 26, 1885. Harry Cromwell was chosen chairman, and H. G. Day, secretary. The convention was opened by prayer, by Rev. R. Rock, of Fostoria. The following committees were appointed: Prohibition Work, J. W. Rhodes, chairman; Finance, Rev. A. Crabtree, chairman; Nominations, C. C. Nestlerode, chairman; Resolutions, Rev. R. Rock, chairman. The following county ticket was nominated: representative, James W. Rhoades; auditor, Jesse W. Bonnell; treasurer, Henry Cromwell; commissioner, William H. Norris; infirmiry director, Peter Coffman; coroner, A. Benham, M. D.

The Republican county convention assembled August 29, 1885, when ex-Gov. Foster was elected chairman, and J. C. Rickenbaugh, secretary. The delegates were:

Adams.—R. B. Harris, D. C. Rule, A. Parmeter, A. Cole, William Zechman. Committeeman, R. B. Harris.

Clinton.—James Patterson, Norman D. Egbert, Lewis Clouser, D. M. Neikirk, John K. Rohn, James Stinchcomb, Lysander Reynolds, Edward H. Swander. Committeeman, James Patterson.

Eden.—Isaiah Kline, C. Y. Brundage, A. R. Fleet, James Brinkerhoff, I. R. Holmes, Adam Keifer, Horace Klaiss, James Patton, G. W. Kishler, I. L. Cross.

Liberty.—James Lott, B. Stackhouse, B. Struble, F. C. Miller, Scott Sheets, Upton Ash, Marion Feasel, Amandus Betts, H. Cromer, C. H. Zeis, Edward Chatman, George Hartsock, John Jones.

Pleasant.—O. P. Saine, J. R. Drown, J. H. Loose, W. W. Jones, Byron Rule, Ephraim Parker, J. R. McDonald, A. L. Shafer.

Scipio.—J. W. Stewart, W. S. Eastman, James H. Knapp, J. L. Anway, George Stearns, D. B. Crissel, B. F. Moore, E. F. Gray, Leon Smith, A. T. Jones.

Seneca.—Levi Haines, John M. Laughlin, William Sheldon, Daniel Reisz, Henry Davidson, Sr., S. P. Bemisderfer.

Tiffin—First Ward.—C. K. Walker, Dr. H. L. Wenner, John L. Lott, W. W. Sheibley, Charles Strauch, Henry Strouse, W. S. Cramer. Alternates, Harry Ford, Andrew Shriner.

Second Ward.—A. C. Baldwin, A. M. Campbell, George Transue, William Roland, Rush Abbott, George B. Stone, Jeff. Daywalt, J. F. Zeller. Committeeman, George B. Stone.

Third Ward.—George Delauter, H. Housel, Charles Morlock, John Fanning, Joseph Secrist, James A. Sohn, Lewis Morlock, George M. Eidt.

Fourth Ward.—Levi Weirick, Daniel Seeholtz, R. A. Gray, William Clay, Ed. Jones, J. T. Sterner, John Helm.

Fifth Ward.—E. W. Stephenson, A. H. Pope, J. N. Williard, Philip Scheib, Jesse Sneath, H. S. Wenner, J. W. Myers, James S. Yerk. Committeeman, E. W. Stephenson.

The nominations made were as follows: For representative, the names of Russell L. Knapp, of Tiffin; J. H. Loose, of Pleasant, and J. H. Brinkerhoff, of Eden, were announced. Mr. Knapp was nominated on the first ballot. For auditor, William Derr, of Clinton, and F. M. Hart, of Hopewell, were announced, and Mr. Hart nominated on the first ballot. For treasurer, John M. Kaull was nominated by acclamation. For commissioner, Levi Haines, of Seneca; William Ash, of Jackson; J. J. Cessna, of Liberty; W. H. A. Boyd, of Jackson, and S. B. Hossler, of Bloom, were presented. Mr. Haines was nominated on the second ballot. For infirmity director, Adam Kieffer, of Eden Township, was nominated on the second ballot. For coroner, Norman D. Egbert, of Clinton Township, was nominated by acclamation; he declined, when A. Bickford was selected. The county central committee (composed of one member from each ward and township) selected the following executive committee: J. C. Rickenbaugh, Tiffin; Dr. T. J. Livers, Tiffin; U. F. Cramer, Tiffin; George B. Stone, Tiffin; Dr. H. L. Wenner, Tiffin; Dr. William Harman, Attica, and A. M. Dildine, Fostoria. The executive committee organized by electing J. C. Rickenbaugh chairman, and Judge U. F. Cramer secretary.

October Elections and Liquor Question.—All through the State, a movement

among business and professional men has started, which has for its object, the abolition of the present system of electing State officers in October. Ohio is the only State that does so, and all classes vigorously ask that Ohio be put in the roll of November States, for the sake of peace and the business interests. The October State and November presidential elections of this year knocked the bottom out of business. Hand in hand with the movement, is one for the adoption of a registration law, in place of the present slipshod system. The Legislature has already, by joint resolution, resolved to amend Section 4 of Article X, relating to the election of township officers, and Articles II, III and X, so as to provide for the election of all State and county officers in November, instead of October. This question was decided affirmatively by the people in October, 1885.

Another, and perhaps the most interesting question before the people, is that known as the liquor question, or the Scott Law. A statement by the commissioner of internal revenue, shows that, at the close of April, 1830, the total number of liquor dealers in the State, as evidenced by the payment of the special tax, at the close of the tax year, April 30, 1883, was 15,735, of which number, 15,399 paid the tax as dealers in all kinds of liquors, and 336 as exclusively in malt liquors. The Scott law was passed April 17, 1883, and took effect in the payment of the tax, June 20, 1883. From a statement furnished by the auditor of the State of Ohio, the number of the retail liquor dealers paying under the Scott law up to September, 1883, was 10,631. They paid a revenue of tax of \$1,785,509.85. This would show by the operation of the law, a reduction of the number of retail liquor dealers, of about 5,000. Four weeks later, in October, 1833, the crusade for the second amendment, and against the Scott law, was commenced in earnest and resulted in a Democratic Legislature and supreme court.

At the close of April, 1884, there were 13,218 liquor dealers paying special tax and on April 30, 1885, 14,920. The Scott law was repealed April 14, 1884, but a part of it was re-enacted. In November, 1884, the majority of the State Supreme Court declared the tax unconstitutional, and soon the work of refunding the special liquor tax was commenced. The Supreme Court of Ohio, before whom the validity of the tax was brought, comprised Judges McIlvaine, Follett, Okey, Owens and Johnson,—two Republican and three Democratic judges.

CONCLUSION.

In this chapter a full effort has been made to deal intelligibly with political battles for the last half century. To this end all disquisition had to be avoided and a close adhesion to facts observed; therefore, he who expects to find the writer's opinions on the different parties and their platforms in this work, must be disappointed; for he who would be just in local history must not express an opinion, particularly as the readers of such works are all able to form their judgment on the facts as presented. In connection with the chapter, it must, however, be said, that a great amount of labor and expense has been the result of former official carelessness in the matter of election records. Without the aid of the press, within and without Seneca County, it would be impossible for the State or county to supply the names and figures and party tickets given in these pages, and to the press, particularly to the *Advertiser*, the writer is principally indebted for the success which, he believes, marks this chapter.

CHAPTER VI.

THE COURTS AND BAR.

AS man is the capital of nature, so does he afford to man a subject for deep inquiry. It has been understood throughout the ages that crime is hereditary. The gambler who placed his fortune at the small mercy of a die long centuries ago, may possibly be the ancestor of a notorious mountebank of the present time; and the creature whose passions led him to the crime of murder, while yet Cæsar ruled the Roman empire, may possibly have been the first of a race whose representatives disgraced every generation of the past and continue to stain the civilization of our time. Whatever faith may be placed in the hereditary theory of crime by the great majority of people, it seems to be approved by facts; demonstrations of passions transmitted from father to son are common, and therefore it is not a matter of surprise to learn that he who is convicted of a great crime followed in the very footsteps of some ancestor. Though the advance of civilization has materially retarded an indulgence in criminal acts, it has not stayed the workings of nature in regard to the fierce passions of man. They who in former times followed the vocations of their fathers, now seek out varying labors, and thus the tendency of intuitive viciousness is held in check, though it can never be wholly subdued.

Very few hereditary criminals join the fortunes of an early settlement; they come in after years, often with the best intentions, and for a time observe all the conventionalities of life; but afterward the ruling passion begins to reassert its terrible superiority over the mind, and the result is crime, sometimes insignificant, but generally monstrous and shocking.

To preserve the lives and properties of the people against the machinations of such men, the State promulgated her "statutes," or legal rules, which not only prescribed the penalties and punishments to be inflicted on transgressors, but also defined the manner in which the laws should be administered.

The people of Seneca put these laws in operation the moment they organized the township of that name. The old justices, associate judges and chief justice were the centers of equity. The primitive appearance of the early courts, the desire to do justice, evident in the words and gestures of the judges, their genial dispositions, and the free and easy characteristics of the bench, bar and clients, made the administration of the laws, admirably democratic, fully suited to the requirements of the time, and capable of adjusting all discords that might creep into existence within the young county. Under the second order of affairs many cases of a serious character were presented to the courts. With the advance in population and knowledge new sources of discord became known—land disputes, boundary rights, even forgery and perjury became common, and the era of divorce was introduced. A few murders were perpetrated, one of which is treated on in the Indian Chapter, and other causes, calling for legal aid, sprang up, and as the court calendar extended itself, so also ambitions grew, and out of the evil came the good that gave to the county a large number of men learned in law and public economy.

Men of that large profession, who can speak
 To every cause, and things indeed contraries,
 Till they are hoarse again, yet all be law;
 That with most quick agility can turn
 And return, make knots, and undo them,
 Give forked counsel, take provoking gold
 From either side and put it up.

The first robbery, and the first law case which occurred in Seneca County, was in 1821, when the Indian captive, William Spicer, was robbed of several thousand dollars. This Spicer had his cabin and stock farm on top of the plateau, on the west side, opposite the north end of the island in the Sandusky, and four miles south of the old military post. While alone in the cabin a carpenter from Fort Ball, named William Rollins, entered, told Spicer to give up his gold and silver, and then struck him to the floor. While in a semi-conscious state, he heard Rollins laugh and address other men who joined him: but, on recovering, the robbers were gone and with them several thousand dollars in gold and silver. Louis Papineau was then constable, and he, assisted by Benjamin Barney and Caleb Rice, arrested Rollins, Butler, Case and Downing, brought those of them who did not escape to trial, and succeeded in having Rollins sentenced to eleven years in the penitentiary.

The history of the courts and bar of Seneca County may be said to begin with the settlement of Rudolphus Dickenson, at Fort Ball, in 1824, and the opening of the circuit court in Hedges' Building on Virgin Alley, April 12, the same year. During the short period which elapsed between the date of his settlement at Fort Ball and the opening of the circuit court, the celebrated case of *Spencer vs. Hedges*, known to Judge Lane as the "Dam" case, was prepared by him. Judge Ebenezer Lane, Associate Judges William Cornell, Matthew Clark and Jacques Hulburt opened court on April 12: when Neal McGaffey was appointed clerk. Agreen Ingraham, who was elected sheriff a few days prior to April 12, opened court in regular form. The case of *Spencer vs. Hedges* was begun in September, 1824, the particulars of which are given in Vol. I. Court Records, now in Clerk Mager's office, at Tiffin.

The first case on record was that of Josiah Hedges *vs.* Jesse Spencer, tried in chancery before Judge Ebenezer Lane, September 21, 1824, on a bill filed May 3, 1824, in the clerk's office. R. Dickenson, for the defendant, filed his demurrer, denying the sufficiency of the plaintiff's case as well as the authority of the court. In April, 1825, the plaintiff withdrew the suit and the defendant was empowered to recover costs.

The next entry is made May 1, 1826, in the case of Thomas Butler *vs.* Josiah Hedges and Jesse Spencer: the plaintiff being represented by C. Boulton and O. Parish and R. Dickenson for defendants. In June, 1826, the case was still before the courts. A. Coffinberry, representing Hedges, and continued to May, 1827, and the demurrer sustained. In November, 1827, Ebenezer Lane, Jacques Hulburt, William Cornell and Matthew Clark presided. In March, of that year, the case of *Spencer vs. McNeal* was concluded, the complaint being that the former left a note of about \$150 value on the counter of the latter, which was taken possession of by McNeal, and that he delivered to him, by mistake, another note of \$900, both of which McNeal refused accounting for. A. Coffinberry was for plaintiff and Dickenson for McNeal. The bill was dismissed with costs, it being apparent to the court that the defendant had settled such notes. This was followed by the case of *Spencer vs. Dickenson*: A. Coffinberry for plaintiff, and O. Parish for defendant. The defeat which waited upon Spencer was disastrous.

In November, 1828, Dickenson & Rawson, representing Abraham and

Isaac Van Meter, appeared before Judge Lane and associates against Isaac Brandt, and stated that the plaintiffs were tenants in common with the three Brandts in 1,000 acres, known as the Van Meter Tract, granted to John Van Meter, deceased, and his wife's three brothers, the Brandts, by the treaty of September 29, 1817, and by that of St. Mary's, in 1818; also that Abram, son of John Van Meter resides at Fayette, Ind., and Isaac in Belmont County, Ohio, and the three Brandts on the original grant. The bill prayed for a partition of the reservation. The bill was filed in 1827, continued by their attorneys C. L. Boalt and O. Parish, and dismissed with costs, in November, 1828, by request of Van Meter's attorneys, on account of informality.

In November, 1828, the case of Merritt Goodyear *vs.* Charles Fitch and his children A. Goodyear and James F. Goodyear, arose out of one of those peculiar family quarrels which are bred by strong drink. Dickenson & Rawson appeared for the father. Owing to the absence of the children in New York State the case was continued to November, 1829, when the conditional deed given, pending the reformation of Merritt Goodyear, was declared invalid, and a deed ordered to be executed by Charles B. Fitch, guardian of Goodyear's children, to the reformed father for the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 15, Town 2 north, Range 15 east.

The case in chancery of Josiah Hedges *vs.* Thomas Butler, Agreen Ingraham, Alexander Long and Sally Armstrong, administrators of Robert Armstrong, (deceased), and Silas McIntire Armstrong and Catherine Armstrong, was heard in November, 1828; was presented by R. Dickenson, Thomas Butler, heir of Paul D. Butler, and James Purdy, guardian *ad litem* of Silas, Catherine and John Armstrong, answered the complainant, and had the bill dismissed. This case, as well as that of Isaiah, Jane and Marcus Heylin *vs.* Spencer, Hedges, Long and the Armstrong family (brought before the court at this time) are made important by the fact that they relate closely to the settlement of Fort Ball. The case of Agreen Ingraham *vs.* Mary, Benjamin, Martin, Fronica, Esther and Samuel Messer, or Musser, was introduced by Abel Rawson and R. Dickenson, May 30, 1827, was completed in November, 1828, when seventy-five and a half acres were ordered to be conveyed to Ingraham, at \$3 per acre. This land is situated in the northern part of the southwest quarter of fractional Section 36, Town 2 north, Range 14 east, and was valued by James Gordon, William Clark and Ezra Brown, appraisers. In September, 1825, William Sponable, son of John Sponable (deceased), applied for permission to sell his late father's lands in this county. John Welch, David Clark and James Mathers were appointed appraisers; but after several continuances the case was dismissed in May, 1829.

The bill in chancery filed by James Gordon, Joseph Pool and Sidney Moore *vs.* Jesse Spencer and Agreen Ingraham was heard in May, 1829. This was simply a suit on promissory note against Spencer, and also against Ingraham, as sheriff, who held some moneys arising from previous sales of Spencer's property. The sheriff was ordered to pay to the plaintiff the sum of \$162.26 and costs, \$8.71. Alexander McNutt filed a bill *vs.* Caleb Rice, Andrew Cutright, justice of peace, and Harry Fuller, in May, 1829, as an appeal from justice Cutright's court (March, 1828), and a protest against a supposed decree of the court of common pleas, alleged to be issued in 1828. Caleb Rice, the original plaintiff, withdrew the suit and paid \$20.40 costs.

The bill of Jacob Foncannon *vs.* Mary Foncannon, Jane, Amanda and Samuel Chadwick was filed by Abel Rawson in 1829. This set forth that Michael Foncannon (deceased in 1827), entered in February, 1822, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 29, Town 2 north, Range 15 east, which



R. G. Purinton

lands were claimed by the defendants. The court decreed that this property should be conveyed to Jacob Foncannon, and that the decree should be a valid conveyance in itself, in the event of the respondents not conveying such lands in legal form.

In June, 1831, president Judge David Higgins, with associate judges Selden Graves and Agreen Ingraham, present. The petition of Mrs. Shaver, to sell land, was the first case brought before them.

In October, 1830, the bill of Josiah Hedges *vs.* Zane McCullough, Elliott McCullough, Samuel McCullough, Sidney McCullough, Levi Davis, Andrew Lugenbeel and Rollin Moller was filed, and heard by judges Higgins, Graves, Pittinger and Ingraham, in March, 1832. A. Coffinberry representing Hedges. The case against the respondents was dismissed and the plaintiff ordered to pay all costs. The petition for partition, filed by Orrel Kilbourn, *vs.* Case Brown, Elizabeth Ann, James M., Mary Ann, William C. and Samuel C. Stevens, heard in March, 1832, dealt with that part of Melmore on the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Town 1 north, Range 15 east. Elisha Williams, George Dennison and John Downs were appointed appraisers, with instructions to set off a fourth part to Orrel Kilbourn; three equal eighth-parts to Case Brown; and three equal eighth-parts to each of the children of James M. Stevens (deceased). This was followed by the bills of Buckley Hutchins and Alice Stevens, administrators of the deceased, J. M. Stevens, asking the courts to complete the contracts of the deceased J. M. Stevens with Daniel Palmer, George McLaughlin and John Gibson. Judge Higgins authorized the petitioners to complete such contracts and convey the lots referred to. In October, 1832, Thomas W. Williams (who came from Great Britain in 1801, was proven, by Reuben Williams and Calvin Bradley, to have resided in the United States continuously for over five years) was naturalized. John Sullivan, a native of Ireland, was also naturalized, Patrick Kinny giving evidence of his residence.

In October, 1832, Joel Chaffin applied for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors. David Andricks and Benjamin Carpenter presented like petitions. In 1832, the bill of the State of Maryland *vs.* Jacob Plane and Josiah Hedges, was heard to compel the former to pay over to Jacob Rusher a large sum of money, which he took with him to Seneca County, belonging to the said Rusher, of whom he was guardian, and to draw away from him the protection of Hedges. Parish and Bayard were counsel for plaintiff, Lawyer Wilcox for defendants. Owing to want of jurisdiction, the bill was dismissed by Judge Higgins. This case was returned for hearing in 1836.

In May, 1833, the case of Joseph Walker and John Walker *vs.* Archibald Johnson was heard. This was a suit to compel Johnson to convey to the Walkers certain lands on Section 14, Town 1 north, Range 14 east, which he delayed doing according to repeated verbal and written contracts. Prior to judgment this case was settled out of court. At this term, also, John Sonder, executor of William Montgomery (deceased), petitioned for leave to complete contract with John Leatherman, entered into by Montgomery, in September, 1830, for the sale of six acres in the southeast corner of Section 7, Town 2, Range 15. Sidney Smith, guardian *ad litem*, represented Samuel Humb, William and Isabella Montgomery, minors. The petition was granted. In March, 1833, Jehosaphat McCauley was arrested and imprisoned at the suit of Henry Cronise, and in October, 1833, he applied for the benefit of the act for the relief of insolvent debtors.

In October, 1833, the bill filed by Enoch B. Merriman and John Miller,

partners, James McCrea, Moses Champion, David C. Morrow, John McCrea, Nathan Merriman and George Moyer, *vs.* Edward R. Foreman, stated that long before 1832 one Joseph Foreman owned lands on Section 33, Town 1 north, Range 17 east, and also Lot 8, in Location 3; but that such lands were now (1833) in possession of his son, the defendant: that Joseph Foreman obtained several lots of goods on the strength of his ownership of the lands and then left for parts unknown. The petitioners were represented by Rawson & Smith. Foreman's demurrer was set aside, and a decree against the estate, in favor of the plaintiffs, was entered.

Delilah Litt, who died in 1833, owned the northeast part of the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 31, Town 2, Range 15 east. George W. Gist was appointed administrator, and C. L. Boalt guardian of his minor heirs *ad litem*.

In October, 1834, Stales Edwards applied for the benefit of the Insolvent Debtors Act, also J. Adam Houseknecht. In May, 1835, Robert W. McClure made application.

In March, 1835, the case of Reuben Williams *vs.* Hedges was heard. This set forth the contract for building the Washington Street bridge. Williams was represented by Sidney (Sea) Smith and Hedges by S. Smith. The bill was dismissed.

The first case in common pleas was that of Jesse Spencer *vs.* Josiah Hedges, petition for the issue of a summons. This was heard September 22, 1824, was granted, and served by Agreen Ingraham, the same day. Rudolphus Dickenson appeared for plaintiff, and Coffinberry, Parish and Parker for defendant. The bill then filed by Dickenson set forth the following causes of action: "That the said Hedges, on the 1st day of May, 1823, and at divers other days and times between that day and the commencement of this action, with force and arms, etc., broke and entered a certain close of the said Jesse Spencer, situate, lying and being in the township of Seneca (Clinton), and then and there pulled down, prosecuted and destroyed a great part, to wit: forty perches of a certain mill-dam of the said Jesse Spencer, of great value, to wit: of the value of \$200; and also then and there tore down and dug up great quantities, to wit: 1,000 wagon loads of stone from off the said close and dam of the said Jesse Spencer, to wit: to the further value of \$300, and then and there took and carried away, and converted the same to his, the said Josiah Hedges' own use.

* * * * * And also, that the said Josiah Hedges, on the day and year last aforesaid, and on divers other days and times, etc., broke and entered another close of the said plaintiff, situate abutting toward the west on that part of the Armstrong Reservation, which lies between a place forty poles north of the place called Camp Ball, and the south line of the said Armstrong Reservation, and abutting toward the east on the eastern bank of the Sandusky River, opposite the saw-mill on said reservation, etc., etc., etc." The defendant filed a demurrer and had the case continued until April, 1825, when Hedges was found guilty by a jury, and assessed \$8 damages and \$26.75 costs. The jury in this case comprised Elisha Clark, Ezra Brown, William Fencannon, Peter Yeaky, Ezekiel Sampson, James Cutright, Jacob S. Jennings, Samuel Scothorn, Smith Kentfield, James Mathers, John C. Donnell and Jesse Gale.

The first bill filed for naturalization or citizenship was that by William Doyle, of Ireland, September, 1824. There was never a more demonstrative or devout renunciation of loyalty to any government, or a more earnest determination to be true to his new citizenship, than that made by the said Doyle before the said court of common pleas.

Peter Pork stabbed Benazah Parker at Fort Seneca October 4, 1829, was tried in April, 1830, found guilty, and sentenced by Judge Lane to three years' imprisonment, with costs of trial, \$69.28. The jury in this case comprised Ezra Baker, Henry Keller, Thomas R. Ellis, William Whitney, Thomas Brundage, Joseph Foncannon, Solomon Dimick, J. Baughman, Adam Pennington, Seldin Graves, W. L. Clark and William Hunter. In October, 1829, when the murder became known, Associate Judge Jacques Hulburt and others secured a warrant for his arrest, and the judge, accompanied by John Harris, Jeremiah Hays, Jonathan Abbott, Stephen Ross, Silas Pike, Anson Gray, Henry Yearky, and some young people, proceeded to Pork's cabin, was admitted by his squaw, and after a hard struggle, in which Hulburt was severely stabbed, captured the desperado. Parker was equally notorious, and no one regretted his end, when he died from the result of wounds in January, 1831, while Pork had his whole mischievous head cut off in 1836 by the interpreter Herrin, whose three friends he had murdered. Justice waited on Parker and Pork (*vide* Indian History).

In October, 1830, the trial of Merrit Goodyear for the murder of Arthur N. Dezing was begun before Judge Lane and associate judges. The murder was committed January 1, 1830, in Clinton Township, but notwithstanding the barbarous manner in which it was carried out, Goodyear was indicted only on a charge of manslaughter. Abel Rawson prosecuted. The jury was made up of the following-named persons: William L. Clark, Julius Smith, Lyman Amsden, Thomas Clark, George Dunbar, John Kime, Jacob Garm, Ed Cooley, Noah Seitz, Joseph McClelland, Ozias Hart and David Underhill. They held the defendant not guilty.

In May, 1834, Patrick Murphy sued Andrew McMillan and James S. Parks for \$5,000 damages, for malpractice, in not setting and curing his dislocated arm.

Before the close of 1834 a large number of cases for gaming for money and property were before the courts, also for selling liquor without licenses, and a few cases of charivari, assault and battery, etc., etc.

The pioneer lawyer was a mixture of the sublime and the ridiculous. Like stage actors, these old law interpreters could appear "as mad as hatters," or "as mild as lambs," but in both conditions they remained the pioneer lawyers still, treating one another with childlike kindness out of court, but in court, endued with the feelings of their clients, they fumed and fretted, roared at and badgered witnesses, and made the neighborhood of the court house seem a very babel. The presiding judge was sometimes subjected to their peculiar, good-natured jokes, and the old associate judges never escaped their shafts of wit. As a rule the only thorough enemies the old bar had were the old associate judges, whom they called "broom sticks," "Judge Lane's dummies," and sundry equally uncomplimentary names. From early morning until late at night, whether traveling, in court, hotel or private house, the lawyer of early days—the members of "Judge Lane's gang"—never lost an opportunity to laugh at some one's expense, and thus, while earning their fees, they treated the people to a circus performance which presented more solid, side-splitting fun in one hour than all Barnum's funny men could offer in a week.

In his reminiscences of the pioneer courts, Judge Burnett writes: "The journeys of the court and bar to those remote places through a country in its primitive state, were unavoidably attended with fatigue and exposure. They generally traveled with five or six in company, and with a pack-horse to transport such necessities as their own horses could not conveniently carry, because no dependence could be placed on obtaining supplies on the route: although they frequently passed through Indian camps and villages, it was not safe to rely on them for assistance. Occasionally small quantities of corn could be

purchased for horse feed, but even that relief was precarious and not to be relied on. In consequence of the unimproved condition of the country, the routes followed by travelers were necessarily circuitous and their progress slow. In passing from one county seat to another they were generally from six to eight, and sometimes ten days in the wilderness, and at all seasons of the year were compelled to swim every water-course in their way which was too deep to be forded; the country being wholly destitute of bridges and ferries, travelers had, therefore, to rely on their horses as the only substitute for those conveniences. That fact made it common, when purchasing a horse, to ask if he were a good swimmer, which was considered one of the most valuable qualities of a saddle horse." Twenty years after Samuel Waggoner describes the travels of a band of lawyers in this very district of Ohio. He says: "On Thursday morning, February 5, 1846, the day after the Whig State Convention which nominated William Bebb for governor, a stage-coach of the Concord pattern, owned by Neil, Moore & Co., left Columbus for Toledo with a full load of passengers, including Morrison R. Waite, Samuel M. Young, Henry Reed, Jr., and Abner L. Backus, of Maumee City; Ralph P. Buckland and Rutherford B. Hayes, of Lower Sandusky (now Fremont); and Alfred P. Edgerton, of Williams County. There were others not remembered.

"The route of the stage was by the old 'Mud Pike,' through Delaware, Marion, Upper Sandusky, Tiffin, Lower Sandusky and Maumee City. The January thaw had been followed by heavy rains, and the mud was very deep; consequently, the stage made slow progress from the start. The male passengers often found it desirable to get out and walk for miles at a time, and frequently a long distance in advance of their conveyance. Near Worthington three or four of them went about half a mile to a sugar camp, and there enjoyed a 'taffy pull.' The company reached Delaware (twenty-four miles) at midnight. After a capital supper at the 'Old Griswold Tavern,' they passed on. The night was dark, and before they had gone a mile the stage upset. This caused a delay of two hours for repair of damages to the stage, and to procure a surgeon to sew up the scalp of a passenger. Marion was reached about midnight of the second day out. Proceeding at about the same rate the stage arrived at Lower Sandusky Sunday morning, having made the distance (105 miles) in seventy-two hours. It reached Toledo (forty miles) on Monday morning, at the end of the fourth day. The more rapid movement of the last day is accounted for by the fact that between Lower Sandusky and Perrysburg the road had been macadamized, leaving only the distance from Maumee City to Toledo to be traversed in mud. Not less interesting than these details of the trip is the fact that each of the passengers named has been permitted to make the passage over substantially the same route by the Columbus & Toledo Railroad in about as many hours as was then required in days."

On such trips one of the party would sing such quaint old songs as "Lord Lovell," and "Rosin the Bow," while all would join in the chorus.

Even as the first circuit court was preceded by Dickenson's settlement at Fort Ball, the coming of Abel Rawson, in June, 1825, was premonitory of the advent of the supreme court. July 28, 1826, Judges Charles R. Sherman and Jacob Burnett, accompanied by almost the whole bar of northwestern Ohio, appeared at Tiffin, a few of whom were present here May 5, same year, at the second term of the common pleas court. Mr. Rawson was appointed prosecutor during the May term, and, though a little over a year in the county, claimed a high place among the genial legal lights who now gathered around him.

The nine judicial districts formed under the constitution of 1850, the first

of which embraced Seneca, were redistricted in 1853, and this county, with Wood, Hancock, Wyandot and Crawford, was placed in the third sub-division of the Third Judicial District, with Lawrence W. Hall, judge of the district. Judge Hall was elected in October, 1851, on the Democratic ticket *vs.* Cooper K. Watson. Judge M. C. Whitely was elected in October, 1856, although his opponent, Swigart, had a majority of sixteen votes in this county. In April, 1857, an act was passed, providing for the election of an additional judge for this district, and in the fall George E. Seney was elected judge of common pleas over Lee, his Whig opponent. Josiah S. Plants was elected in the second sub-division in October, 1858. In 1866 Charles R. Mott was elected over Cooper K. Watson, the Republican candidate. A. M. Jackson succeeded in 1871, his election being opposed by Judge Mott. On Judge Jackson's resignation Judge Beer was appointed to fill vacancy. James Pillars was elected without opposition in 1872; Thomas Beer defeated Josiah Scott in 1874, and was re-elected without opposition in 1876. Henry Dodge was elected in 1877, and John McCauley in 1879, as one of the judges of the first sub-division of the Tenth District. In 1882 Henry H. Dodge was elected; in 1883 George F. Pendleton, who was re-elected in 1884.

The circuit court, re-established in 1884, claims Seneca County in the Third Circuit. In October of that year, Judges Henry W. Seney, Thomas Beer and John J. Moore were elected by large majorities over their opponents of the Republican and Greenback parties; as given in the political chapter.

The redistribution of judicial districts since 1857 was effected with profit to the people. Under the act of April 8, 1858, the Tenth District was organized, and Seneca, Crawford and Wyandot named as the third sub-division. On April 12, same year, Seneca County was set off as the first sub-division of the Tenth District. The act of May 1, 1862, disestablished the Tenth District, and in its place the Third Judicial District was reorganized—Seneca, Hancock, Wyandot and Crawford being its fourth sub-division, thus introducing Whitely, Metcalf, Latta, Lawrence and Plants to the judiciary of this county. February 21, 1868, Marion County was added to the fourth sub-division, and in this form it existed down to 1879, when the legislature re-established the Tenth Judicial District, with Seneca, Wood, Hancock and Hardin its first sub-division. Under the provisions of this act an additional judge was elected in October, 1879, in the person of Judge McCauley.

The probate court was established under the new constitution of 1850. William Lang was elected judge of probate that year, and served until January 1, 1855, when John K. Hord succeeded him. T. H. Bagby was elected in 1857, re-elected in 1860, and was succeeded by W. M. Johnson, who served three full terms from January 1, 1864, to January 1, 1873. Upton F. Cramer was elected in 1872, and re-elected in 1875, serving until succeeded by Judge J. F. Bunn, January 1, 1879. Harrison Noble was elected in October, 1884, and is the present judge of the probate court.

Ebenezer Lane, first president judge of Seneca County, was a lawyer of Norwalk, Ohio, and one who may be said to have administered the law honestly from the head-waters of the Sandusky to the mouth of that river, and at a time too, when it was a difficult and dangerous task to make the circuit. He was generally accompanied by the old bar, Purdy, Spink, Coffinberry, Hall, "Tom" Backus (a man who well deserved his name), C. L. Boalt, James H. Godman, Milo D. Pettibone, J. M. May, the Parish brothers, and others. Judge Lane was one of the supreme court judges of Ohio, and served for years after his retirement from the common pleas court.

Judge David Higgins, a good lawyer and an honorable judge, the successor

of Judge Lane, was one of the heroes of the Toledo, and was credited with the common sense of being desirous to fly from Toledo, rather than approach the threatened seat of justice. He was elected president judge of the Second District in 1829, and held the position until 1837. Prior to 1830 his name appears among the lawyers of the circuit. While buggy-riding near Delaware, Ohio, he was thrown out, and, as a result, lost his leg by amputation. He was appointed clerk at Washington, D. C., and died there.

Judge Ozias Bowen, whose district comprised Seneca, Sandusky, Erie, Marion and Crawford, succeeded Judge Higgins. He opened the spring term (April 2) 1838, at Tiffin, and was president judge of the district until November, 1851, when he retired after fourteen years' service. Moses H. Kirby was chairman, and R. G. Pennington, secretary of a committee of the bar comprising Cooper K. Watson, J. Plants, J. D. Sears, R. M. Kelly and J. P. Pillars, who presented him with an address on his retirement. He was born in Oneida County, N. Y., July 23, 1805, and died at Marion, Ohio, September 26, 1871. His career was marked by kindness and courtesy to all.

Andrew Coffinberry, favorably and generally known as Count Coffinberry, was one of the leading lawyers of the first circuit court of northern Ohio. He never resided in Seneca County, but was known as a member of "Judge Lane's gang." The Count was born in Virginia, August 20, 1778, where his French and German grandparents settled in 1750, and moved with his parents to Ohio in 1806. He served two years under Bainbridge and Hull, and under his father in the war of 1812. From 1815 to 1836 he studied and practiced law at Mansfield, Ohio, moved to Perrysburg in 1836, and died at Findlay, May 12, 1856. His son, James Coffinberry, was born at Mansfield in 1818.

James Purdy, born in 1793, was known as the major of Lane's brigade. For over half a century he was an active member of the bar of northern Ohio, and one of the pioneer lawyers of Mansfield.

John M. May, a lawyer, as sharp as a knife, was possessed of a great fund of merriment.

Charles L. Boalt, brother-in-law of Judge Lane, practiced here until about 1843, and then went into railroad work. His name is connected with the first law cases heard in this county.

Orris Parish died at Columbus years ago. He was one of the best soldiers of "Judge Lane's gang," as well as one of the ablest lawyers of the old bar.

Francis D. Parish, an old resident of Sandusky, now living at Overland, attended the first courts at Tiffin.

Josiah Scott, of Bucyrus, practiced in the courts of Seneca County.

John C. Spink, commonly called the leading actor in Judge Lane's circus, was a circuit lawyer and an old resident of Wooster, Ohio. He was one of the practical jokers of the circuit, and the musician or violinist of the old bar. James Purdy was accustomed to chide Spink on his *penchant* for mimicry, antics, music and general mischief, but remained very much attached to this funny man of northwestern Ohio.

Lawrence W. Hall, the successor of Judge Bowen, in 1852, presided over the circuit court until the close of 1856.

William Lawrence, a lawyer of Bellefontaine, Ohio, entered on the duties of judge in 1857. It is related of him that when he opened court at Marion, in May, 1861, he instructed the sheriff to hoist the stars and stripes above the court house. This official refused to do so, was brought up for contempt, fined, and then, when he had to obey, hoisted the national flag. In 1862 he entered the army. In 1864 he was elected a member of Congress, and in 1880 was appointed first Comptroller of the Treasury.

Josiah S. Plants, whose election as judge of common pleas, is noticed in the political chapter, was wounded while hunting in Indiana, and died shortly after.

Chester R. Mott, born in Susquehanna County, Penn., in 1813, was admitted to the bar in 1837, at Erie, and moved to Upper Sandusky in 1844. He was elected judge of common pleas in 1865. Judge Mott has filled several important positions in Wyandot County.

Eleutheros Cooke, an attorney of 1829-30, was the solemn man of the pioneer law circle, and one of the good pleaders of the old bar.

W. H. Hunter was the attorney for Leonard H. Alexander *vs.* Joseph Parmeter, of Thompson Township, in 1829.

Philomon Beecher, an old resident of Sandusky City, practiced in the early courts of the county.

Ezra M. Stone, of Norwalk, practiced here in the early courts.

Brice J. Bartlett, of Fremont, was an early lawyer.

John M. May was the trombone player, and generally accompanied Spink, the violinist, and sometimes played a duet with Coffinberry, another trombonist.

H. J. Harmon and M. M. May were lawyers here in 1836.

Smith & Chaffin were solicitors here in 1836.

Jude Hall was a good lawyer, and an able abettor of his fellow-lawyers in all jokes.

Joseph M. Root, Charles Olcott, and one Parker, practiced in the early courts.

Asa Way, an old lawyer of Republic, and W. V. Way, of Perrysburg, were on the pioneer circuit.

Rudolphus Dickenson, born in Massachusetts, December 28, 1797, was admitted to the bar of Columbus, settled at Fort Ball early in 1824, and was appointed prosecutor that year. He moved to Lower Sandusky in May, 1826, and married Miss L. Beaugrand there in 1827. He was elected Congressman in 1846-48, and died at Washington, March 20, 1849.

Abel Rawson, born at Warwick, Mass., May 11, 1798, studied law at New Salem and Northfield, Mass., and was admitted to the bar in August, 1823. He practiced at New Salem, visited New York in 1824, taught school at Dover, Ohio, in 1824, and at Norwalk in 1824-25, and was admitted to the Supreme Court of Ohio, in August, 1825. He settled in Tiffin in June, 1825, was prosecutor from May, 1826, to October, 1833, and died August 24, 1871.

Robert G. Pennington, born in Delaware County, Penn., in 1816, came with parents to Tiffin, May 24, 1834; entered the office of Abel Rawson in 1839; was admitted to the bar in 1842; was presidential elector in 1856, and in 1861, with Col. Lee and Maj. De Walt, organized the Fifty-fifth O. V. I., and joined that command with rank of quartermaster. In 1862 he was commissioned adjutant-general on Gen. McLean's staff.

William H. Gibson, born in Ohio, May 16, 1822; read law in the office of Rawson & Pennington; admitted to the bar in 1845; elected State treasurer in 1855; was commissioned colonel of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861; commanded in forty-two battles, and was commissioned brigadier general for distinguished service. He retired from the practice of law in 1872, and was commissioned adjutant of State in 1880.

Warren P. Noble, born in Luzerne County, Penn., June 14, 1820, came with his parents to Jackson Township, Seneca County, in 1836; studied law in the office of Rawson & Pennington from 1842 to 1844, and was admitted to the bar in 1844. He was elected State representative in 1846, and re-elected

in 1847; elected prosecuting attorney in 1848, re-elected in 1850, and in 1860 and 1862 was elected member of the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congress (*vide* General History and Biography; also History of Tiffin).

Luther A. Hall, born August 30, 1813, in Onondaga County, N. Y.; arrived at Tiffin, May 5, 1833; read law with Abel Rawson; graduated from the Cincinnati Law College in 1841; was admitted to the bar the same year, and continued in practice until his death, June 16, 1880.

Frederick Lord was one of the early lawyers who studied at Tiffin.

Edson Goit, an early settler of Lower Sandusky, where he presided over a grammar school; studied law under Abel Rawson, and became one of the well-known circuit lawyers of this district. Died at Bowling Green within past five years.

John H. Pittinger, born December 10, 1828, in Frederick County, Md., moved to Tiffin with his parents in 1830; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1850. In 1877 he was elected mayor of Tiffin, which office he filled; was one of the organizers of the Tiffin Fire Department, assisting in forming the first company—the old No. 1—of which Gen. W. H. Gibson was foreman, and himself treasurer, afterward secretary and treasurer. He held this office until the formation of the Young America Hose Company, when he was elected treasurer of that organization, and still held the office at the time of his death, which took place very suddenly, January 14, 1885.

Cooper K. Watson, born in Kentucky, June 18, 1810; was admitted to the bar at Columbus in 1831; practiced at Newark, Delaware, Marion and Fremont; came to Tiffin in 1850; was elected by the Free Soil party a member of Congress, in 1854; died at Sandusky, Ohio, May 20, 1880.

Joseph Howard was appointed clerk of court in 1830, and served until 1834. He subsequently was appointed to a position in the Department of State at Washington, where he died.

George E. Seney, born at Uniontown, Penn., May 29, 1832; graduated from Norwalk Seminary; studied law under Luther A. Hall; was admitted to practice in 1853; elected judge of common pleas in 1858; went to the front with the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1862, before the expiration of his judicial term, and served two years as quartermaster of that command. In 1874 he received the Democratic nomination for Congress, leading the Republican nominee in this county by 521 votes, but losing the district majority. He was elected Congressman in 1882, and re-elected in 1884; was delegate to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, and is the author of Seney's Code.

JAMES Pillars was elected judge of common pleas, without opposition, in 1872.

Jesse Stem was admitted to the bar at Columbus, in 1842; moved to Texas, and was there killed by the Indians.

John L. Lamareaux, a resident of Attica, was a member of the Seneca County bar.

R. P. Buckland, a prominent lawyer and politician, may be named among the members of the Seneca County bar.

William Lang, a native of Germany, was admitted an attorney at law July 25, 1842; filled many public positions, and is still a resident of Tiffin. The second historical work on Seneca County was written by him.

Sidney Smith, otherwise Gen. Sea, formerly a shoe-maker in Connecticut, moved to Tiffin in 1832; purchased lands in Scipio Township; moved to Cincinnati in 1838; returned to Scipio in 1840; had his name changed to Sea in 1841, and henceforth practiced law, and made more ordinary noise in this county than "Judge Lane's gang" ever could make (see Military History and Pioneer Sketches).



Michael Fauble

Joshua Seney, born in New York City, November 20, 1793, graduated from Columbia College and the University Law School; came to Tiffin in 1831; was presidential elector in 1840, clerk of the supreme court, treasurer of Seneca County, and one of the leading lawyers of Ohio. He died suddenly, February 10, 1854 (see General History).

William W. Culver went to Fremont, and died there.

John J. Steiner (see Military History), a native of Frederick County, Md., was admitted to the bar at Tiffin, and practiced law until he entered the army.

John K. Gibson was the first law student in the county, having studied under Abel Rawson. His death occurred in 1841, a short time prior to that set for seeking admission as an attorney at law.

Selah Chapin, a partner of Abel Rawson, died previous to 1842.

Manly Chapin was a partner of Abel Rawson in 1838-40; he died at Cincinnati.

Curtiss Bates went to Iowa City, and was elected judge.

Hugh M. Martin, a native of Seneca County, read law in Gibson & Tunison's office; moved to Iowa about 1859, and while traveling in Colorado was killed by a landslide.

Alfred Landon, deceased (see Pioneer History of Tiffin).

John K. Hord, now of Cleveland, was a lawyer of this county, and one of its probate judges.

Anson Burlingame, of Chinese Treaty celebrity, was a school teacher in Eden Township; was admitted to the bar of Michigan, but never practiced in this county.

Harrison Noble, born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 28, 1826; was admitted to the bar in 1849; was elected Probate Judge, 1884.

John McCauley, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, December 10, 1834, completed his studies at Delaware University; was admitted an attorney at law in 1860; elected prosecutor in 1865; appointed delegate to the constitutional convention, *vice* O'Connor, deceased, and elected judge of common pleas in 1879 (see Political History).

Nelson L. Brewer, born in Washington County, Md., September 17, 1832; graduated from Heidelberg College in 1855; was admitted to the bar in 1858.

George W. Bachman studied law at Tiffin; was elected prosecuting attorney, and was mayor of Tiffin; was killed by being thrown out of his buggy. Mrs. Bachman still resides at Tiffin.

James Welsh was the first lawyer at Fostoria, having settled there about 1849 or 1850; after five or six years he moved to Wyandot County, thence to Hancock County, and died.

John L. Cole, Republic, was admitted to the bar in 1862.

Junius V. Jones, born in Gallia County, Ohio, January 23, 1823; moved to Wood County with his parents in 1832, and settled in Fostoria in 1846. He was admitted an attorney at law in 1868, and to practice in United States courts in 1877.

John C. Lee, born in Delaware County, Ohio, studied law, and located at Tiffin. He was commissioned colonel of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, November 25, 1861, and resigned in 1863; was commissioned colonel of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio National Guards, and was mustered out in 1864, as brevet brigadier-general. In 1867, he was elected lieutenant-governor of Ohio, and re-elected in 1869. Gen. Lee is now a member of the law firm of Lee, Brown & Lee, Toledo.

Milo D. Pettibone, was a native of Connecticut, and it is believed that he

was also a graduate of Yale. He came to Delaware in 1818, was a good scholar, and soon became a sound and trustworthy lawyer, occupying a highly responsible position at the bar to the time of his death, in 1849. He devoted considerable time to speculation in land. He died before the war.

John Masten came to Fostoria before the war, and before its close went South.

A. H. Selden was the third lawyer who came to Fostoria, arriving in 1860 or 1861, from Medina, Ohio; had his office with Squire Jones, and with Mr. Jones was engaged as pension lawyer until 1866, when he went to Paulding County; was elected prosecuting attorney; went to Kansas, and died there about seven years ago.

William J. Rigby, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, May 22, 1815; was admitted an attorney at law in 1860; opened an office at Fostoria, in 1867 (see History of City).

David Hays, a native of Beaver County, Penn., born December 19, 1819; settled at Fostoria in 1837; was admitted an attorney at law in 1860.

Nelson B. Lutes, born in Wyoming County, Penn., March 1, 1848; settled at Tiffin in 1870, and was admitted to the bar in 1873; now of the firm of Lutes & Lutes.

John H. Ridgeley, a native of Allegany County, Md., born August 16, 1845; graduated from Heidelberg College, and was admitted to the bar in 1869.

Joel W. Wilson came to Tiffin about 1840; died in 1856.

R. L. Griffith, a native of Seneca County, was mayor of Tiffin, and prosecuting attorney of the county. He moved to Detroit, and died there.

John Payne, a farmer of Adams Township, was admitted to the bar, and served two terms in the Legislature.

Oliver Cowdery, born in Vermont, October 3, 1804, is said to have been one of the compilers of the Mormon Bible, as he was one of its most ardent followers; came to Tiffin in the fall of 1840, where he resided until 1847, when he rejoined Strang's Mormons in Wisconsin; proceeded to Missouri the same year, and died there in 1848. From the fact of his books and papers being in the court house at the time of the fire of 1841, it is said that he had an office there, as well as on Market Street. It was he who examined Squire Jones, in 1841, for school teacher.

John Smith was an old attorney of Republic.

Albert Pike, now of Toledo, a foreign Hebrew, studied law at Tiffin; was admitted to the bar there, and moved to Toledo some years ago.

T. C. Tunison, a brilliant young lawyer of Tiffin, died there.

Porter H. Jayne, born in Pennsylvania in 1853; was admitted to the bar in 1878; is now in practice at Tiffin, and is a justice of the peace.

Robert McKelly, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Ohio in 1834; was admitted to the bar in 1842, and opened an office at Bucyrus. In 1845, he was appointed register of the United States land office, at Upper Sandusky; held local offices; in 1857, was elected Senator from the Thirty-first Ohio District, and was president of the Ohio & Indiana Railroad, before its consolidation.

Peter A. Tyler, an old lawyer of McCutcheonville, moved to Upper Sandusky in 1852. After serving a short time with the Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry he returned to Upper Sandusky, and some years later was wounded in a row, from the effects of which he died.

John B. Barnes, born in Mahoning County, Ohio, June 20, 1846, was admitted to the bar May 3, 1870, located at Fostoria in 1877, now residing in Kansas.

P. B. King, who was admitted to the bar in April, 1873, moved to Merced County, Cal., and died there in 1880.

David H. Everett, a native of Franklin County, Ohio, born February 6, 1849, was admitted to the bar in October, 1871, settled at Fostoria in 1874, now resides in Columbus, Ohio.

J. M. Belver, a native of Seneca County, born December 9, 1853, graduated from Otterbein University, Ohio, and was admitted an attorney at law, April 11, 1878.

Charles Guernsey, born January 31, 1858, in Wood County, Ohio, was admitted to the bar July 11, 1879, and the same year settled at Fostoria.

John A. Bradner, born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 13, 1833, settled in Ohio in 1849, and at Fostoria in 1863, was admitted an attorney at law in 1879.

Miss Nettie Cronise was admitted to the bar in April, 1873, on recommendation of a committee of the bar, composed of George E. Seney, N. L. Brewer, R. G. Pennington, John McCauley and W. H. Gibson. Miss Cronise was the first lady admitted to practice law in Ohio. She studied at Heidelberg College and graduated in 1873. She was married to N. B. Lutes, who was admitted to the bar on the same day.

Miss Florence Cronise graduated from Heidelberg College in 1876, studied law with Warren P. Noble, was admitted an attorney at law and is now practicing at Tiffin.

Miss Edith Sams read law at Tiffin, was admitted to the bar, married a lawyer named Seiders, and is now a resident of Paulding, Ohio.

Perry M. Adams, born in Wood County, Ohio, December 2, 1850, studied law in the office of Hon. W. P. Noble, was admitted to the bar April 13, 1876, elected prosecuting attorney in 1881 and 1884; is now a member of the firm of Noble & Adams.

Upton F. Cramer, born in Seneca County, January 19, 1842, studied at Heidelberg College, was admitted an attorney at law in 1867, and elected probate judge for three terms.

Charles H. Cramer, born in Seneca County, was admitted to the bar in June, 1875; is now in Sandusky City.

Lafayette L. Lang, a native of Tiffin, son of William Lang, read law in Judge Lang's office and was admitted an attorney at law in 1877; is now clerk of the Ohio penitentiary.

John B. Schwartz, born in Texas, November 1, 1854, was admitted to the bar in 1879, at Tiffin, Ohio.

W. L. Kershaw, born in New York City in 1856, was admitted an attorney at law July 20, 1879; is now at Bellefontaine, Ohio.

H. J. Weller, a native of Seneca County, born January 21, 1856, was admitted to the bar June 2, 1880, at Columbus.

Frank Baker was admitted to the bar at Tiffin, practiced some time here, moved to Chicago some years ago, where he has now a lucrative practice.

Gerald E. Sullivan, a native of Tiffin, born June 20, 1856, was admitted an attorney at law December 12, 1878; now editing a newspaper in Iowa.

James F. Leahy, a native of County Kerry, Ireland, born May 14, 1855, was admitted to practice, at Tiffin, December 30, 1879.

J. C. Royer, mayor of Tiffin, a native of Thompson Township, born in 1856; graduated from Heidelberg College in 1879, was admitted to the bar in 1881.

Walter S. Cramer, now attorney at law and insurance agent, was admitted to the bar at Columbus.

John C. Rickenbaugh, partner of Mayor Royer, is a native of this county. Ira E. Strong, a lawyer and real estate dealer, studied law at Tiffin.

Warren F. Noble, son of Warren P. Noble, studied law in his father's office; he was educated in the State university and admitted to the bar, at Columbus.

Lester Sutton, Attica, born in 1836, in Steuben County, N. Y., was admitted to the bar in 1867.

John P. Cornell went to Cincinnati; studied under Abel Rawson; died at Cincinnati.

Alexander Brown, a native of Perry County, Ohio, born in 1832, was admitted to the bar in 1864, and settled at Fostoria in 1872.

James R. Wilson, born in Greene County, Penn., May 19, 1825, settled with his parents in Bloom Township, in April, 1834; he was admitted an attorney at law in 1866.

John W. Schaufelberger, born at Fostoria, January 29, 1853, studied at Heidelberg College; continued law readings in Judge Seney's office, and was admitted to the bar in 1877; is now partner of Judge Seney.

Rush Abbott, born in Seneca County, was admitted to the bar April 12, 1877.

Guilford B. Keppell, born in Seneca County, May 8, 1845, graduated from Heidelberg College in 1869, admitted an attorney at law in 1871, and was elected prosecutor in 1879.

H. C. Keppell, born in Seneca County, March 20, 1847, studied at Heidelberg College, and was admitted to the bar in 1872.

Jacob F. Bunn, born in Seneca County, June 6, 1847, graduated from Heidelberg College in 1870, was admitted to the bar in 1871 and elected probate judge in 1878 (see Political chapter).

Jacob K. Hottel, born in Seneca County, October 8, 1846, was admitted to the bar in 1871, and two years later became editor of the *Tiffin Star*; is now in Georgia.

William M. Johnson was elected and re-elected probate judge some seven years ago.

Frank Dildine, born at Tiffin, October 15, 1849, graduated from Heidelberg College in 1869, and was admitted to the bar in 1872; is now in Indiana.

John K. Rohn, now a lawyer of Tiffin, is a native of Clinton Township. Leander Stem (see Military History).

Robert B. Hurd was a lawyer of Findlay in 1860.

Chester Church was a lawyer of Findlay in 1860.

William C. Hedges, son of Josiah Hedges, was admitted to the bar, but did not practice much in the courts.

James M. Patterson read law in W. P. Nobles' office; was admitted to the bar, and subsequently practiced in Missouri.

Thomas Burnside was admitted to the bar here, went to Missouri, where he died near Appleton.

Orlo D. Skinner read law under Judge Seney, attended the Cincinnati Law School, where he contracted a fever, from which he died.

James H. Platt, city solicitor, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1854, graduated from Heidelberg College in 1875; was admitted to practice in 1881; in 1883 and 1885 was elected city solicitor.

R. B. Reed read law in Judge Seney's office, and was admitted to the bar at Columbus; is not now a resident of the county.

David W. Speilman read law at Tiffin, and studied at Cincinnati; is not now a resident of the county.

John W. Leahy read law under Judge McCauley; admitted to the bar at Columbus; is now engaged in practice with his brother, James F., in Tiffin.

Charles W. Repp was admitted to the bar, and practiced in this county.

Darius D. Hare, mayor of Upper Sandusky, was born in Seneca County in 1843; he was admitted to the bar in 1867.

Frank Hess read law under P. H. Jayne, was admitted to the bar in 1883, and is now a citizen of Kansas.

John L. Lott, admitted to the bar at Columbus in 1884, is a native of Liberty Township.

Augustus Skransewsky is practicing law at Tiffin and engaged in real estate.

Milton Platt read law in Tiffin, was admitted to the bar at Columbus, and is now in practice at Findlay.

J. H. Dean read law under James Pillars, and is now a member of the Kansas State bar.

C. A. Dimm, now of the State of Kansas, studied law at Tiffin, was admitted to the bar here, and engaged in practice for some time previous to going to Kansas.

Jasper Pillars, son of Judge Pillars, of Tiffin, studied law in his father's office, and is now a practicing attorney at Bowling Green, Ohio.

William H. Dove, a native of Tiffin, born April 6, 1862, studied law under Warren P. Noble, was admitted to the bar in 1884, and is now practicing at Tiffin.

John F. Sohn, now a lawyer of Tiffin, is a native of this city.

J. D. Finch, of Green Spring, is in partnership with Thomas P. Dewey.

A. J. Stackhouse, born in Columbiana County, Penn., in 1850, graduated in 1881; read law under N. L. Brewer, was admitted to the bar at Columbus in 1883, and is now in practice at Fostoria.

C. S. Burton is one of the north country lawyers, having an established law and collection office at Green Spring.

Charles G. Barnd, a native of Licking County, Ohio, came to Fostoria from Findlay in 1881, but is not now in practice.

Mr. Corbett, son of one of the old settlers of Eden Township, is studying law in Judge Seney's office. Other aspirants for legal honors are also to be found scattered throughout the various law offices of the county.

Thomas P. Dewey, of Finch & Dewey, Green Spring, is one of the popular lawyers of the town.

John Gwynn was a lawyer of Tiffin in 1862, and continued in practice there until his death in November, 1884.

George Gassman, born in Liberty Township, August 24, 1837, was admitted to the bar in 1867. Prof. Gassman has traveled extensively on this continent and throughout Europe, and is a master of several languages. He conducts a classical school at Tiffin.

Associate Judges.—Jacques Hulburt, one of the pioneers of old Fort Seneca, purchased the fort lands in company with Shepard Patrick. He taught the first grammar school in the county, purchased the Fort Stevenson Reservation, and, moving thither, opened a store at Fremont. He was elected associate judge of Seneca County in 1824, served Sandusky County in the Legislature, and died December 25, 1836.

Matthew Clark, elected associate judge in 1824, was an old settler of Eden Township. Notwithstanding his high position, one Hamilton McCollister, a justice of the peace of Eden, had him arrested and tried for Sabbath breaking, and had him fined November 13, 1827. This led to the *cause celebre* of that time, Clark *vs.* McCollister for false imprisonment; Dickenson & Rawson for

plaintiff, David Higgins for defendant. The jury assessed damages at \$21.50, but McCollister appealed the case, the jury disagreed, and McCollister brought the subject before the supreme court, where it was discontinued.

William Cornell, one of the pioneers of the county, was elected associate judge in 1824.

Agreen Ingraham, the first sheriff, was subsequently elected treasurer, and filled a large space in the pioneer official life of the county. He was elected associate judge in 1831.

Selden Graves, who was elected associate judge in 1831, was a pioneer physician, a man, in word and deed, of the old, old school. He settled in Eden Township, March 6, 1822. He served from 1831 to the close of his term on the bench, and, like the other associate judges, despised the members of the old circuit.

Benjamin Pittinger, born in Frederick County, Md., in 1798, came to Tiffin in September, 1825, with his brother John, and opened a store there, which they carried on until 1834. In 1832 they established the Perry Street tannery. Benjamin Pittinger was elected associate judge in 1831 on the Whig ticket, and served on the bench with Judge Higgins for many years. In 1860 he moved to his farm in Eden Township.

Henry Colgate Brish, elected associate judge in 1838, was a native of Frederick County, Md., born in 1799, died near Tiffin, in February, 1866. In 1809 he was clerk in the recorder's office of that county, and remained until 1824, when he married Mrs. Eleanor S. Carey. In July, 1828, they came to Seneca County, making the trip in a small covered phaeton, and arriving July 6, that year. Mrs. Brish, noticed among the pioneers, died recently. Gen. Brish succeeded Montgomery as agent for the Senecas.

Andrew Lugenbeel, born in Maryland, in 1806, moved to Seneca County in 1832, was elected associate judge in 1838, and re-elected in 1845. He died December 10, 1863, thirteen years after his judicial term ended.

Lowell Robinson settled in Bloom Township, Section 8, in 1823, was elected associate judge in 1838, and had the unenviable notoriety of having to vacate the bench to answer a charge of "assault and battery," made by his wife. Some years after this scandal he moved to California, and died there.

William Toll, reference to whom is made in the Organic and Political chapters, was one of the pioneers of Tiffin. At the beginning of his public career in the county he was deputy sheriff, and had something to do in the care of feeding prisoners. He was elected coroner in 1830, and associate judge in 1845.

Henry Ebbert was one of the hatters of Tiffin in early days, and always one of the city's working politicians. He was elected associate judge in 1845, and was one of the leaders of the American or Know-nothing party of this county in 1852-55. His antipathy to foreigners was all political, for when Mrs. Hoffman died of cholera, in 1834, her child, Charlotte, was adopted by the Ebberts, the same who married Mr. Lee, of Toledo, in recent years.

Thomas Lloyd was elected associate judge to fill vacancy, and served until the "abolition" of the "side judges."

STATE BAR ASSOCIATION.

Following are the names of the officers of the State Bar Association, elected at the meeting in Columbus, in 1885:

President—A. W. Jones, of Youngstown.

Vice-Presidents—First district, Aaron F. Perry; Second, James M. Smith; Third, T. J. Godfrey; Fourth, S. E. Williamson; Fifth, F. F. Bingham; Sixth, Charles F. Follett; Seventh, Wells A. Hutchins; Eighth, D. A. Hollingsworth; Ninth, M. Stuart; Tenth, John McCauley.

Executive Committee—John W. Herron, R. D. Marshall, Henry Newbegin, John Doyle, P. C. Smith, C. H. McElroy, C. H. Grosvenor, A. W. Train, Rush Taggart and E. B. Finley.

On Admission—W. A. Davidson, T. J. Pringle, C. A. Layton, A. T. Brewer, C. A. White, J. C. Devin, A. W. Vorhes, R. G. Richards, R. W. Taylor and H. C. Carhart.

Judicial Administration and Legal Reform—Lawrence Maxwell, H. Elliott, Isaiah Pillars, E. P. Greene, T. A. Minshall, A. K. Dunn, O. F. Moore, M. M. Granger, W. A. Lynch and H. T. Van Fleet.

Legal Education—Judson Harmon, M. B. Earnhart, John E. Richie, R. P. Ranney, James E. Wright, V. R. McIntre, W. B. Loomis, H. T. Stockwell, G. F. Arrell and R. W. Johnson.

Grievances—John J. Glidden, W. M. Rockell, J. L'H. Long, L. Russell, George Lincoln and D. Dielam.

Legal Biography—M. F. Force, E. H. Munger, S. N. Owen, J. E. Ingersol, W. H. Safford, J. W. Bannon, I. H. Miller and S. R. Harris.

Thomas Corwin, so prominent in the legal circles of Ohio, was at Fort Seneca in July, 1813, freighting over the Delaware Army Road to this point supplies for the army. From this occupation he derives the name of "Tom, the Wagon Boy."

A few names of lawyers, omitted in this chapter, find mention in the pioneer section of the township histories, and many of the lawyers now residing in the county are fully treated on in the chapters devoted to personal history and reminiscences.

CHAPTER VII.

PHYSICIANS OF THE COUNTY.

SO early as 1822, while yet the county was only tenanted by a few hundred white people, the first physician arrived. The succeeding year more adventurous spirits pushed further westward, and thenceforward physicians came here to reside or visit. In 1852 the medical profession was so numerous and ably represented in the county, it was deemed desirable to organize a society. This was accomplished the same year, when a number of physicians assembled in the office of Dr. Dresbach, adopted a constitution, and elected Dr. J. A. McFarland president, with Dr. George Sprague secretary. There is no record extant of the proceedings of this society. Of its members, however, the newspaper press has kept a record, and from those old records much, if not all, relating to them in the following pages, has been obtained. To the courtesy of Dr. Gibbon, secretary of the present society, the writer is indebted for being enabled to give the names of the physicians of the county in our own times. Dr. Stephenson, of Huron County, was the visiting physician in 1819-20. Dr. Brainard, of Sandusky, practiced medicine from that point to Tymochtee, and attended the Seneca Indians previous to 1821.

Selden Graves, the first resident physician of Seneca County, settled in Eden Township, March 6, 1822. In 1831 he was elected associate judge. Ely Dresbach, born in Northumberland County, Penn., in 1802, settled with his parents, David and Catherine Dresbach, in Pickaway County, Ohio, and came

to Fort Ball February 23, 1823, having previously studied medicine at Circleville, under Dr. Luckey. For over thirty years he labored in Seneca County, and died at Tiffin April 14, 1853 (*vide* History of Tiffin).

Henry Kuhn, born in Frederick County, Md., in 1802, graduated from the medical school of the University of Maryland in 1825. In 1829 he came with his family to Tiffin, and was among the men who cleared the forest on Market Street, between Washington and Monroe Streets, that year. His office was on East Market Street, and in recent years stood in rear of the new jail. Miss Catherine Baltzell, of Woodsboro, Md., to whom he was married in 1826, died at Tiffin in 1843. His second wife, Miss Maria Pennington, of Tiffin, survived her husband, who died October 16, 1878.

Robert C. J. Carey, a native of Maryland, born in November, 1800, settled at Fort Ball in 1823, and was a partner of Dr. Dresbach. His death took place November 9, 1836, when he was buried in the old cemetery.

James Fisher, the founder of Elizabethtown, was born in Frederick County, Md., January 1, 1801, settled at Tiffin in 1832. In July, 1829, he married Elizabeth M., daughter of Dr. Thomas Boyer, and was accompanied by his father-in-law to Tiffin in 1832. Mrs. Fisher died September 19, 1878. Dr. Fisher was appointed postmaster at Tiffin shortly after his settlement here, many years prior to his departure for Springfield, Mo.

Thomas Boyer, of Uniontown, Md., whose daughters were married, Elizabeth to Dr. James Fisher, and Mary M. to Lloyd Morris, in July, 1829, settled at Tiffin in 1832, and died here in 1835. Mrs. Boyer died in 1847.

J. A. McFarland, the first president of the old Seneca County Medical Society, settled at Tiffin in 1837; died June 1, 1883. He was delegate to the great convention of physicians, held at San Francisco, Cal., in 1871, and one of the most estimable citizens of the county.

E. J. McCollum, born in Richland County, Ohio, in June, 1825, graduated from Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, in March, 1853, and settled at Tiffin about same time. He was at McCutchenville in 1849.

J. N. Heckerman, born at Chambersburg, Penn., November 22, 1825, completed his medical course at the Columbian School of Medicine, Washington, D. C., in 1846, and came to Tiffin in 1849.

E. W. Sullivan, born at Tiffin, March 22, 1856, graduated from the Wooster Medical College in 1878.

Dr. C. L. Jones, the pioneer physician of Attica, is still in practice.

H. B. Gibbon, born at Big Prairie, Wayne County, Ohio, March 12, 1852, graduated from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery in June, 1877, and located at Tiffin in 1880. He practiced for a short time at Kansas and Bettsville, in this county.

J. B. Bland, born in Muskingum County, Ohio, July 22, 1840, is a graduate of Starling (Columbus) Medical College. In 1869 he entered on the practice of medicine at Benton, Crawford County, Ohio.

L. E. Robinson, a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1873, located at Republic in 1876.

Benjamin S. Stover, born at Brooklyn, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, June 13, 1856, a graduate of Jefferson Medical College, located at Republic in 1878.

H. B. Martin, born at Chillicothe, Ohio, November 15, 1823, graduated from Charity Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1850; came from Melmore to Tiffin about 1866-67; died March 1, 1884.

F. W. Schwan, born at Lancaster, Penn., March 3, 1843, is a graduate of Rush Medical College, Chicago, of the class of 1867.

W. H. Paul, born in Richland County, Ohio, April 14, 1848, graduated



A C Baldwin

from the Miami Medical College, Ohio, in 1872, and opened his office at Adrian, Big Spring Township, in 1876.

Miss Julia Runsey, a female physician of Tiffin, was lost in the wreck of the Pewabic.

Ariel B. Hovey, born in Orleans County, Vt., February 9, 1829, entered Oberlin College in 1843, where he studied until 1849 and also read medicine in Dr. Johnson's office there. In 1850 he continued his medical studies under Prof. Ackley, of Cleveland, graduated in March, 1852, and the same year settled at Tiffin. His death occurred October 2, 1884.

Maurice Leahy, born in Kerry County, Ireland, March 14, 1853, graduated from Wooster University, in February, 1878, and entered on the practice of his profession at Tiffin, in July, that year; he studied under Dr. McCollum.

John D. O'Connor was born at Woodsfield, Ohio, September 24, 1822; studied medicine under Dr. Dillon; graduated from Miami Medical College in 1858; was elected senator in 1861, re-elected in 1863; settled at Tiffin in 1866, and died while attending an adjourned session of the constitutional convention, at Cincinnati, February 21, 1874. In 1845 he was married to Miss Ruth C. Neff, of Clarington, Ohio.

C. A. Henry, born in Wood County, Ohio, January 5, 1844, located at Fostoria in 1871, as a partner of Dr. A. S. Williams.

Park L. Myers, born at Fostoria, May 28, 1860, graduated from the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati in 1879, and began the practice of medicine in Fostoria in 1880.

F. J. Schaufelberger graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1884, and commenced practice in Fostoria same year. From 1873 to 1882 he was engaged in the drug trade here.

John H. Norris has practiced medicine at Fostoria since 1881. Previous to this time he was a physician of Wood County.

Amos S. Williams has practiced at Fostoria since 1867.

John H. Williams, a graduate of Wooster, commenced practice at Fostoria in 1877.

Dr. William C. Cole moved to Republic in 1841, thence to Tiffin.

Dr. Pennington, who died January 23, 1862, studied medicine at Tiffin, under Dr. Kuhn. He practiced some years at Delphos, Allen Co., Ohio.

Dr. Williams, born January, 1812, in Genessee County, N. Y., settled at Reedtown in 1835, as a physician; died about three years ago.

Dr. Henry Wertz was a physician in Hopewell Township in 1852.

Dr. Minard Obermiller, an old resident of Tiffin, died at Toledo, September 28, 1884.

Dr. I. T. Gilbert, who died at Bryan, Ohio, in recent times, was one of the early physicians of Reed Township.

Dr. Robert R. McMeens, born in Pennsylvania, February 26, 1820, settled at Tiffin in 1841, married Miss Ann C. Pettinger, in 1843; moved to Sandusky in 1846; died at Perryville, Ky., October 30, 1862.

Dr. W. H. Heckerman, who graduated from Heidelberg College in 1878, studied medicine and practiced in this county; he died in January, 1885.

Dr. George W. Beigh, who was engaged in practice at Plymouth, Md., died April 14, 1882, and his remains were brought to Republic for interment.

Dr. A. S. Uberroth, of New Riegel, met his death at Stoner Wood, on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad, February 16, 1883. On the evening of February 16 he sent a dispatch to his wife stating that he would be at Berwick on the night express, and requesting her to send his hired man to meet him. The hired man was at the depot at Berwick, and as Mr. Uberroth

did not arrive he made inquiry of the conductor, who informed him that a man answering the description of the Doctor was put off the train just south of Tiffin because he refused to pay his fare, and claimed that he bought a ticket and lost it. The hired man returned to New Riegel, and Mrs. Uberroth immediately sent friends in search of her husband. They followed the railroad track from Berwick toward Tiffin, and found the body at the place above stated.

Dr. Usher Parsons joined Gen. Harrison's army at Camp Seneca, and subsequently was with Perry on the lakes. In later years he made his home at Cincinnati.

Dr. A. H. Christy died September 19, 1884.

Dr. J. F. E. Fanning, a son of one of the pioneers of the county, born in Tiffin in 1844, is president of the Medical Association of Seneca County.

Dr. John Montgomery died at Adrian, January 29, 1885, aged sixty-three years. He was for many years a resident of that part of the county.

Dr. Joseph Boehler located at Tiffin prior to 1845.

Dr. G. W. Sampson was one of the witnesses to the treaty of McCutcheonville, January 19, 1832, and was an old physician of the district.

Dr. John Kerr, a Thompsonian practitioner, resided at Rome in 1847.

Dr. E. B. Hubbard, born at Chester, Mass., December 28, 1840, came to Tiffin in January, 1874, and, with Dr. Hershisier, established the Hubbard Drug Store, southwest corner of Market and Washington Streets. He never practiced in this county.

Dr. Hudson, who practiced in specialties in his day, died in 1869.

Dr. Simon Bricker, one of the pioneer physicians of the western part of Seneca County, and an old resident of Fostoria, died in 1856. His was the first burial in the Fostoria City Cemetery.

Dr. T. S. Lang located at Springville in May, 1836.

Dr. Isaac Young, a resident of this county for a number of years, was sent to the Seneca County Infirmary in August, 1885. He was at one time quite a prominent citizen. He was freight and express agent on the Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Railroad at Berwick in the "sixties," and was also a very successful physician. He moved from Berwick to Melmore, and thence to Fostoria. His appetite for strong drink was his worst enemy, and it seemed impossible for him to overcome the habit. While at Fostoria he, for a long period, abstained from drink, and did a good business at his profession.

Dr. F. Jaeck died April 16, 1856, aged thirty-nine years.

Dr. A. Metz, of Fostoria, was a practicing physician and druggist there prior to 1849.

Dr. Asa Brayton, born in Wyandot County in 1831, studied under Dr. Metz, of Fostoria, in 1849, and entered on practice at McCutcheonville.

Dr. E. W. Dubois, son-in-law of Mrs. Ditto, died July 2, 1873.

Dr. A. A. Freyman, born August 16, 1833, died October 6, 1874.

Dr. F. W. Entriiken, of Findlay, also practiced in Seneca County before the war.

Dr. J. Snyder was proprietor of the Tiffin Eye Infirmary (Houck's Block) in April, 1860.

Dr. J. R. Buckingham is an old resident physician, having practiced at Attica for years prior to 1864, when he moved to Bloomville, returning in 1872.

Dr. H. G. Blaine, a member of the faculty of the Toledo Medical College; a member of the Northwestern Ohio Medical Association, and of the Board of Censors of the Indiana Medical College, was a member of the Northwestern Ohio Eclectic Medical Association, and came to Attica in 1861.

William J. Culver, noticed among the pioneers of Scipio, was the first

physician at Republic. Drs. H. K. Spooner, J. A. Maguire, J. Roop and Dr Storer have been for years identified with the profession in this division of the county.

Henry Kegg Hershisier, born in Bedford County, Penn., in 1831, graduated from Columbus Medical College. Was in professional capacity during the war, and subsequently engaged in the drug business for nine years, then resumed practice of medicine.

Charles Sandmeister, born in Germany in 1831, came to Thompson Township in 1853, where he commenced the practice of his profession. He graduated from the Eclectic Medical Institute, Cincinnati, in 1864.

Dr. S. D. Jones opened an office at Attica in 1847.

Dr. Stephen Fowler, the pioneer physician of the territory, now known as Wyandot County, also practiced throughout Seneca County. He came to the Sandusky Plains in 1827, and died at Upper Sandusky December 26, 1847.

Dr. M. H. Mills, now a resident of Attica, has practiced in the county for about nine years.

Dr. Pagin was a visiting hydropathic doctor in 1860-61.

Dr. Gibson, of Bloom Township, was commissioned surgeon of the Seneca County militia in 1835.

Dr. Spicer was a pioneer physician as well as a pioneer preacher. His medical and religious methods were particularly peculiar, and sometimes led to trouble in the locality in which he resided.

Dr. A. W. Knight settled at Attica in the spring of 1884.

Dr. Seymour came to Attica Station in July or August, 1885.

Dr. George Rubard is a native of Thompson Township, born in 1847; graduated from Cincinnati Eclectic College in 1871, and commenced practice at Flat Rock.

Other physicians, past and present, referred to in the history of the townships, are named as follows:

Drs. D. Peters and G. H. Scoles, Springville (in 1847); George Sprague and Hon. J. A. Norton, Tiffin; S. T. Finch and Thomas Cochran, Green Spring; Alonzo Lockwood, Simon Bricker and George Patterson, Rome; A. Metz, R. C. Caples and Marcus Dana, Risdon; Robert P. Frazer, Reed; Bellville and Peter J. Smyth, Bloom; F. M. Bell, Fort Seneca; Daniel M. Bate, Melmore; I. Breidinger, W. G. and G. P. Williard, Tiffin; Pierce, William L. Hamilton, F. S. Kendall, J. S. Sparks and John Ball, Republic; Joseph Myers and Henry L. Harris, Thompson; William Crawford, Tiffin; Charles Beilhartz, dentist (1842), J. R. Huss and Wells, Tiffin; Barber and J. C. Myers, Venice (the former gone to Iowa; the latter died January 18, 1884); F. H. Lang, Tiffin; A. M. Magers, Alvada; H. C. Wells and Leon McCollum, Tiffin; J. W. Hoy, Bloomville; M. Nighswander and Chancellor Martin, Fort Seneca; F. M. White, New Riegel; H. Ladd, J. W. Holmes and Steele, Melmore; A. M. Martin, Bloomville; Marshall Brothers, C. R. Walker, Skeggs, L. H. Sprague, I. W. Moliere, F. W. Entriakin, A. R. McKellar, David P. Campbell, L. E. Robinson, J. L. Brown, and Thomas Cochran, Green Spring; W. P. Buckingham, Bettsville; C. L. Jones, A. Force, C. A. Force, Attica; D. E. Bowman, Kansas; Watson, I. H. Norris, Myers, W. M. Cake, John Bricker and P. E. Bal-lou, Fostoria; Charles T. Benner, Homer J. Bricker, S. W. Bricker, A. M. Campbell, Levi Corfman, Fred Scheil and Henry C. Wells, T. J. West and T. E. Wells, Tiffin; C. A. Henry, L. G. Williams, Fostoria; A. D. Orwig, Reed; M. H. Mills, D. J. Deck, Venice; R. M. Sproul, Adams; W. H. Focht, Big Spring; T. J. Foster, Bloom; O. B. Whittecar, C. M. Comer, Hopewell.

The physicians of this county, who served as army surgeons or assistant surgeons during the war of the Rebellion are named as follows:

Drs. Leopold Zander, Robert W. Thrift, W. H. Park, H. B. Lung, S. A. Smith, S. H. Spencer, J. Kling, Joseph Hebble, Henry K. Spooner, J. L. Morris, James C. Myers, Thomas M. Cook, George S. Yingling, Walter Caswell, Henry F. Lacey, H. H. Russell, O. Ferris, W. B. Hyatt, J. H. Williams, N. B. Brisbani, R. R. McMeens, George Weeks and Gibson, of Bloom, (latter surgeon of Seneca Militia, during Toledo war).

The practicing physicians on the southern borders of the county, residents of Wyandot County, previous to 1845, were:

Joseph Mason and David Watson, of Crane; Noah Wilson, of Ridge; David Adams, of Richland; William Cope, of Jackson; Westbrook (1835), Hall, Chisney and Ferris, of Marseilles; Clark and Foster, of Crawford; Bingham, Free, Letson, Ranger, G. W. Sampson (1828) and Dunn, of Tymochtee; A. W. Munson, of Antrim; J. H. Drumm, of Pitt, and Stephen Fowler (1827) and J. B. McGill, of the same township; McConnell, of Upper Sandusky. Dr. Fowler was well known to the first settlers of Seneca, while Dr. Sampson settled in this county before taking up his residence south of the county line. Dr. E. J. McCollum settled at McCutcheonville in 1849, and practiced there for two years.

MEDICAL ASSOCIATIONS.

Fostoria Medical Society.—The Fostoria Medical Society was organized April 18, 1876, with J. W. Bricker, F. J. Bricker (removed), R. W. Hale, R. C. Caples, G. L. Hoege, W. M. Cake (in Michigan), A. S. Williams, C. A. Henry, L. Williams, A. J. Longfellow, G. N. Lewis (Michigan), A. G. Owen, E. D. Powers (druggist, removed), and A. E. Watson. Shortly after the organization of the County Medical Society, the senior members of the profession at Fostoria joined the new association.

Seneca County Medical Society.—September 13, 1878, a number of physicians met at Dr. McFarland's office at Tiffin, and issued an invitation to the physicians of the county to meet on September 25th for the purpose of organizing a society. On the day named there were present: Drs. J. A. McFarland, A. B. Hovey, E. J. McCollum, J. F. E. Fanning, G. P. Williard, B. F. Hittle, Maurice Leahy, E. W. Sullivan, A. L. Waugaman, H. B. Martin, Simon Bricker, J. W. Heckerman, J. T. Livers, of Tiffin; T. J. West, of Melmore; Barber, of Attica; Nighswander, of Fort Seneca; A. S. Martin, of Bettsville; Whittaker, of Bascom; G. L. Hoege, of Fostoria; W. H. Paul, of Adrian; A. S. Uberoth, of New Riegel, and H. B. Gibbon, of Kansas (now of Tiffin). A resolution to organize a medical society was carried, when A. B. Hovey was elected president, J. A. McFarland, vice-president, A. L. Waugaman, secretary, and H. K. Spooner, treasurer. Drs. Martin, of Bettsville, Nighswander, of Fort Seneca, and Waugaman presented a form of constitution, which was adopted.

J. B. Bland, of Benton; Henderson, of Green Spring, and Patterson, of McCutcheonville, were admitted to membership October 23, 1878. Dr. Benner was a member prior to this date. February 26, 1879, F. W. Schwan, of Benton; Wert, of Mexico; Ray R. Mitchell, Bellevue; Hoy, of Bloomville; B. S. Stover, of Republic; W. R. Martin, of Melmore, and Chancellor Martin, of Fort Seneca, were received as members. June 25, 1879, G. W. Sampson, of McCutcheonville, L. G. Williams, R. W. Hale, A. S. Williams, R. C. Caples, A. J. Longfellow, W. M. Cake, John Bricker and C. A. Henry, of the Fostoria Medical Association, were admitted to membership; Dr. Martin, of Bloomville, was admitted January 28, 1880, and L. E. Robinson April 28, that year. Drs. Wenner, Foucht, Keller, McKellar, J. P. Kinnaman, J. S. Yingling and W. H. Hershiser have been admitted since 1880.

Dr. Waugaman was elected delegate to the American Microscopic Association convention at Buffalo, which was held August, 1879.

May 28, 1879, Drs. Williard, Bland and Fanning were elected delegates to the Ohio State Medical Society, to be held June 3, 1879, with C. Martin, Spooner and Hovey, alternates.

Dr. Norton received the thanks of the society May 28, 1879, for his efforts in having the anatomy act passed by the Legislature.

In September, 1879, officers were elected as follows: J. A. McFarland, president; A. S. Martin, vice-president; A. Waugaman, secretary; E. W. Sullivan, assistant secretary; E. J. McCollum, treasurer.

In September, 1880, H. K. Spooner was elected president; E. W. Sullivan, secretary; J. F. E. Fanning, treasurer; M. Leahy, assistant secretary. Those officers held over until the close of 1882, owing to there being no election in 1881.

The election of September, 1882, resulted as follows: President, Dr. J. U. Heckerman; vice-president, Dr. G. P. Williard; treasurer, Dr. H. B. Gibbon; secretary, Dr. E. W. Sullivan. Executive committee: Drs. McFarland, Hovey and McCollum. Finance Committee: Drs. Williard, Leahy and Benner. Medical ethics: Drs. Spooner, Gibbon and Fanning. Committee on admissions: Drs. Hovey, Williard and Sullivan. In 1883 there were elected: E. J. McCollum, president; J. F. E. Fanning, vice-president; E. W. Sullivan, secretary; H. B. Gibbon, treasurer. On Dr. Sullivan's removal from the county his position as secretary devolved on Dr. H. B. Gibbon, the present secretary of the society, and Dr. West was appointed treasurer.

The election of 1884 resulted in the choice of Dr. J. F. E. Fanning, president; Dr. F. J. Livers, vice-president; Dr. H. B. Gibbon, secretary; Dr. West, treasurer. Dr. Wenner, of Tiffin, was elected a member of the society and Dr. Steel, of Melmore, was also admitted a member.

Northwestern Ohio Eclectic Medical Association.—This is not a local association, but owing to its social connection with Tiffin, where many of its meetings have been held, it claims a brief notice. The last meeting of the association was held at Tiffin, October 16, 1884, when Dr. Breidinger, the president, delivered an address entitled "Medical Truth." Dr. DeCrow, of Galion, read an essay on "Laceration of the Perinæum," and Dr. Sandmeister, of Bellevue, on "Pathology and Treatment of Typhoid." The officers elected were Dr. H. DeCrow, of Galion, president; J. A. Grove, of Mt. Blanchard, Ohio, vice-president; H. Thomas, of Ada, Ohio, second vice-president; W. N. Mundy, of Forest, Ohio, secretary; J. M. Crismore, of Helena, Ohio, corresponding secretary; Charles Sandmeister, of Bellevue, Ohio, treasurer.

CHAPTER VIII.

THE PRESS OF SENECA COUNTY.

A GOOD newspaper is something which is above all price, when the quality of its goodness springs from editorial principle rather than from managereal cupidity. The newspaper, when well conducted, is one of the evidences of true advancement. It is to the people a great educator, and, when faithful to its mission, forms an exponent of national ideas, a guard against treason from within and treachery without. Half a century has glided into the past, since the first newspaper was issued in this county. With the growth of the

county the press has kept pace, until now one daily newspaper, and several weekly journals are supported directly by the people; while the daily press of Toledo, Chicago and Cincinnati meets with a very liberal patronage. In the following historical review, the writer confines himself to a brief notice of the establishment and progress of the local newspapers, leaving the personal history to be treated on by the writers of the last part of this volume.

TIFFIN NEWSPAPERS.

The pioneer newspaper was the *Seneca Patriot*, printed August 4, 1832, by J. H. Brown, and edited by Elisha Brown. The press used on this occasion was taken beyond the Alleghenies to Washington, Penn., about the year 1800, by James Colerick; thence to several localities in Virginia and Ohio by J. P. McArdle, who located his office at Mt. Vernon, Ohio, in 1816, and published the *Register*. On the establishment of a printing office at Clinton, Ohio, this itinerant press was present, next it appears at Norwalk, then at Sandusky City, afterward at Tiffin, finally settling at Toledo. It appears that the Brown Brothers purchased McArdle's office at Norwalk, established an office at Sandusky, and in 1832 moved to Tiffin with their printing outfit. The Browns made an effort to conciliate all political parties, but failed in this impracticable scheme, so that November 17, 1832, the *Patriot* surrendered to the Jackson Party, the Whigs and anti-Masons withdrew their support, the editor of the *Patriot* retired to Cincinnati where he died, N. Y. Magill taking his place November 30, 1833. J. H. Brown remained a little while until the office passed into the charge of Magill, who managed it until the spring of 1834, when Abel Rawson purchased the printing business for his brother—Alonzo Rawson.

The *Independent Chronicle and Seneca Advertiser*, issued on the ruins of the *Patriot* April 26, 1834, was printed by Alonzo Rawson and edited by Abel Rawson. This journal was conducted on independent principles for a short time, but for the greater part of its two years' existence it advocated Whig principles, and brewed another storm which ended in its sale in November, 1835.

The *Tiffin Gazette and Seneca Advertiser* was projected by Josiah F. Reed, November 25, 1835, and within a short time claimed Democratic support in Sandusky County as well as in Seneca. It reached its nineteenth number April 16, 1836, and continued regular publication until the close of February, 1838, when Luther A. Hall purchased the office and abolished all its Democratic symbols, retaining the name *Tiffin Gazette and Seneca Advertiser* alone.

The *Tiffin Gazette*, an ultra-Whig newspaper, was established in February, 1838, by Luther A. Hall and Joseph Howard. Commercially it was the successor of the *Gazette and Advertiser*, but from a journalistic stand-point it differed very widely from its parent. As Hall abolished all signs of Democracy in the office, so Howard attacked the old title, dropping the name *Seneca Advertiser*. April 7, 1838, Joseph Howard, who succeeded Mr. Reed as editor of the *Gazette*, retired. S. A. Griswold, the new editor and proprietor, took charge the same day. Under the new management it received a thorough support.

The list of delinquent tax-payers for the year ending September 19, 1838, occupied seven columns of the *Tiffin Gazette*. This occasioned a delay in issuing the paper, and brought forth a request from the editor that the readers of the *Gazette* would not cry, because the paper had at length got a good advertisement. The paper continued to be regularly issued (except for four weeks in September and October, 1839,) until September, 1842, when it ceased publication.

The *Van Burenite* journal was established by Joshua Seney, Henry Cronise and Gabriel J. Keen in 1840, as a campaign weekly journal. It was complete in political satire, and lived its full length, dying in the fall of 1841. The salutatory, written by Joshua Seney, is given as follows: "We shall advocate with a becoming zeal, and dignifiedly in manner, the great Democratic Republican principles, as established and taught by Thomas Jefferson. That ours is a government of specified and limited—not general—powers, and ought so to be strictly observed, to attain the ends for which it was established, all must admit. The few and venerable patriots, who, when our government dated its existence, were upon the bright summit of glory, and have lived till this late day, are willing to exclaim that our system of government has eminently exceeded the most sanguine expectations of those who achieved the glorious victory upon which it was established, and became an object, not only of admiration, but of envy and emulation by the world. It is therefore our duty, rendered imperious by the position we occupy as a nation, to preserve for its character as pure and untarnished as the bright and illustrious spirit of liberty, which dictated its existence among its framers, and still serves as a beacon light to the benighted, and a home for the oppressed of mankind, the object for which the blood of our forefathers and heroes—and labor of our ages—have been bestowed to obtain. In regard to the present Federal administration, we unhesitatingly declare that we will wage against it and its measures an unyielding opposition. We would banish from us all prejudice, cast off all party predilection and admonish the American people to view the awful and deplorable condition of our country, brought about by the short Federal predominance of one year, and ask themselves if this is the 'change' to which they were invited. The Democracy who, in trying times, have been entreated to rally and rescue our government, must appreciate the present as a crisis equally important, and prepare to restore her from the dominion of an unprincipled and reckless political party, who are now plunging her into debt, disgrace and dishonor, regardless of consequences. We shall endeavor to maintain a courteous but decided position in regard to the principles we intend promulgating, and in discussion have a strict observance for the truth of what shall appear in our paper." * * * * *

The *Chasseurs' Own* was issued on Thanksgiving day, 1861, by the First Ohio Volunteer Chasseurs, at the front. The names of Seneca County soldiers engaged in editing and printing this newspaper have not been given.

The *Sunday Advertiser* was issued in May and June, 1861. This was issued from the *Advertiser* office.

The *Seneca Advertiser* was first issued by John G. Breslin, May 6, 1842, he having purchased the office of the *Van Burenite*. Its new press and new type established the paper, which has been carried down to our own times with commercial and political success. In 1854 Mr. Breslin received the nomination for State treasurer, leased the *Advertiser* to John Flaughter, who conducted the paper until the close of 1855, when W. W. Armstrong took the position of editor and publisher. In 1857 he was sole owner of the office, and published the *Advertiser* regularly until the close of the winter of 1862-63, when he retired from newspaper work to attend to the duties of Secretary of State, he being elected to that important office in 1862. He subsequently, in April, 1865, became owner of the *Plain Dealer*, which he sold for \$70,000 in December, 1884. Early in 1863 J. M. Myers and Charles Beilharz leased the *Advertiser*. In 1864 Mr. Myers became sole lessee and subsequently proprietor, conducting the *Advertiser* with marked ability up to 1884, when he sold to L. A. Brunner & Co., of which company he is still a member. The paper is now edited

by L. A. Brunner, assisted by Kora F. Briggs. The management is in the hands of John W. Geiger. John M. Myers also devotes some attention to the literary department.

S. A. Grisworld, editor of the *Lancaster Gazette*, in a letter to the writer, dated May 18, 1885, says: "I can only state that the printing press referred to was sold by me to Jacob Rosenberg, of Findlay, Ohio, in the spring of 1843. Rosenberg, with the material of the old *Tiffin Gazette*, included in my sale to him, started a Democratic paper at Findlay, which, according to my recollection, lived only long enough to enjoy the county printing for a year or two. Later I was informed that the press went to Toledo, at the end of Rosenberg's ownership, and I have somehow got the impression that it has been there preserved in some collection of antique relics. Of its antecedents I have no exact information further than that its owner, immediately prior to that of myself, was Joseph Howard, then a prominent attorney of Tiffin, who purchased it of Messrs. Brown, father and son (Justin Brown was the name of the son). The press was a wooden 'Ramage,' of the very earliest pattern, and if tradition told the truth about it, was one which had been owned and worked by B. Franklin himself. The platen was but half the size of the bed, so that it required two pulls of the 'devil's tail' to print one side of a four-page newspaper."

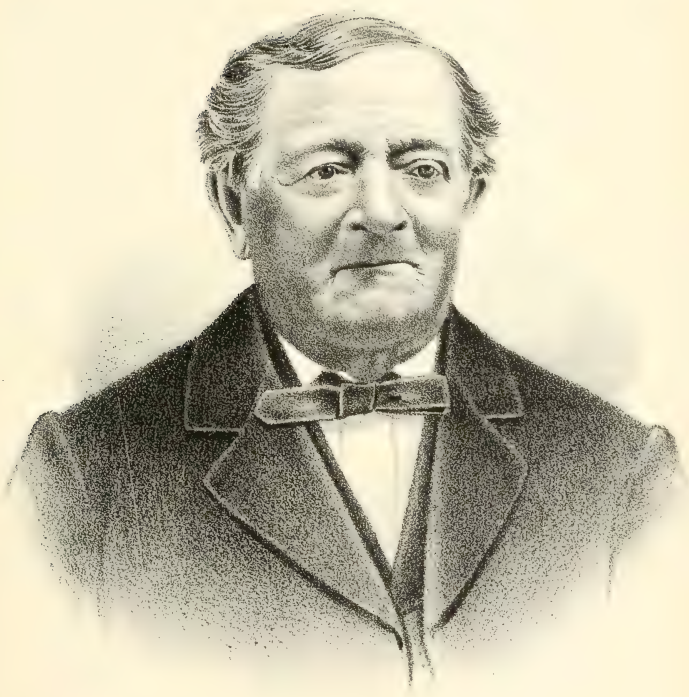
The *Star* was established May 5, 1869, and the first number issued that day by Elmer White and L. L. Orwig as a journal "Independent on all subjects, neutral on none," with the office in Gross' building. The press and material were bought from the *Unsere Flagge*. This was a re-organization of the *Tiffin Star*, said to be issued for a short time in 1868, by Frank Rader and Elmer White. The office of the *Star* was purchased in 1873 by Frank Dildine and J. K. Huddle, and conducted by Mr. Huddle successfully, from 1874 forward. In December, 1874, the *Tiffin Daily Star*, a 3 cent evening paper, was issued from this office. In 1875 this enterprise, this pioneer daily newspaper of Tiffin, ceased to exist, owing to the very limited support offered by the people.

The *Seneca County Fair Bulletin*, printed in the *Advertiser* office, was issued in October, 1869. This was a yearly journal, devoted to advertisements and Fair news.

The *Whig Standard* was issued at Tiffin, by George L. Wharton, November 19, 1845. This was a strict Whig journal, instituted to convert the "Locofocos," who appeared to Mr. Wharton as the very embodiment of political heathenism. In 1848 the editor transferred the *Standard* to Abraham Laubach, who sold the office to Capt. McKee, one year later. The *Standard* battled with its Democratic opponent until 1855, when McKee gave his editorial place to W. C. Gray. Wharton's salutatory contained several paragraphs, one of which is as follows: "We shall enter our protest against the Locofoco party, and labor ardently for those principles bequeathed to us by the patriots of the Revolution—the principles of the Whig party; a party whose origin was our country's Revolution, and whose fidelity and patriotism achieved our independence. Upon this broad basis we shall stand, adhering firmly to liberty, despising anarchy and despotism, with an eye single to the interests of our country, feeling assured that upon the integrity of the Whig party rests our destiny as a nation."

The *Western Whig Standard* was issued (the first number, March 3, 1849), by George L. Wharton, who also published *The Northwestern Continent*, October 1, 1850.

The *Tiffin Tribune*, successor to the *Whig-Standard*, was established by



George Kappal

W. C. Gray in 1855, and conducted by him until May, 1857, when the office was purchased by H. L. McKee, of *The Home Companion*, then published at Findlay, Ohio. In 1861 John Robbins bought the office, published the *Tribune* for four years, and sold it to Abraham Kagy in 1865. About the time the echoes of the Rebellion were dying away the office was purchased by Myers & Miller. O. T. Locke, C. N. Locke and W. G. Blymer purchased the paper in November, 1868, from Myers & Miller, and issued the first number under the new management, November 5, 1868. The *Tribune* is now the property of Otis T. Locke, by whom it is edited, with H. E. Simon, assistant editor and manager, and Fred L. Wenner, local editor and reporter. Russell L. Knapp, foreman in this office for the past fifteen years, received the Republican nomination of representative in August, 1885.

The *Seneca Adler* was the first German newspaper published at Tiffin, the first number being issued on April 5, 1848, with William Lang, editor, and John G. Breslin, publisher. The publication of the *Adler* was suggested by the political necessities of 1848, and the recommendations of the Democratic central committee, addressed by John G. Breslin, William Lang, Richard Williams and Joel W. Wilson, to the German residents of the county. This has been generally known as the pioneer German newspaper of this division of the State; but the general knowledge must be somewhat astray, since a paper printed in German was established twenty-three days previously. The *Adler* was issued every week for six months, when its political mission ended.

The *Northwestern Continent* was issued by George L. Wharton, at Tiffin, October 1, 1850. In November, 1850, the names of W. J. Forbes, Charles Warner, A. F. Reed, W. M. McCracken, appear as printers.

The *Evening Herald* was established by W. H. Keppel, January 9, 1877, and conducted by him up to November, 1880, when he sold the office to the *Herald* Printing Company, Messrs. J. A. Norton and Henning. Dr. Norton was the editor, with Mr. Henning, business manager, and Mr. Burdette, local editor and solicitor. Mr. Burdette was subsequently local editor and manager. August 6, 1877, the form of the *Herald* was changed, and the "New Issue" form adopted. In August, 1885, Mr. Burdette resigned, and September 1, Charles Parker assumed charge of the local department of the daily *Herald*. Mr. Parker learned the printer's trade with the editor of the *News* several years ago at Port Clinton, Ohio. Dr. E. B. Hubbard is owner and editor.

T. H. Robbins who published the *Tribune* in 1863, returned in June, 1865, to establish an abolition paper to be called the *Journal*. The question of what he was going to abolish was a secret.

The *Unsere Flagge* was founded by J. M. Zahm in October, 1854, as a Democratic German paper. This continued publication until January, 1867, when it ceased to appear. The office material was sold in 1869 to the *Star*.

Die Tiffin Presse, a German Democratic journal, carefully edited and well printed, was first issued January 6, 1871, by George Homan, and it has been published continuously since that time by George Homan & Son.

The *Tiffin Gazette* was founded in April, 1878, by Charles L. Zahm, as a family journal. The publication of this paper was discontinued in 1879.

The *Tiffin News* was established by D. J. Stalter, in 1880, and the first number issued April 3, that year. Mr. Stalter purchased the printing office of the *Tiffin Gazette*, from C. L. Zahm, in 1880, introduced a new equipment, and since that year has published a first class weekly newspaper. The editor represented Seneca County in the last Legislature.

The *Tiffin Monthly Trade Review* was issued from the press of E. R. Good & Bros. in July, 1879. It had a circulation of about 2,000 copies per month; but was discontinued when the *Heidelberg Journal* was begun.

The *Heidelberg Monthly Journal* was first issued, October 1, 1880, by E. R. Good & Bro. at Tiffin. This journal is devoted solely to college matters and literary contributions, and claims a *bona fide* monthly circulation of 500 copies.

The *Tiffin Daily Courier*, a morning paper, founded in 1884, was regularly issued by Mr. Mann as editor, for some time, then passed into other hands, and soon after ceased publication.

The *Enterprise* was established by the *Enterprise* Printing Company, in 1885.

The *Reporter and Advertiser*, issued during the annual fair of Seneca County, is published by J. S. Yerk & Co. for free distribution. The issue under notice, that of September, 1882, is good in its mechanical make up and advertising pages.

FOSTORIA NEWSPAPERS.

The *Fostoria News* was founded in February, 1860, by J. H. Foster, now of Van Wert, and conducted by him until 1866, when, August 13, that year, Julius V. Jones and W. G. Blymer, purchased the office. Within the following year Mr. Jones purchased the entire interest. In August, 1866, the name was changed to *Fostoria Review*. When, in February, 1860, the first volume of the *Fostoria News* appeared, its motto was "Peace with all mankind," and its principles "Neutrality in politics." February 22, 1861, the first issue of Volume II, the *News* announced itself in favor of that party which should stand by the Union and the Constitution, and in 1866 adopted the principles of the Republican party. Mr. Jones sold to E. W. Thomas, in 1868; he sold to Miss L. Foster and Mr. Wilkerson, who in turn sold it to J. V. Jones. Mr. Jones conducted the *Review* until 1876, when the office was purchased by O. J. and J. P. De Wolfe, and carried on by them until 1883, when J. P. De Wolfe became sole proprietor.

The *Observer*, an academical paper, was published for a short time at Fostoria. This journal gave place to the *College Echo*, in 1884, a paper now published in the interest of the College of Music and of the Fostoria Academy.

The *Fostoria Democrat* was founded July 19, 1875, by Meyer & Baird, in which firm Frank Hays had one-third interest. The *Democrat* was continued under the original management until May, 1876, when Mr. Hays purchased James B. Baird's interest, and, with R. C. Meyer, conducted the paper until July 22, 1880, when Frank Hays purchased the sole control. The *Democrat* is a five column quarto, well printed, ably edited, and is one of the leading Democratic papers of northwestern Ohio. The office gives employment to from four to seven hands. The circulation is about 1,100 copies weekly.

ATTICA NEWSPAPERS.

The *Attica Journal* was first issued April 6, 1876, by C. W. Clough, who, that year, came from Monroeville, Ohio, bringing with him a full equipment for a newspaper office. He sold the office to A. H. Baldsley (now of Findlay), who sold the office to Dr. J. C. Meyers, who, in fact, owned the *Journal* up to his death, January 18, 1884, C. W. DeBrant being editor and publisher for the greater part of this time. Shortly after Dr. Meyer's death T. B. Walker purchased the office, and conducted the *Journal* to January 1, 1885, when Dr. H. G. Blaine became editor and proprietor. G. C. Lake, who has been connected with the *Journal* for seven years past, is local editor, and superintends the printing room.

The *Medical Compend*, pronounced by Rowell to be the cheapest medical journal in the world, was issued at Attica in January, 1884, and regularly

every month since that time, by H. G. Blaine, M. D. It claims a monthly circulation ranging from 1,500 to 2,000 copies, always increasing. The *Compend* is issued in magazine form.

The *Noonday Sun*, issued from the *Journal* office, Attica, March 1, 1885, is a monthly magazine, devoted principally to religious reading; is edited by Rev. W. A. Keesy, of the United Brethren Church.

GREEN SPRING NEWSPAPERS.

The *Green Spring Sentinel* was issued May 1, 1874, at Green Spring, by A. D. Ames. This was a weekly newspaper, independent in political matters.

The *Green Spring Times* was established in 1876 by C. A. Seiders, afterward sold to W. J. Johnson, who sold it to D. S. Caldwell, and subsequently repurchased it. In 1881 the office was purchased by M. F. Van Buskirk, of Mansfield, Ohio. In February, 1884, a partnership was formed between M. F. Van Buskirk and H. J. Ernsberger, the latter also of Mansfield, under the firm name of Van Buskirk & Co. The *Times* office changed hands in August, 1885, M. F. Van Buskirk selling his interest to D. B. Rowell.

The *Mutual Underwriter* is edited and published in the *Green Spring Times* office. It was established in Columbia, Penn., in 1876, subsequently purchased by J. R. Vernon, of Salem, and lastly by the present publishers. It is devoted to the interest of assessment insurance, and is the only paper of the kind extant. It is the official paper of the cause in Ohio and neighboring States. The *New Academy* was founded in 1884, edited by Rev. J. S. Axtell, and printed by the publishers of the *Times*. It is devoted to the interests of modern academic training.

BLOOMVILLE NEWSPAPERS.

The *Bloomville Enterprise* was founded July 4, 1874, by Robert Lockhart, preacher, who transferred his interest in it to J. N. Lee, in October following. Mr. Lee sold the outfit to D. W. Fisher, in October, 1874.

The *Bloomville Banner*, founded January 1, 1875, as successor to the *Enterprise*, by D. W. Fisher, was conducted by various parties for short terms until W. S. Hammaker took the office and published the paper with some regularity for about eight months, when he ceased publication.

The *Seneca County Record* was founded by O. M. Holcomb, in July, 1878, who purchased the *Banner* office from W. S. Hammaker.

The *Bloomville Record* was founded in July, 1878, and the first number issued July 5, that year, by O. M. Holcomb, of Fayette, Ohio, who purchased the old office. The *Record* is an eight column folio, has a circulation of 700 and is independent in politics.

The *Bloomville Daily Record* was issued July 4, 1879, from the *Record* office.

BETTSVILLE NEWSPAPERS.

The *Optic* was founded December 15, 1882, at Bettsville, by R. M. Scott, who conducted the paper until July 1, 1883, when F. C. Miller, John Miller, H. S. Raff and J. L. Hosler purchased the office.

The *Bettsville Enterprise*, successor to the *Optic*, was founded by the purchasers of the last named office and the first number issued July 13, 1883, with J. L. Hosler, editor. This paper has now a circulation of 600. It is a neat four-page paper, well printed, newsy, and neutral in politics. In October, 1883, Mr. Hosler purchased the interests of his partners in the office.

OTHER PUBLICATIONS.

The first history of Seneca County was published about 1847, by Consul

W. Butterfield, of Melmore. The names of the supporters of this little book are given in the history of the townships, where such supporters resided.

The second history of the county, written by Judge William Lang, was published in 1880, an excellent work showing much care in its compilation.

There has been a work written by a citizen of the county, which, more than any other literary effort, has made the name of Seneca County familiar throughout the whole country. The author is the son of one of the pioneer lawyers of Tiffin, and is, himself, one of the ablest members of the present bar, and, indeed, one of the most useful members of the United States Congress. The book is titled *Seney's Code*, and the author is George E. Seney.

The educational papers by Prof. Aaron Schuyler, who in early days was connected with the Seneca County Academy at Republic, have earned for him a high reputation. Prof. Schuyler afterward filled the chair of mathematics at the Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio. P. H. Ryan has compiled a work of the most complete character, which awaits publication. It embraces Algebra and Mathematics.

CONCLUSION.

Many of the printers are gone to that land where there are no "devils." Their "ems" have been counted, and like all good typos, they have been rewarded a hundred-fold for their labors. Many of the editors, too, have mingled with their old friends of the composing-room, and already met their brothers in the happy hunting grounds, where there are no weekly quarrels, no criminations or recriminations. The experiences of the journey thither have brought forth this grand result, and looking down on their old *confreres* of the press, they wonder why it is that civilization has not yet encircled them, or left untaught the lessons of peace and kind words. There are many of the old printers and editors, fortunately, left. They are not without their faults; but such faults are the excesses of their virtues, and incidental to the profession, if not part and parcel of our own times. In the pioneer chapter and in the chapters of this work devoted to personal history and reminiscences, mention is made of a large number of them, and to these the reader is referred. To the whole press of Seneca County the writer is specially indebted for much substantial aid in obtaining material for this volume, and to each of its members he offers his sincere thanks, as history itself owes them thanks.

CHAPTER IX.

MILITARY HISTORY.

IN this chapter the writer deals with the whole military history of the county from 1782 to the present time: omitting here only local military organizations, such as Grand Army Posts and latter day militia commands, which are referred to in the histories of the cities and townships. Nothing is taken on presumption in the following pages, and thus, perhaps, it may happen that a few events and names are not recorded. It is notably the case with the history of French military occupation that no mention is made of this district. The French military posts at Sandusky, Miami, Presque Isle and Fort Duquesne have each a history; but the travels, explorations and dealings of the French

soldiers and citizens with the Indians of this particular part of the Sandusky country are not of record. The first authentic reference to the territory, now embraced in Seneca County, is contained in a report of Capt. Butler to the British commandant, at Detroit.

It is known that the English, under Bradstreet, with Israel Putnam in command of a company of militia and a number of Iroquois, sailed up the Sandusky in 1764, and made a treaty of peace with the Wyandots, but whether they proceeded from Lower Sandusky to the villages of Capt. Pipe and Half-King, which were there located, is a question that cannot now be decided.

This Capt. Butler, an Irish Tory in the English army, was dispatched to the Sandusky country by Depeyster, the British commandant, to aid the Indians in repelling Col. Crawford's advance, in June, 1782. On the night of June 3, 1782, Butler's white cavalry and mounted battery, and Elliott's command camped within the great bend of the river, about fourteen miles above Lower Sandusky (Pleasant Township), and thence proceeded to the south line of the county, where a camp was pitched and from which point they advanced toward Battle Island, within three miles of Upper Sandusky, to assist the Delawares and Wyandots in the fight of June 5, 1782, which cost the Americans the loss of seventy men of Col. Crawford's force of 480, and led to the horrible death of Crawford, in the township named after him in Wyandot County, recorded in the first part of this work. With Butler was Simon Girty, a less refined villain than the captain, but equally well versed in cruelty (*vide Pioneer History*).

From 1782 to 1812 little or nothing was heard of military affairs in this district. During the latter year Gen. Bell, acting under orders from Gen. Harrison, proceeded, with a small staff, down the west bank of the Sandusky River, and marked a trail along the plateau or high ground, to be used as a military road. John Meeker had charge of the workmen, and followed up Bell so closely with the work that all small trees and shrubs were cleared away between Upper and Lower Sandusky, within an hour after the general arrived at the lower post. This highway was subsequently improved a little from Delaware to Lower Sandusky, and by this route Harrison, Ball, Wells, McPherson, McMahon, Croghan and other commanders led their troops northward in 1813.

Building of Fort Ball.—This military post was established in 1813, prior to the construction of Fort Seneca, lower down. It appears that Gen. Harrison sent forward Col. Ball's cavalry command to erect quarters for the troops at some favorable spot on the banks of the Sandusky, where they could rest and recruit while acting as a corps of observation. Col. Ball was led to the place by some friendly Indians, and was not disappointed when he beheld the locality. Near the river bank a stream of crystal water poured forth from its spring, and here the Colonel determined to erect the stockade. The command worked steadily, and in a few days a camp (with drill-ground and houses) was ready for occupation. The troops named the place Fort Ball, in honor of their commander. After the completion of Fort Seneca a portion of Harrison's infantry replaced the cavalry garrison of Fort Ball, and made an entrenched camp. During the month of July several soldiers died at Fort Ball, and even on the morning of July 31, 1813, when the garrison moved to Camp Seneca, a few died before the fort was lost sight of. John Searles, who served in the war of 1812, moved with his family to Fort Ball in 1820, and made his home in one of the block-houses of the old fort. Paul D. Butler and David Risdon, who boarded with him, lived in the same house during the building of Spencer's saw-mill, when Henri or Levi Creesy, the blacksmith, and David Smith, the fiddler, had still another room in this quaint old hotel. At that time the

three block-houses were intact, all facing the river, with a half-acre parade ground extending north. This ground was enclosed by posts twelve inches thick, fixed firmly in the earth and fastened near the top with old bayonets, and all surrounded by a deep ditch. The roofs of the houses were simply clapboards. This post was occupied at intervals until peace was restored, when it was allowed to go the way of all frontier buildings. Where the old fort stood are the beautiful homes of a prosperous city's people, and close by stands a magnificent pile of granite to link together the glories and sorrows of 1813 and 1861-65.

Building of Fort Seneca.—Early in June, 1813, a Mr. Connor and some friendly Indians appeared before Gen. Harrison to describe the country along the Sandusky River, above the trading post at Lower Sandusky. Their information confirmed him in the opinion he had entertained of its strategic importance. In June, 1813, to further satisfy himself that such a post was necessary, he met a number of Delaware, Wyandot, Shawnee and Seneca Indians at Franklinton, and interviewed the chiefs regarding their military sympathies. He failed not to discern that, under their assurances of friendship, a design existed to aid the English, and seeing this he determined to erect a fort some nine miles above Sandusky post. In July of that year he arrived on the ground with a force of 600 men, including Ball's and Wells' dragoon companies. During the first week the site was selected on Sections 8 and 9, Pleasant Township, and lumber prepared. Then the work of construction was carried forward with energy. This post stood on the west side of the river, where the bank was about forty feet above the river-bed level. One acre and a half of land at the springs was enclosed by oak posts twelve inches thick and 144 inches high, with a clay wall six feet thick on the east front, and an unstaked embankment between the ravine on the south and the single picket fence of the fort. The embankment on the north was capped by a strong *chevaux-de-frise* work. On the northeast corner was the bastion, used as a store-house for ammunition. On the northwest was a strong block-house twenty-five feet square and sixteen feet high, while sixteen feet square blocks commanded the southeast and southwest corners.

Here the British conspired with the Indians to have Gen. Harrison assassinated, and with this object hired a Shawnee, of Wapakonetta, at Malden, Canada, named Little Blue Jacket, to join the few Shawnees and other friendly Indians, then *en route* to Camp Seneca, thus gain admission to the camp, and murder the American commander. He confided his intention to Beaver, a Delaware, in the following words: "I will kill the General, even if I was sure that the guard will cut me into pieces no bigger than my thumb nail." The Beaver, already a friend of Harrison, was now a confidant of the Shawnee. His duty was questionable. While debating within himself, Little Blue Jacket came up, and at the sight of the drunken brawler and murderer, he formed the resolution to save the General. Addressing the Shawnee, he said: "Blue Jacket, you must be a great warrior. You will not only kill this white man (Col. McPherson) for treating you as you deserve, but you will also murder our father, the American Chief, and bring disgrace and mischief upon us all. But you shall do neither; I will serve you as I would a mad dog!" So saying, he struck the Shawnee to the ground, and one more of Proctor's fellow-conspirators completed his earthly course.

This fort was untenanted from the close of the war of 1812 to November 19, 1819, when Rev. James Montgomery arrived to take up his office as agent for the Seneca Indians. The site, three miles distant from the village of Fort Seneca, is still distinguishable, but every vestige of the building has disappeared, like the men who erected it.

Harrison at Fort Seneca.—Few readers are unacquainted with Maj. Michael G. Croghan's magnificent disobedience of Gen. Harrison's orders in holding Fort Stephenson (Lower Sandusky), and in totally defeating the Indians and British, under Gen. Proctor, on August 2, 1813. For some time prior to this, Gen. Harrison made his headquarters at Fort Seneca, a half day's march up the river from Fort Stephenson. Having the opinion of a military council that Croghan's position was untenable against the approaching Indians and British, he dispatched Thomas Connor to that post with orders for its instant evacuation. Connor and his guides did not arrive there until July 28, when the commandant returned an answer to the general, that orders came too late and the fort would be defended to the last. On July 30, Col. Ball and Maj. Wells, in charge of two cavalry companies were sent forward to arrest Croghan and place Wells there to carry out the evacuation. Croghan was brought before Gen. Harrison, explained his plans, was restored to his command, and on returning to Fort Stephenson completed his preparations and disposed his 160 men to receive the British and Indians. This reception was held August 2, 1813, a most disastrous one for the English and their allies. On August 3, Harrison's force evacuated Fort Seneca to pursue the allies.

Toledo War.—This ridiculous squabble of 1835, actually claimed the earnest attention of the very men who laid the foundations of two great States. No less than 300 men were enrolled in Seneca County, of whom the greater number marched to the Michigan line under Gen. Henry C. Brish. A mention of the fact that a large number of able-bodied men were drawn away from their farms and their workshops in the spring of the year 1835, a time when the county required the presence of all her workingmen, is enough to point out the childishness of the two administrations. A full reference to this "Comedy of Errors" is made in the second part of this work, the history of Ohio, in the sketch of Judge Higgins in the history of the Courts and Bar, in the pioneer chapter, and in several personal sketches and reminiscences.

Pioneer Militia of Seneca County.—On August 7, 1832, Col. Lowell Robinson and Adj. Calvin Bradley called a meeting of freeholders to meet at John Goodin's house, at Tiffin, August 17, 1832, to elect officers of Company Four, First Regiment, First Brigade, Seventeenth Division Ohio Militia. A military review of officers of First Regiment was held August 31, 1832, at the request of Lieut.-Col. William Toll, and repeated annually until 1834. In 1835 the Seneca Blues organized, with Henry Ebert commanding. This organization served five years. This was a uniformed company armed with flint-lock muskets supplied by the State. Gen. George W. Gist of the First Brigade Ohio Militia, appointed Jonathan Parker brigade major, James H. Wilson, aid-de-camp, and John Staub, quartermaster, in June, 1836. A celebration of July 4, 1836, was the leading event of the kind up to that year. Eli Stem, brigadier-general First Battalion, Seventeenth Division, Ohio Militia and James Durbin, brigade major, called a meeting of the First Battalion, at Sam Leard's house, June 16, 1838.

In May, 1839, the officers of the First Regiment met at Staub's house, in Tiffin, the officers of the Second Regiment at Michael Hendel's house, in Republic, and the Third Battalion at the house of Sam Leard, in Rome, by command of Maj.-Gen. John Bell and John Walker, quartermaster.

In June, 1839, Thomas M. Brashear was appointed brigade major; R. W. Reid, aide-de-camp, and John Staub, quartermaster.

Col. Peter Lot ordered a muster of officers of First Regiment, at Tiffin, August 30, 1839.

Lewis Baltzell commenced the organization of a cavalry company at Tiffin, in November, 1841.

A military encampment at Tiffin was held in July and August, 1842.

Maj.-Gen. John Bell was court-martialed in February, 1843. Brig.-Gen. Sea, then captain in a light-horse company, was a member of the court, against whom Bell lodged a protest which led to his removal by Sergt.-at-arms Lang.

Mexican War.—The fact of a war with Mexico was made known to the people of Seneca through the press and by the following notice:

HEADQUARTERS

FIRST BRIGADE, SEVENTEENTH DIVISION, O. M.

ORDER NO. 1.

Cherry Lawn, May 28, 1846.

Our country is invaded. Her citizens have been slaughtered on her own soil. Rise, People of Seneca, and let them be avenged.

Every Patriot is expected to convene at Tiffin, on Saturday, the 30th day of May, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., to give his voice for the honor of the UNION.

By order of the Major-General,

SIDNEY SEA.

General of Brigade.

This meeting was held, and the names of forty-nine volunteers were enrolled. The total enrollment was fifty-six.

The volunteers were presented with a flag June 8, 1846, by W. P. Noble, on behalf of the ladies who made it.

Under instructions from Asst. Adjt.-Gen. B. W. Price, Jr., June 17, 1846, the Seneca company was ordered to be attached to J. F. Chapman's command of the Third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

Of the fifty-six men whose names were enrolled, thirty-nine from this county went to the field under Capt. Chapman, viz.: John H. Flenner, first lieutenant; Smith D. Baldwin, second lieutenant; Thomas Little and Louis A. Beilharz, sergeants; William Boyer, James Burrows, William Carney, John Cobert, Edward Dougherty, Peter Schultz, James Goshorn, Ben Gee, Jacob Hessenauer, Henry Hoffman, L. Hoeffling, N. Hall, John Kennedy, George and Daniel Kelly, Nick Kirsh, Martin Lieb, Christian Myers, G. Melcher, J. Morehead, Arch McMullen, W. Norris, George Probasco, Joshua Prebble, L. Prentz, T. Rosevelt, George Rockwell, N. Richards, Aloysius Rouk, Russel Smith, Sol Smith, M. Smith, William Smith, Jacob Wolf and William Wells, private soldiers. Men from adjoining counties came to Tiffin and enlisted.

In November, 1846, the Seneca volunteers were at Matamoras. Up to that date the company lost two men—Arch McMullen and George Probasco.

Col. C. J. McNulty died July 12, 1846, *en route* to Mexico.

The Seneca volunteers left Cincinnati in Col. Curtis' command, July 3, 1846.

Peter Foncha, a sergeant of the United States Army, was engaged in February, 1847, in enlisting Seneca County volunteers for the Mexican war, on a \$12 bounty. A few recruits joined the army at that time.

Seneca in the War for the Union.—Owing to the extent of this chapter, a plain statement of facts is only given. Local events are arranged chronologically.

The proposed attack on Fort Moultrie, December 27, 1860, by a Charleston mob, caused intense excitement throughout the county.

April 17, 1861, a large war meeting was held at Tiffin. W. H. Gibson, W. P. Noble, Dr. Kuhn, J. K. Hord, T. C. Tunison and J. C. Lee were the principal speakers. A telegram from the adjutant-general, in reference to organization, was replied to, saying that a company was organizing, a beginning being made by thirty-three volunteers.



William Cupp

A part of the edition of the *Tiffin Tribune* was burned April 19, 1861, on the streets of Tiffin.

The mayor appointed a force of ninety special constables, in addition to the police of Tiffin, same month, to prevent a repetition of the affair.

The Home Guard was organized in April, 1861. Artillery Company A was commanded by W. H. Gibson, captain, W. H. Parks, first lieutenant, and H. S. Kendig, second lieutenant; Cavalry Company B, by R. McD. Gibson, captain, H. A. Spayth, first lieutenant, and Frank Abbott, second lieutenant.

Capt. Franklin's company of Seneca sharp-shooters left Tiffin April 22, 1861, *en route* to Cleveland. Their departure was signalized by the presentation of the silk banner carried in 1860 by the Douglas Gun Squad. D. F. DeWolf made the presentation on behalf of Capt. Bagby. Supt. Rice, of the S. C. & D. Railroad, furnished a special train. This company was mustered into the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, at Cleveland, May 2, 1861.

Foster & Co., of Fostoria, appropriated \$1,000 for the support of volunteers' families, in April, 1861. D. Hays also made a liberal donation for the purpose.

The Seneca Sharpshooters organized in April, 1861, with F. E. Franklin, captain, B. F. Ogle, first lieutenant and C. W. Barnes, second lieutenant. The volunteers were: S. S. Keisinger, S. F. Poorman, Enoch Travis, Andrew Shriner, John Kaup, Lem Snover, Jacob Wademan, Daniel Barnhart, George Baugher, Henry Baugher, Charles Kipka, Jacob Rauch, Charles Rauch, J. W. Walker, Daniel Lee, William Niles, David Bell, D. L. Dubbs, Henry Bloom, William Brestle, F. McBride, Marcus Dawd, Henry C. Myers, John Redd, A. D. Lutz, J. Clodence, John Loring, John Nichols, J. M. Henry, Henry Briner, J. H. Beatty, W. H. Pockmire, Val Bennington, Nick Barks, William Bostin, Austin Beck, J. W. Canary, Jr., Thomas McBride, L. D. Arnold, M. B. Linn, E. J. Naylor, Charles Lampkin, Ed Bush, J. S. Harrison, Jacob Smith, J. L. Wilson, Henry Bair, J. W. Long, A. Miller, P. Groover, J. W. Cramer, Val Shultz, S. Z. Bean, J. A. Hoover, D. F. Derr, S. C. Sloat, J. C. Bowersock, George W. Beard, L. Huffman, Aug Shertzberg, W. H. Haas, S. J. Loon, D. W. Hoffman, Joseph Coller, E. W. Clark, A. H. Byers, Joseph Wismich, Andrew Miller, C. J. Hoote, H. H. Clark, James Branderberg, Louis Sears, Joseph Gratis, John Gordon, John Herman, Maxime Fredo, M. W. Shoemaker, D. J. Goodsell, Jr., Charles Seewald, H. Fleiserman, J. C. Langdon, Joseph McDowell, N. Drill, J. A. Julien, T. Neeley, James Logan, J. P. Arnold, J. W. Vantassell, George W. Bristle, Henry Till, Ed Jones, George Talbot, Daniel Herring, Joseph Leipold, Alonzo Wood, Isaac B. Lightcap, Henry Gall, Con Shoup, William McDowell, J. M. Humphries, Vincent Huder, George Brown, John Blair and D. H. Dawalt. The first casualty was that of John Cramer, who accidentally shot himself at Cleveland, April 26, 1861.

April 22, 1861, John E. McCormack entered on the work of organizing a company. Before the close of the week ninety men enlisted, with John E. McCormack, captain, Joseph Park, first lieutenant, and Hiram Brettin, second lieutenant.

Company A, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was the first company raised in Seneca County for the war of 1861-65.

Dr. Franklin, captain of the Seneca Sharpshooters, was elected first lieutenant-colonel of the Eighth Ohio Infantry, in May, 1861.

The daughter of G. W. Beard, of Tiffin, Ohio, was adopted as daughter of the Eighth Regiment.

A lady, dressed in volunteer uniform, joined Company B, Third Regiment,

Governor's Guards, at Camp Dennison. She was in camp three weeks before she reported herself to the captain as a female volunteer.

Capt. Andrews, at Tiffin, was named in honor of Lovin Andrews. Capt. McCormack's company, of over 100 men, encamped there in April, 1861.

Gibson's Rifle Company, formerly the Light Artillery Company, of Tiffin, was reorganized as a rifle company, April 30, 1861, with W. H. Gibson, captain. Col. Gibson was presented with a very valuable horse before leaving Tiffin with his command.

When Col. Depuy addressed the question to the Seneca company, May 26, 1861, "how many will enlist for three years' service?" sixty-three members of the Sharpshooters stepped 100 paces to the front, with the flag presented to them at Tiffin. This company reorganized in June, 1861; Capt. Winslow and Lieuts. Ogle and Barnes in command.

The Tiffin Union Grays completed organization June 6, 1861, with D. F. DeWolf, captain, Van C. Coonrod, first lieutenant and Robert Lyle, second lieutenant.

Lieut.-Col. Franklin and Capt. Clark left Tiffin June 3, 1861, with thirty recruits for Camp Dennison.

The Clinton Guards completed organization June 5, 1861, with Robert Crum, captain; Leander Stem, first lieutenant and Rev. E. E. Higbee, second lieutenant.

A list of the Fostoria Invincibles, the first company organized in 1861, presents the following roster: A. M. Blackman, captain; M. H. Chance, first lieutenant; Jonas Foster, second lieutenant; B. C. Harman, sergeant; A. T. McDonell, second sergeant; J. L. Hollopeter, third sergeant; Sampson Switzer, fourth sergeant; Hiram Chance, Thomas Conley, Jacob J. Bowman and William Martin, corporals. The private soldiers were: F. J. Santer, J. Myers, G. W. Foughty, A. Stearns, John Cregg, S. Crawford, T. Whitaker, J. W. Swander, C. E. Fritcher, W. W. Mourier, W. S. Bonnell, C. Warman, J. J. Fry, F. Werner, G. M. Davidson, H. W. Kunkle, A. L. Cramer, D. F. Eaton, Joseph Cramer, A. Wagner, G. Sabins, J. W. Grove, W. Whitaker, N. G. Turner, G. W. McEwen, A. P. Hays, J. E. Kunkle, O. B. Burdette, R. Adams, C. Birrer, W. Leslie, F. M. Smith, C. Kredler, F. Metz, W. P. Noel, F. Crowell, W. M. Dresskill, C. Days, J. R. Slaughterbeck, G. W. Bagley, Thomas B. Boughton, M. Ash, M. Stahl, C. Wonders, A. Bates, P. Greenswike, M. Rinehart, Moses Parkhurst, G. F. Beightle, W. Rollins, J. Hahn, J. H. McCoy, P. Martin, H. Shontz, Jr., J. Zimmerman, M. Saum, M. M. Hartsonck, W. Saum, M. Longenecker, J. H. Dicken, G. W. Slaughterback, W. Miller, Jr., W. S. Moses, Olmer G. Jacobs, Em Lyberger, H. Beatty, S. J. Graham, Ambrose Fry, William Harley, Al Everett, H. Whiteford, J. Bossler, G. A. Gessner, J. M. Lacey, D. Smith, M. Miller, J. S. Oaks, George Grove, G. W. Grove, H. H. John, J. B. Moore, Robert W. Adams, John Bryant, Thomas Bouskin, Clayton Everett, A. J. Miller, S. C. Miller, J. Y. Yates, O. P. Norris and H. S. Woolman. The original roster is printed on sheepskin, and was presented to the company in 1861 by J. W. Foster, of the *Fostoria News*.

In June, 1861, Republic organized a company for three years' service with Asa Way, captain, Wesley Chamberlain, first lieutenant, and Daniel Metzger, orderly sergeant.

Fort Seneca Guards organized in June, 1861, with Mark Harris, captain, Alexander Johnson, first lieutenant, and D. S. Blue, second lieutenant. This company was well uniformed and armed with spears.

The farmers in the neighborhood of Fort Seneca organized a cavalry com-

pany in June, 1861, with Augustus Hoke, captain, Levi Z. Wagner, first lieutenant, and John Hoke, second lieutenant.

Boos' Tiffin Cornet Band, of Tiffin, was employed by the Eighth Ohio Volunteers in June, 1861.

Capt. Blackman's company was organized in Fostoria and neighborhood in June, 1861.

A comet was visible here during the last days of June, 1861, which was taken by the superstitious to denote a long and bloody war.

Col. Franklin and Capt. E. W. Clark, Jr., in an advertisement of July 19, 1861, for volunteers in the Ohio Zouaves, state that a bounty of \$100 cash and 160 acres of land will be paid to every man enlisting in that command for full term, and \$60 extra bounty to three months' service-men, who will re-enlist.

A company of Zouaves was organized at Tiffin in July, 1861, with M. Sullivan, captain; V. C. Coonrod, first lieutenant, and H. S. Kendig, second lieutenant.

Twenty volunteers, under Capt. Higginbotham, left Tiffin for New York July 22, 1861, to wait for other volunteers from Green Spring and Clyde.

Col. A. S. Piatt's Seneca County Zouave Company was organized in July, 1861. In September, 1861, Messrs. Hord and Zigler were recruiting for Piatt's Second Zouave Regiment.

On the last day of July, 1861, Col. William H. Gibson received the following despatch:

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., July 30, 1861.

Your regiment has been accepted. Acceptance sent by mail. Muster in by companies at Tiffin. Complete in twenty-one days.

On August 6, Capt. Langworthy's company arrived from Hancock County, 103 strong, to be incorporated in Col. Gibson's command as Company A. The place where they camped was named Camp Noble, in honor of Congressman Warren P. Noble. On August 12, the company raised by Capts. McCormack, Porter and Abbot, joined Col. Gibson's camp on August 12, 1861. Before the close of August, 1861, Capts. Culver, Keller and Bartlett's three companies had joined his command; then organized as the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and the field official list was completed with William H. Gibson, colonel; A. Blackman, lieutenant-colonel; F. Drake, major; H. A. Spayth, quartermaster; V. C. Coonrod, adjutant; Dr. Shrift, surgeon; Dr. W. H. Parks, assistant surgeon; E. H. Bush, chaplain. In the final organization C. W. Norton was appointed adjutant *vice* Coonrod. On September 9th, the evening before departure, a reception was held at Camp Noble. Miss Ella Gibson was adopted as the daughter of the regiment.

John L. Osborne and Frank Abbott were engaged in organizing a company for the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry in September, 1861.

The condition of the Fifty-fifth Regiment early in October, 1861, according to Maj. Lee's account, written at Norwalk, was as follows: Capt. Gambee's company and Capt. Steven's company nearly complete; Capts. Bement's and Shipman's companies had the minimum; Capt. Thomas, of Bettsville, had only sixty men; Capt. Robinson, of Republic, only forty; and Capts. Patrick, Jerry, Wildman, Powers, Sutton and Wickham had each a squad.

Lieut.-Col. Faulhaber, of Fostoria, joined his company with the Fifty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry.

The Adriatic Guards, Company B, Forty-ninth Regiment, was organized with B. S. Porter, captain, John E. McCormack, first lieutenant, and Moses Abbott, second lieutenant.

Senecas and Wyandots, Company D, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, fully organized with G. W. Culver, captain, Jacob Mosier, first lieutenant, and John Gear, second lieutenant.

Company K, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry was organized in September, 1861, with J. M. Patterson, captain, Rev. Mr. Turner, first lieutenant, and John Smith, second lieutenant.

Capt. J. M. Steven's company of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was organized at Melmore in September, 1861, with R. Eastman, first lieutenant, and Robert Poole, second lieutenant.

The Township Committees appointed in 1861, by the County Military Committee, in October, this year, requested the people to send articles of clothing and blankets to those committees for the use of soldiers in the field.

The Ladies' Military Aid Society, of Seneca, was engaged actively in making clothing for the troops during the fall of 1861.

The Seneca County Agricultural Society appropriated \$325, the net proceeds of the fair of 1861, toward the support of soldiers' families.

On Thanksgiving Day, 1861, the First Chasseurs Ohio Volunteer Infantry issued a newspaper entitled *The Chasseurs' Own*. A copy was sent at once to the Tiffin newspapers by Regimental Postmaster Hope.

The Congressional Military Committee of the Ninth Congressional District, in October, 1861, comprised: R. P. Buckland, John Jenny, H. L. McKee, Alexander S. Ramsay, Robert McKelly and D. W. Swigart. This committee held a meeting at Tiffin, October 11, 1861, when a military committee for Seneca County was appointed, viz.: Leander Stem, John J. Steiner, J. M. Zahm, G. M. Ogden and Charles Foster. Township committees were in turn appointed by the county committee (see list).

Michael Sullivan, of Tiffin, was commissioned sutler of the Fifty-fifth Regiment, with H. S. Kendig and A. W. Miller, clerks, in October, 1861.

Dr. Leopold Zander, formerly of Seneca County, served as first surgeon in the Red Shirt Regiment, near Washington, in October, 1861.

Col. Gibson was in command of Rosseau's brigade at Camp Nevin, during that officer's illness, in the fall of 1861. October 14 he delivered an address to the command, which was noticed throughout the North and South.

Victor J. Zahm, of Tiffin, was commissioned adjutant of the Third Ohio Cavalry in October, 1861.

Lieut. B. Brundage issued his advertisement for volunteers for the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in October, 1861.

Lieut. William Smith made a last call for volunteers to fill a company for Col. Piatt's brigade.

The Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry was formed in November, 1861, with R. P. Buckland, colonel, H. Canfield, lieutenant-colonel, and G. M. Ogden, major. Thomas W. Egbert was one of the first company commanders.

The organization of the Eighty-second Ohio Infantry was authorized in November, 1861, under Col. James Cantwell.

In November, 1861, Maj. John C. Lee was promoted to a colonelcy; Adjt. DeWolf was commissioned major Fifty-fifth Infantry, and Capt. Winslow, of the Seneca Sharpshooters, major of the Eighth Ohio Infantry. George C. Benham, formerly of Tiffin, was appointed assistant commissary with rank of lieutenant, and assigned duty with the Ohio troops in Kentucky.

Lieut. James Furnald advertised for volunteers for the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Militia, in November, 1861.

Leroy Crockett was appointed major of Seventy-second Infantry, vice G. M. Ogden, declined; John B. Rice, surgeon, and Dr. Kaul, assistant surgeon.

Up to December 1, 1861, a force of 1,230 men represented Seneca County in the Eighth, Twenty-fifth, Forty-ninth, Fifty-fifth and Fifty-seventh Ohio

Infantry commands, in Company I, First Chasseurs, and in the Third Cavalry. In addition to this number 300 men from this county were serving in various commands.

A great fair for the benefit of soldiers was held at Union Hall (formerly the Wigwam) on December 22, 1861.

Capt. S. S. Carroll, of the Tenth United States Infantry, was appointed colonel of the Eighth Ohio Infantry, vice DePuy, resigned.

There were only nineteen deaths in the Forty-ninth Regiment from date of organization to December 1, 1861, including Hollingshead, who died at Camp Nevin, December 1.

A loan of \$4,500 was made by Tomb, Huss & Co. to the commissioners, in January, 1862, at 6 per cent. This money was devoted to the relief of the soldiers' families. Under the act of May 10, 1861, providing for the relief of soldiers' families, the commissioners authorized a tax of one-half of 1 mill per dollar valuation, adopted a series of rules, and appointed relief committees for the townships.

The amounts allowed to soldiers' families per week are given as follows: Wife without children or parents, \$1; guardian of minor children of soldiers, \$1; wife with one child, \$1.25; wife with two children, \$1.50; wife with three or more children, \$1.75.

The township certifying committees were appointed in January, 1862.

Capt. Callahan, of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, resigned in January, 1862, when Isaiah Bernard was commissioned in his place.

Rev. W. G. Caples (formerly of Fostoria), chaplain in Price's rebel command, was made prisoner, and incarcerated at St. Louis, in February, 1862.

Capt. Higginbotham, of the First United States Chasseurs, sent forward his command from Tiffin, in March, 1862. David Milne was first lieutenant, and Henry Ellis, second lieutenant, of this command.

A meeting to rejoice over the occupation of Nashville by the Union troops, was held March 5, 1862, with J. W. Miller, president, and J. D. Loomis and G. W. Cunningham, vice-presidents.

Maj. DeWolf received a present of a valuable horse from his Tiffin friends, March 17, 1862. The presentation was made at Camp Kelly, Va., by U. R. Flenner.

At the battle near Winchester, in March, 1862, the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry lost six killed and a large number wounded.

Maj. Crockett, Surgeon Kaul, David Kaul, Capt. Buckland and others were taken prisoners at Pittsburg Landing; Lieut. J. Post was killed.

The Scipio Soldiers' Aid Society was organized April 18, 1862, with Mrs. D. M. Rhoad, president; Mrs. Dr. Hamilton, vice-president; Mrs. Lyman Hall, treasurer, and Mrs. John Milliman, secretary.

The Tiffin three-months' men organized at Camp Chase in June, 1862, with A. H. Byers, captain, J. B. Hymer, first lieutenant, and W. L. Myers, second lieutenant. This company returned at the close of September, 1862.

David Hays, N. Portz and M. Ebersole entered on the work of organizing a military company in the neighborhood of Fostoria, August, 1862.

Judge William Lang received authority to raise the One Hundred and Twenty-third Infantry Regiment, in August, 1862. Company A was organized with F. K. Shawhan, captain; H. L. McKee, first lieutenant, and J. W. Leonard, second lieutenant. Much indignation was exhibited by all parties when Gov. Tod refused to issue a colonel's commission to the organizer.

The Squirrel Hunters, organized at Cincinnati in September, 1862, elected Michael Sullivan, of Tiffin, captain, G. M. Ogden, of Republic, first lieutenant, and William Naylor, of Tiffin, second lieutenant.

Dr. W. H. Park was promoted brigade surgeon in December, 1862.

The Melmore Aid Society was organized in 1862, with Mrs. E. H. Webb, secretary. Miss Mary Ebert was the secretary of the Ladies' Aid Society of Tiffin.

In January, 1863, Drs. Gibson and McCollum, and Messrs. William Naylor, Michael Sullivan, H. A. Buskirk and Andrew Arndt left Tiffin to take care of the wounded at Murfreesboro.

The Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry arrived home February 17, 1864. The reception to this regiment of thirty-one battles was as demonstrative as it was deserved. This command returned to the field on March 14, same year.

Three soldiers of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry were shot in Fulton's drug store, at Bucyrus, March 14, 1864, by a copperhead mob.

The quota of the county under the call for 500,000 men was 512; under the call for 200,000, in 1864, it was 278.

Rev. G. S. Phillips, of Tiffin, was elected chaplain of Forty-ninth Regiment in April, 1863.

The National Guards of Seneca, called out in April, 1864, for 100 days' service, assembled at Tiffin in May, and elected John C. Lee, colonel, *vice* DeWolf resigned. A. S. Bement was elected lieutenant-colonel; Michael Sullivan, major; D. M. Arndt, adjutant, and A. C. Baker, quartermaster. The ruling price of substitutes ranged from \$100 to \$150.

The list of Seneca County soldiers, on board the exploded steamer "Sultana," at the time of its destruction were J. M. Feseler, Company B, Forty-ninth Infantry; N. Gregory, Company C, Fifty-fifth Infantry, saved; B. Pease, Company E, Fifty-fifth Infantry; Jacob Rohr, Company H, One Hundred and First Infantry, saved; E. Sharp, Company E, Fifty-fifth Infantry; J. A. Shaffer, One Hundred and First Infantry; Lieut. E. J. Squire, One Hundred and First Infantry; S. E. Whyler, Company D, Fifty-fifth Infantry, saved; John Huffey, Forty-ninth Infantry, saved; James M. Phenceie, Forty-ninth Infantry, saved; Albert Miles, Fifty-fifth Infantry, saved; Capt. Taggart, saved.

The United States 10-40 bonds, authorized by Congress March 8, 1864, were presented for sale by the Tiffin banking firm of Tomb, Huss & Co., in May, 1864.

The proclamation of the auditor of Seneca County, Isaac Kagy, issued June 17, 1864, treated on the relations of the militia act of March 31, 1864, to the enrolled militia of Seneca County.

The Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry arrived at Tiffin July 15, 1864, where a public reception was tendered.

The funeral of Maj.-Gen. McPherson took place at Clyde July 29, 1864. His death took place within sight of Atlanta, after leading his command 140 miles into the heart of Georgia.

The number of enrolled militia in Seneca County in July, 1864, was 2,043, together with 2,036 actually in service at that time.

In August, 1864, notice was given that should the 725 men called for as the quota of the county, under the call for 500,000 men, not be filled by September 5, the quota would be increased to 1,450 men.

The One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment, Ohio National Guards, returned to Tiffin August 27, 1864, after 100 days' service. The command lost twenty men while in service, and left a number in hospital at Washington.

The Home Relief Association was reorganized in October, 1864, with Mr. Burns D. Fisher, president, and Mrs. W. H. Moe, secretary.

Walter Burns, a Seneca County Volunteer, in Company E, Twenty-first

O. V. I., serving under Sherman, in the march through Georgia, captured Gen. Howell Cobb's \$25,000 pacing mare. Some time after this young Burns was captured by the Rebels, who shot him through the brain and cut his throat. His companions found his remains, and avenged his death with Indian determination.

Peter Kissler of the Eighth O. V. I., re-captured Col. Hundley of the Thirty-first Alabama Infantry, while escaping in Federal dress from Johnson's Island.

Under the call for 300,000, dated December 18, 1864, the quota of the Ninth District was placed at 1,888 men. The quota of Seneca County was 386. Tiffin City made a levy for bounties equal to \$100 for each recruit, thirty-seven being the quota of the two wards. The greatest excitement prevailed. No one knew whose name might turn up in the lottery of death, and all heartily wished that the war was over.

The military statistics of Seneca County, published January 20, 1865, are as follows: Number of soldiers in service, 2,036; of whom 219 died and 153 were disabled in the service. The number of soldier's families was 576, comprising 1,599 persons. Of this number 291 families of 994 persons were necessitous. The amount received from soldiers in the army for deposit in the county treasury was \$33,011, from November 15, 1863, to November 15, 1864; which with \$1,578 to credit of lodgments for year ending November 15, 1863, gave a total of \$34,589. Of this total all was disbursed save \$18,007 in treasury November 15, 1864.

Capt. McCormack, formerly of the Forty-ninth O. V. I., was engaged in enrolling a company for the One Hundred and Eighty-seventh Regiment, in January, 1865. A government bounty of \$100 and a local bounty of \$400, for one year's service were offered.

Capt. John Reid, of the Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was court martialed in February, 1865, and found guilty of embezzling \$13,910 due substitutes and drafted men who were being transported from Tod Barracks to the Army of the Potomac. He was cashiered and forever prohibited from holding any United States office, and ordered to be imprisoned until the sum embezzled was restored.

Maj. Skiles, commanding at Tod Barracks, gave the first news (in April, 1865,) that no more soldiers were required.

The news of the assassination of Abraham Lincoln arrived April 15, 1865. Newspapers, without regard to politics, used mourning lines, business houses closed, bells tolled, flags were draped, and the whole county placed under a cloud of sorrow.

Provost Marshal John J. Steiner, of the Ninth District, resigned in April, 1865, when Capt. Wildman, of Norwalk, was appointed.

Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Infantry, arrived at Tiffin, June 30, 1866.

Companies B and F, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, arrived at Tiffin, in July, 1866.

RECORD OF OFFICERS.

Officers of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Col. W. W. Gibson, took command in July, 1861, was commissioned in September of the same year, and served as brigade commander. Col. Joseph R. Bartlett was commissioned colonel in June, 1865, and mustered out same day with rank of lieutenant-colonel.

The lieutenant-colonels of this command were A. M. Blackman, from August 17, 1861, to September 30, 1862, when he resigned; Levi Drake, Septem-

ber, 1862, to January 1, 1863, when he was killed at Stone River. Benjamin S. Porter succeeded Drake and served until appointed major in the Invalid Corps in July, 1863. Samuel F. Gray served from October, 1863, to October, 1864; Luther M. Strong, from December, 1864, to March, 1865; Joseph R. Bartlett, from May, 1865, to date of promotion; Milton F. Mills, from June 26, —, to June 26, 1865, mustered out on day of promotion, with rank of major.

All the above named, except Gen. Gibson, served as majors prior to promotion. The following named majors were not promoted: J. Kessler, June 26, 1875, mustered out same day; George W. Pool, September 4, 1865, mustered out same day.

The surgeons were R. W. Thrift, commissioned August 17, 1861; W. H. Park, September 23, 1864; each served a full term, the latter having been commissioned assistant surgeon, August 17, 1861. H. B. Lung, S. A. Smith and Samuel H. Spencer served as assistant surgeons.

The chaplains were Eurotus H. Bush and George S. Phillips, the latter from 1863 to 1864, former for one year in 1861-62.

The captains of this command in order of date of commission were: A. Langworthy, Benjamin S. Porter, Amos Keller (killed at Stone River, January 1, 1863), George W. Culver, William Callahan, Joseph R. Bartlett, Luther M. Strong, Orrin B. Hays, George E. Lovejoy and James M. Patterson, all of whom received their commissions September 18, 1861. Samuel F. Gray, Jonas Foster, Lyman W. Mow, John E. McCormack and Morris C. Tyler were commissioned captains in 1862; Hiram Chance, killed June 24, 1863; John Green, Daniel Hartsough and Samuel M. Harper were commissioned in 1863. John L. Hollopeter, J. Kessler, George W. Pool, Thomas J. Ray, Shephard Green (mortally wounded November 26, 1864), Theo C. Perault (died August 25, 1864), James Ewing, Jacob Iler, George S. Crawford, Dwight R. Cook, Francis R. Stewart and Milton F. Miles received their commissions in 1864; Nathan L. Lutz, Anthony W. Adams and Jonathan J. Rapp were commissioned captains in 1865.

Those who served as first lieutenants are named as follows and the year in which their commissions were issued, noted: Charles A. Norton, Samuel F. Gray, John E. McCormack, Aaron H. Keller (died of wounds January 26, 1863), Jacob Mosier, Jonas Foster, Morris C. Tyler, Daniel Hartsough, Hiram Chance, A. F. Prentice and William C. Turner in September, 1861; James W. Davidson, William Martin, Moses Abbott (declined), C. W. Drake, John Green, J. L. Hollopeter, John Kessler, Samuel M. Harper, M. F. Miles and H. A. Spayth in 1862; J. A. Redman, M. Cowgill, Shephard Green, J. C. Miller, T. C. Pero, G. W. Pool, Thomas J. Ray and Isaac H. White in 1863; James Ewing, John C. Ramsay (killed at Dallas, May 27, 1864), Jacob Iler, John Gleck, Silas W. Simons (killed May 27, 1864), Charles Wallace (killed June 21, 1864), George S. Crawford, Dwight R. Cook, F. R. Stewart, John K. Gibson (died of wounds), N. L. Lutz, D. M. Fultz, A. W. Adams, J. J. Rapp, John Vandanburg, E. P. Dana, J. W. Cline, J. J. Fry and C. W. England in 1864; George W. Vail, Ezra P. Phelps, James F. Harper, John H. Yarger, James J. Zint, C. Flaughter, B. H. Fansey, Caspar Snyder, F. H. Gibens and William Whittaker in 1865.

The second lieutenants were Henry A. Spaythe, James W. Davidson, Moses Abbott, Amos B. Charlton, John Green, William Martin, Timothy Wilcox, S. M. Harper, John L. Hollopeter, C. W. Drake and John C. Smith received their commissions September 18, 1861; M. F. Miles, John Kessler, Jeremiah Bernard, W. F. Cannon, G. S. Blackman, A. N. Ellis, A. G. Brown, Milton Cow-



John Myers

gill, J. A. Redmond, John C. Ramsey, J. C. Miller, I. O. Totten, I. H. White, S. Green, T. J. Ray, Theo. C. Perault were commissioned in 1862; Jacob Her, John Glick, Harvey Johns, Jacob Woolf (killed in 1863), Henry F. Arntt (killed in 1863), Silas W. Simons, Charles Wallace and George S. Crawford were commissioned in 1863; John K. Gibson, Edwin Haff, F. R. Stewart, D. R. Cook, N. L. Lutz, Sheldon P. Hare, W. F. Gibbs and Daniel M. Fultz received their commissions in 1864.

The foregoing roster and the record of private soldiers show, that the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry claimed about 500 men from Seneca County. The total enrollment was 1552. Of the officers 8 were killed in battle, 6 mortally wounded and 14 wounded; 127 privates were killed in battle, 71 died of mortal wounds, 165 died of disease or fatigue, 7 died in Rebel prisons, 616 were discharged on account of wounds or disability. The command was mustered out November 30, 1865.

Officers of the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Col. John C. Lee ranked as colonel of this regiment from November 25, 1861, was commissioned January 20, 1862; resigned May 8, 1863, when Charles B. Gambee, who entered the service as captain in September, 1861, was promoted to fill the vacancy. He was killed May 15, 1864, and on June 6, 1865, Lieut.-Col. Edwin H. Powers, who entered the service as captain in 1861, was promoted colonel and served until mustered out.

The lieutenant-colonels were George H. Safford, ranking September 11, 1861, resigned in March, 1863, when Maj. Gambee was promoted lieutenant-colonel, and in March, 1863, Maj. Stevens was commissioned, *vice* Gambee promoted. Edwin H. Powers was commissioned June 27, 1864, and was succeeded by Charles P. Wickham, who served as lieutenant-colonel and was mustered out with rank of major.

The majors were Lee, Gambee, Stevens and Wickham promoted. Daniel F. DeWolf, commissioned November 25, 1862, ranking from November, 1861, Rudolphus Robbins, ranking from May 8, 1861, was killed May 15, 1864, and Hartwell Osborne, ranking June 6, 1865, and mustered out same day with rank of captain.

The surgeon was Jay Kling, succeeded in 1864 by Joseph Hebble. The assistant surgeons were H. K. Spooner, J. L. Morris, Joseph Hebble and James C. Myers.

The first chaplain, John G. W. Cowles, served about six months, and Alfred Wheeler one year. In August, 1863, the troops appear to have ignored the uses of a chaplain, as no one was appointed to succeed Rev. Wheeler.

The captains of this command were Charles B. Gambee, August M. Bement, Horatio N. Shipman, David S. Brown, F. A. Wildman, James M. Stevens, R. Robbins, I. C. Terry, H. Robinson (killed at Chancellorsville), Ed H. Powers, B. F. Eldridge and Charles P. Wickham, all commissioned in 1862. Henry Miller, Albert E. Peck (killed May 15, 1864), Frank W. Martin, Robert Bromley, Franklin J. Sauter (killed at Chancellorsville), Charles D. Robbins and H. W. Persing in 1863. Hartwell Osborne, F. W. Boalt, R. W. Pool, Francis H. Morse, Butler Case, C. M. Stone (killed March 16, 1865), C. M. Smith, August M. Wormley, T. W. Miller, Henry H. Moore, John R. Lowe, Jesse Bowsher, W. S. Wickham, O. B. Gauld, Russel H. Bever, were commissioned in 1864. Benjamin F. Evans, Joseph H. Gallup and John H. Boss, Jr., received their commissions in 1865.

The first lieutenants of this command who are not named above, as promoted, were Robert G. Pennington, W. D. Sherwood, Jacob Thomas, R. Eastman, R. F. Patrick, all commissioned in 1862, ranking from the fall of

1861. B. C. Taber, Raymond Burr, Thomas O'Leary (commissioned in 1862), Charles M. Stillman, James P. Jones, Phil C. Lathrop, Pliny E. Watson, A. B. Chase (commissioned in 1864), Adam Cramer, Lewis Peck, H. B. Warren, F. Resser or Ressecque, James T. Boyd, John Bellman, R. Fewson, Thomas S. Hosler, John Burkett and Henry J. Pelton, commissioned in 1865. W. E. Childs and W. H. Hessinger declined commissions and served as private soldiers.

Among the second lieutenants whose names do not appear among the higher officers were William H. Long, A. Cranston, James K. Agnew, Walter W. Thomas (died April 6, 1862), Nelson Crockett, Henry M. Regan, Edward Bromley (died March 24, 1863), and a few others to whom complimentary commissions were issued after muster out on July 10, 1865. A large number of first and second lieutenants were promoted, and their names appear in the rank of last promotion.

This command claimed on its roster 1,350 men, of whom 750 were either killed or wounded in battle, and eight officers died of wounds received in battle.

Officers of the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—Col. Leander Stem ranked from August 14, 1862, was commissioned September 15 of that year, and killed December 26 following. He was succeeded by Maj. Isaac M. Kirby, who commanded the regiment until final discharge.

Lieut.-Col. John Trantz served from August 9 to October 14, 1862, when he resigned and was succeeded by Moses F. Wooster, who died of wounds January 3, 1863. John Messer, his successor, resigned in 1864, when B. B. McDonald was commissioned and served until muster out of command.

The majors were Wooster, Kirby and McDonald promoted, Daniel H. Fox, who served from February, 1864, to September that year, and John A. Lattimer, who served from May, 1865, to muster out. Surgeon Thomas M. Cook served the full term. The assistant surgeons were George S. Yingling, Walter Caswell, Henry T. Lacy and H. H. Russell. Oliver Kennedy served as chaplain from August, 1862, to November, 1863, and E. M. Cravath from January, 1864, to muster out.

Among the captains were Lieut.-Cols. Kirby, McDonald and John Messer, and Maj. Lattimer. Charles C. Calaghan, T. C. Fernald, H. G. Sheldon, W. C. Parsons, Jesse Shreiver, Newcomb M. Barnes, Montgomery Noble, Franklin Pope, Lyman Parcher, Leonard D. Smith, Asa R. Hillier, all commissioned in 1862. D. H. Fox, John P. Fleming, M. F. Ebersole, S. B. Beckwith, W. H. Kelmer and Robert D. Lord, in 1863. George E. Seney, William N. Beer, B. F. Bryant, H. C. Taggart, I. B. Reed, H. D. Olds, John F. Neff and George W. Hale in 1864. James M. Roberts and Jay C. Butler in 1865.

Of the first lieutenants Seney, Fleming, Ebersole, Smith, Beckwith, Pope, Lord, Fox, Beer, Lattimer, Taggart, Bryant, Hale, Olds, Neff, Reed, Roberts, Hillier, Parcher, Kelmer, J. C. Butler were promoted. Charles McGrath was killed at Chickamauga; Alex C. Hosmer died May 12, 1864; J. B. Curtis and Isaac Anderson resigned; H. G. Ogden, Robert Lysle, Philip T. Kline resigned in 1863; John M. Butler and John G. Petticoord resigned in 1864; E. J. Squire, John S. Millman, Jay C. Smith, J. F. Webster, William R. Davis, O. J. Benham, C. Mosfoot, James R. Homer, John Shuman and David Allison served as first lieutenants until mustered out.

Among the second lieutenants who did not arrive at a higher rank, were John B. Biddle, killed December 31, 1862; O. L. Peck, honorably discharged in April, 1864; Isaac P. Rule, killed at Chickamauga; Samuel Strayer, died February 6, 1863, and Samuel S. Blowers, resigned January 9, 1864.

This command was mustered out at Huntsville, Ala., June 12, 1865, and subsequently discharged at Camp Taylor, near Cleveland.

Officers of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry.—The first actual colonel of this regiment was Judge William Lang, who presided over and took a most active part in its organization from August 14 to October 14, 1862. Owing to some peculiar influence exercised over Gov. Tod, Judge Lang's claims to the honors of commander were set aside in favor of one William T. Wilson, who had nothing whatever to do with the organization of the regiment, but received a colonel's commission October 14, 1862, ranking from September 26, that year. The history of this command is a record of military toils and misfortunes up to the day of Appomattox, when it was rescued by the victorious Union troops from the hands of the rebels, who held the whole command prisoners. Col. Wilson was mustered out June 12, 1865.

H. B. Hunter was commissioned lieutenant-colonel October 14, 1862, and served until December 8, 1864, when he was succeeded by Maj. Horace Kellogg, who aided Judge Lang in organizing the regiment in August, 1862, and served with the command through all its perils.

Maj. A. Baldwin Norton commissioned in August, 1862, resigned March 3, 1863, when Kellogg succeeded him. On the latter's promotion, John W. Chamberlin was commissioned as major until June, 1865.

The first chaplain was Rev. L. Molin, whose election was also set aside in favor of Rev. Charles G. Ferris, who resigned in June, 1864. Dr. O. Ferris was commissioned surgeon in October, 1862, resigned in November, 1864, and was succeeded by William B. Hyatt, formerly assistant surgeon. J. H. Williams and Napoleon B. Brisbine were assistant surgeons.

The first captains were John W. Chamberlin, Horace Kellogg, Charles Parmeter, F. K. Shawhan, Samuel W. Reed, Curtis Berry, Sr., Charles H. Riggs, John Newman and Richard A. Kirkwood received their commissions in October, but ranked from August, 1862, when they shared with Judge Lang and others in the work of organization. Lewis Zimmers was commissioned November 3, 1862, and Alonzo Robbins in December, 1862. V. R. Davis, D. S. Caldwell, William H. Bender, died in South Carolina, September 15, 1864; Dwight Kellogg, J. F. Randolph, Jr., and O. H. Rosenbaum received their commissions in 1863; Edwin H. Brown, W. V. McCracken in 1864; Abner Snyder, H. S. Beverton, B. F. Blair, M. H. Smith, Josephus F. Schuyler and Joshua W. Leonard in 1865.

The first lieutenants, whose records do not show promotion to a higher rank, were Edgar Martin, R. B. Ferris, Caleb D. Williams, who was killed July, 1864; James H. Gilliam, who died; F. B. Colver, honorably discharged, April, 1865; J. W. Leonard, T. W. Boyce, M. W. Willoughby, E. E. Husted, C. H. Sowers, C. M. Keys, David Miller, F. A. Breckenridge, F. C. Wickham, George A. Scoby and James Healy, all mustered out with regiment; S. A. Johnson, honorably discharged in January, 1865; J. B. Pumphrey, on detached service at muster out; Geo. D. Acker, resigned in 1865.

Among the second lieutenants not promoted, were A. P. Ingerson, resigned in 1863; W. A. Williams, honorably discharged, July 29, 1864; W. B. Jennings, Seymour C. Lester, Charles Long and Moses Allison mustered out.

SENECA SOLDIERS IN THE WAR OF 1861-65.

The following list of soldiers from this county in the late war is based upon the corrected list published in the *Tiffin News* last spring. Many changes and additions have been made, and the record confined to name, date of enlistment, company and number of regiment, and date of death or discharge. Where the

regimental number only is given, it refers to one of the Ohio Volunteer Infantry or Ohio National Guard commands, the former numbered from One to One Hundred and Twenty-nine, the latter from One Hundred and Thirty to One Hundred and Seventy-two, and other volunteer commands from One Hundred and Seventy-two to One Hundred and Ninety-seven. Where soldiers enlisted in cavalry or artillery commands or in regiments of other States, or in United States' commands, the full regimental title and number are given.

- Adams, C A., 8th, died in hospital at Washington, D. C., in Nov., 1862.
 Armitage, George W., Co. D 86th, e. May 10, 1862.
 Armitage, John W., e. fall 1862, militia; dis. Aug. 24, 1864.
 Armstrong, J. G., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; died Aug. 16, 1864.
 Alspaugh, Michael, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. April 12, 1865.
 Auble, Peter, Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864.
 Arnold, Abraham M., Co. G 43d, e. Dec. 25, 1861; dis. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Arndt, Henry F., Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; killed Nov. 25, 1863, at Mission Ridge.
 Axt, Harman, Co. I 2d, e. April 17, 1861; dis. Aug. 9, 1861; re-e. Sept. 10, 1861, Co. I 4th, U. S. C., dis. Sept. 10, 1864.
 Arndt, Samuel F., e. Co. B. 101st, wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862; died Jan. 3, 1863.
 Ash, Jacob, Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864.
 Amende, F. A., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864.
 Ash, Abraham, Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864.
 Atkins, Richard, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864.
 Alcott, R., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864.
 Allcutt, David, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
 Albert, John Q., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
 Ash, E. R., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. Sept. 18, 1865.
 Alley, James H., Co. E 48th, e. July 20, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. Nov., 1865.
 Adams, Martin, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
 Adams, R., e. Aug. 27, 1861; dis. Sept. 23, 1862.
 Abbott, Capt. Moses, Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Co. C 108th, July 29, 1864; dis. July 25, 1865; died May, 1865.
 Abbott, Lyman, Co. D 123d, e. Sept. 24, 1862; dis. March 16, 1864; re-e. Co. B 195, March 15, 1865, final dis. Sept. 18, 1865.
 Anders, David B., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.
 Acker, George D., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. March, 1865.
 Armstrong, John W., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
 Arnold, L. D., 8th, trans. to 6th U. S. C.
 Aunsbach, Edward, Co. C 93d P. V. I., e. Sept. 21, 1861; dis. Oct. 28, 1864.
 Ames, Dillen, Co. K 9th O. V. C., e. 1863; dis. Aug. 20, 1865.
 Altaffer, Isaac M., Co. H 38th, e. Sept. 1861; dis. June 18, 1862; appointed to navy June 18, 1864; dis. Mar. 26, 1866.
 Ash, G. W., Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 20, 1864.
 Barnes, C. W., a Seneca County soldier and lieutenant in his command was wounded at Antietam and died at Chambersburg, Penn., Oct. 4, 1862.
 Burns, Walter (see history items preceding roster).
 Brendle, George, Co. D 58th, e. Dec. 6, 1861; dis. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Blackwell, George A., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 21, 1861; final dis. July 21, 1865.
 Bleckley, Andrew, Co. K 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
 Boos, Charles F., 55th, e. Oct. 12, 1861; dis. Aug. 1862.
 Brewer, Capt. M. L., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Beals, Thomas M., Co. K 4th U. S. I., e. June 21, 1873; dis. Dec. 16, 1873.
 Beard, Selden M., Co. D 123d, dis. June 28, 1865.
 Beard, G., W., 8th, transferred.
 Beckman, Solomon, Co. K 66th, e. 1863; dis. at Washington.
 Beard, Osro R., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 17, 1862; died at Wilmington, Apr., 1865.
 Beard, Samuel, cavalry, e. Nov. 1863; dis. at Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 10, 1865.
 Burns, C. H., Co. K 45th, e. July 3, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Buessay, Peter, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Buskerk, Albert, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Burkhart, William, Co. B 86th, e. May, 1862; re-e. farrier of Co. L 10th O. V. C., dis. July 24, 1865.
 Boyd, Franklin, Co. E 123d, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Boyd, William, Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Burkhalter, William H., e. at Tiffin.
 Boyer, Jeremiah, Co. I 68th, e. Dec. 30, 1864; died at Rome, Ga., July 14, 1865.
 Brandeberry, Andrew, Co. D 86th, e. July 18, 1861; re-e. Co. E 10th O. V. C., Oct. 20, 1862; transferred to Co. A 14th U. S. I., Feb. 7, 1863; final dis. Oct. 20, 1865.

- Bowman J. J., Co. H 21st, e. April 17, 1861; re-e. Co. I 123d; dis. May 20, 1865.
- Beverson, William, Co. G 16th P. V. I., e. May 15, 1861; re-e. Co. D 87th P. V. I., 8th army corps, Sept. 19, 1861; dis. Oct. 3, 1863.
- Bower, Joseph A., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Buckley, Michael, Co. E 72d, e. Dec. 2, 1861; re-e.; final dis. at Vicksburg, Miss., Sept. 16, 1865.
- Bowen, H. C., Co. M 1st O. V. H. A., e. July 23, 1863; dis. at Columbus, Aug. 4, 1865.
- Bowe C. W., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Co. B 195th, Feb. 7, 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865; died in Kansas, July 25, 1884.
- Borer, Stephen, Co. H 57th, e. Nov. 8, 1861; dis. Nov. 21, 1864.
- Berger, Wm. A., Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864; died in Washington, Aug. 13, 1864.
- Berger, Jacob H., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 4, 1862; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., Nov. 13, 1863.
- Boehler, E., Co. G 3d O. V. C., e. Sept. 12, 1861; dis. Oct. 3, 1864.
- Barger, John, Co. H 101st, e. Aug., 1861; dis. June 30, 1865.
- Babcock, Joseph N., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e. same company, Jan. 15, 1864; dis. March 11, 1865.
- Bonnell, E. W., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Billyard, Thomas, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Bonnell, Christian, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Beams, S. Z., wounded at Romney, and dis. from 8th O. I.
- Bonnell, Moses, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Benham, George, Co. A 49th, e. Aug. 6, 1861; dis. at Columbus, Ohio, Aug. 13, 1864.
- Bricker, John Homer, Co. D 86th, e. May 26, 1862; re-e. Co. I 86th, Aug. 1, 1863; re-e. Co. A 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 26, 1864; re-e. Feb. 27, 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865.
- Bower, Sam., Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Baird, William H., Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 1862; re-e. in Lookout Valley, Tenn., Dec. 13, 1863; final dis. Aug. 1865.
- Burditt, O. B., Co. H 21st, e. April 23, 1861; re-e. Co. I 123d, Aug. 22, 1862; dis. fall of 1864; re-e. 164th, May 2, 1864; final dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Bish, Henry, Co. D 99th, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. at Camp Dennison, Jan. 21, 1865.
- Bean, Joseph, Co. D 72d, e. Nov., 1861; re-e. same company; dis. June, 1865.
- Burger, James A., Co. D 123d, e. Feb. 23, 1864; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Bower, Moses, Co. F 8th, e. April 8, 1861; dis. June 24, 1861.
- Brinkler, A. W., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed Sept. 3, 1864, at Berryville, Va.
- Burrier, John, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 19, 1861; final dis. July 11, 1865.
- Bonnell, John, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Burks, David P., Co. D 50th I. V. I., Aug. 26, 1861; dis. at Indianapolis, Ind., Jan. 5, 1865.
- Bowersock, John C., Co. B 48th, e. Aug. 2, 1861; wounded at Pittsburg Landing, April 7, 1862, dying next day.
- Burton, Cyrus S., Co. E 47th, e. Dec. 4, 1864; dis. May 31, 1865.
- Beeler, W., Co. K 3d brigade, 3d div., 11 army corps, e. August 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Beaver, Russell H., Co. H 5th, e. September 25, 1861; dis. July 2, 1865.
- Bear, Joseph, Co. C 86th, e. Aug. 1, 1863; re-e. May 2, 1864, 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Bogart, Jacob, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864, re-e. Sept. 16, 1864, Co. K 45th; dis. April 2, 1866.
- Bowersox, David R., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Braum, Fred G., Co. K 100th, e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. Jan. 21, 1865.
- Bemisderfer, Simon P., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Babione, Elias, Co. A 111th, e. Aug. 13, 1862; dis. June 27, 1865.
- Bassett, William James, Co. K 123d, e. in 1864; died in service at Columbus, Ohio, Jan. 4, 1865.
- Bartlett, Hiram, Co. E 49th, e. Jan. 1864; dis. Jan. 30, 1865.
- Burkert, Joseph, Co. H 169th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 4, 1864.
- Betts, J. F., Co. F 55th, e. 1861; dis. 1862.
- Briner, Henry, Co. A 8th, e. April 18, 1861; dis. July 16, 1864.
- Brobst, Franklin S., Co. G 15th, e. in 1861 Co. K 49th, re-e. at Tiffin, April 8, 1862; dis. at Louisville, Ky., March 16, 1863.
- Baeler, George, e. Co. C 180th; dis. at Columbus, Ohio.
- Bender, Jerry, Co. I 3d Col. Cav., e. Aug. 23, 1864; dis. at Denver, Dec. 29, 1864.
- Betts, A., Co. D 123, e. Aug. 1862; dis. June, 1865.
- Bachtel, Samuel, Co. B 195th, e. Feb. 14, 1865; died at Alexandria, Va., Sept. 26, 1865.
- Behm, Daniel, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Behm, Abraham, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864, died in Seneca County, Aug., 1883.
- Beelman, Jacob, Co. A 169th, e. May, 1864; dis. June, 1864.
- Boyd, J. T., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. July 25, 1864.
- Boyd, Jacob H. C., Co. E 186th, e. Feb. 6, 1865; dis. Sept. 18, 1865.
- Byers, H., Co. K 101st, e. Aug., 1862; dis. Jan., 1865.
- Barrack, G. W., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 2, 1864.

- Burtel, G. W., Co. A 8th. e. April 18, 1864; re-e. Co. K 4th U. S. I., March 4, 1865; dis. March, 1866.
- Burkett, Abraham, Co. B 55th. e. Sept. 20, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864, same company; dis. at Cleveland, Ohio, July 17, 1865.
- Burnside, John, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862, dis. June 28, 1865.
- Bercaw, S. W., Co. G 6th, mustered in Sept., 1863; dis. April, 1865.
- Beck, Israel, Co. B 58th, e. Feb. 23, 1864; dis. Sept. 16, 1865.
- Bonnell, Rd., Co. I 101st, e. at Tiffin, Aug. 2, 1862; died Feb. 5, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
- Bonner, William, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Brayton, Peter, e. May 29, 1862; dis. Aug. 1, 1862.
- Breyman, Mahlon, Co. D 150th P. V. I., e. Aug., 1862; surgeon by detail; dis. April 27, 1863.
- Burd, John, Co. B 207th P. V. I., e. Sept. 1864; dis. June 5, 1865.
- Boyd, Hugh W. A., Co. C 86th, e. June 15, 1863; re-e. Co. E, 164th, May 2, 1864; re-e. Co. G, 183d, Oct. 10, 1864; dis. July 17, 1865.
- Bartheson, Cephas, Co. A 49th, e. Aug., 1861; re-e. same company; dis. April 27, 1865.
- Borer, George J., 197th, e. April 5, 1865; dis. July 31, 1865.
- Beals, Halsey, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Bellman, John G., Co. K 182d, e. Oct. 1, 1864; dis. July, 1865.
- Bender, William H., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; held at Libby prison 15 months; died at Columbus, S. C., Oct. 8, 1864.
- Backenstop, William, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Bonnell, James P., Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Brooks, Samuel, Co. B 64th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Babbett, Lewis, Co. D 34th, e. Dec., 1864; dis. Feb. 20, 1865.
- Baker, Frederick, Co. E 47th, mus. in Sept. 28, 1864; dis. May 31, 1865.
- Baughner, George, Co. A 8th, e. April 17, 1861; dis. 1864.
- Bate, Joseph M., Co. I 137th, e. April 2, 1864; re-e. March 10, 1865; dis. May 15, 1865.
- Bloom, F. P., 55th, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1862.
- Bloom H., 8th, transferred.
- Brooks, Theron, Co. B, 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Barrack, S. F., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Bastian, Alfred, Co. D 34th, e. Nov., 1863; dis. July, 1865.
- Baker, Samuel, Co. B 164th, lieut., service 100 days, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Beelman, Edmund, dis.
- Brown, Delaplain, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Beatty, J. H., 8th, was killed, May 12, 1864, at Spottsylvania.
- Camp, J. L., 8th, wounded at Winchester; was discharged.
- Coughlin, John, Co. D 123d, e. Feb. 4, 1864; dis. June 28, 1865.
- Crawford, James, U. S. Receiving Ship "Grampus," ship's steward, e. March 13, 1864; dis. March 24, 1865.
- Cridler, Charles W., Co. H 21st, e. April 23, 1861; re-e. Co. A 15th U. S. I., Sept. 3, 1861; dis. May 16, 1863.
- Craun, Isaac, Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Craun, Jacob A., Co. G 111th, e. Aug., 1862; dis. July, 1865.
- Cashner, Jonathan, Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. April 25, 1863.
- Carson, Jacob, Co. C 123d, e. 1862; dis. 1865.
- Cheney, Robert, 9th Ohio Sharpshooters, forming Co. G 20th, e. Feb. 29, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.
- Craig, H. M., Co. G 118th P. V. I., e. July 28, 1862; dis. July, 1865.
- Crosley, John A. J., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; re-e.; dis. June 18, 1866.
- Chilcote, John W., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. May 10, 1865.
- Collier, James T., Co. K 49th, e. March 8, 1863; dis. Nov., 1865.
- Craig, A. William, Co. A 111th, e. Sept. 5, 1862; dis. March 7, 1863.
- Church, Luther E., Co. I 9th O. V. C., e. Nov. 10, 1863; dis. Nov. 24, 1865.
- Chamberlain, James, 1st Heavy Artillery, e. Sept., 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
- Campbell, Robert R., Co. E 98th P. V. I.; dis. June 25, 1865.
- Carrick, Charles, Co. I 67th, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis., S. C., May 7, 1864.
- Corbett, Martin, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Coon, Jacob, Co. H 57th, e. Nov. 8, 1861; dis. Nov. 21, 1864.
- Carrick, P., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Cline, Charles, Co. C 64th, e. Sept. 22, 1864; dis. July 16, 1865.
- Cline, Jacob, Co. D 49th, com. first lieut., e. Aug., 1861; resigned in May, 1865.
- Cline, Geo., e. in Jacob Cline's Co.; was dis. at Atlanta in Sept., 1864.
- Chitterley, M. A., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
- Campbell, A. M., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Campbell, John W., Co. B 12th, e. April 28, 1861; re-e. Co. D 59th; dis. July 3, 1865.
- Corigan, Peter, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 28, 1865.
- Curigan, Edward W., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 5, 1862; re-e. Co. B 195th, Feb. 28, 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865.

- Chadwick, H. C., Co. C 1st U. S. C., e. Dec., 1856; re-e. Co. L 1st Mich. V. C., at Detroit, Mich., June 10, 1862; final dis., at Salt Lake City, Utah, Jan., 1866.
- Cramer, John W., Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862; dis. Dec. 25, 1862.
- Chamberlain, S. O., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e.; final dis. Dec. 31, 1865.
- Craun, T. M., Co. A 21st, e. April 13, 1861; re-e. Co. F 55th, Sept. 13, 1861; re-e. in Co. C 49th, April 12, 1862; dis. Sept., 1865.
- Courtney, William, e. May 2, 1864; dis. July 27, 1864.
- Cuager, Michael J., e. Sept. 16, 1861; dis. May 5, 1863.
- Chamberlin, J. W., Co. A 123d, e. Aug. 12, 1862; twice brev. major; dis. June 2, 1865.
- Crimshaw, Samuel, Co. G 131st P. V. I., e. March 2, 1862; dis. Dec. 1, 1864.
- Carpenter, John H., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Cook, William, Co. D 25th, e. Oct. 3, 1864; dis. Nov. 3, 1865.
- Crunning, Ira S., e. 100th; held at Belle Isle 6 months; died from ill treatment.
- Carpenter, Daniel, Co. C 65th, e. Oct. 27, 1861; dis. Dec. 1, 1865.
- Crosley, Jacob, Co. G 25th, e. Feb. 16, 1863; dis. June 18, 1866.
- Chance, M. H., Co. H 21st, e. April, 1861; re-e. in Aug., 1861; dis. Aug., 1864.
- Cook, Lloyd A., Co. G 187th N. Y. V. I., e. Sept. 24, 1864; dis. Sept., 1865.
- Craven, John, Co. C 123d, e. June 20, 1864; dis. at Washington, June 20, 1865.
- Craun, Jacob, Co. G 65th, e. Oct., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
- Childs, Francis, Co. H 146th, May 14, 1864; dis. Sept., 1864.
- Chance, T. H., Co. C 9th Ind. V. I., e. April 14, 1861; re-e. Co. K 30th Ind. V. I., Sept. 15, 1861; final dis. July 14, 1865.
- Carlisle, T. G., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
- Cramblet, Elisha, Co. G 43d, e. Dec. 21, 1861; dis. July 19, 1862.
- Cramer, I., e. Sept. 17, 1861; re-e.; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Cake, William M., reg. surgeon, 53d, e. Oct. 3, 1861; dis. Feb., 1864; re-e.; dis. Sept. 20, 1864.
- Caldwell, David, Co. C 6th, e. June 16, 1863; dis. Feb. 10, 1864; re-e. Co. D. 6th O. V. C., Feb. 13, 1864; dis. Virginia, Aug. 7, 1865.
- Canary, J. W., served in 8th.
- Cramer, Adam, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; final dis. Aug. 13, 1865.
- Cramer, Upton F., Co. D 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 22, 1864.
- Cole, James H., Co. F 2d, e. April 17, 1861; dis. Aug. 4, 1861; 152d, re-e.; dis. Nashville, Tenn.
- Crawford, J. S., Co. H 2d Ill. V. C., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. June 11, 1865.
- Curtis, L. R., Co. F 100th, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. July 1, 1865.
- Cabill, Patrick, Co. H 2d Battalion, 18th U. S. A., e. March 24, 1862; wounded at Missionary Ridge, 1863, captured at Mumfordsville, Ky., 1862; paroled; dis. March 24, 1865.
- Chilcote, Joseph S., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded near Winchester, Va., captured at Richmond, June 15, 1863; dis. July 13, 1865.
- Covell, Joshua, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Carlisle, William H., Co. I 9th O. V. C., e. Oct. 24, 1863; dis. July 6, 1865; died Aug. 16, 1879.
- Copley, John B., 78th, mus. Sept., 1864; died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo. Feb. 10, 1865.
- Cunningham, G. W., Co. G 81st, e. Nov. 9, 1861; dis. Nov. 9, 1864.
- Cowgill, Milton, Co. G 15th, e. April 20, 1861; re-e. Co. D 49th, Aug., 1861; captured at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.
- Cole, Leonard G., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Crooks, Henry, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Copley, Richard, Co. D 180th, e.; dis. Aug., 1865; died in Auglaize Co., O., March, 1868.
- Colwell, F. N. and A. D., served in 8th O. V. M.
- Deacon, Isaac, 49th, died at Louisville, Ky., in Sept., 1861.
- Dowd, Michael, died at Grafton, Va., in Sept., 1861; served with 8th.
- Dean, William O., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Durfee, Dialectus D., 64th O. M., e.; died.
- Decker, Jacob, Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Dunn, Arlington, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 28, 1865.
- Doran, James, Co. C 180th, e. Sept. 2, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
- Doran, John B., Co. C 180th, e. Aug. 29, 1864; dis. May 3, 1865.
- Doran, George W., Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 2, 1862; killed at Alatoona, Ga., May 27, 1864.
- Dundore, Adam, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 19, 1862; died at Danville Hospital, Nov. 7, 1862.
- Dildine, Samuel H., Co. A 8th, e. June 18, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864; died May 20, 1884.
- Dildine, A. H., 8th; was killed at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
- Daywalt, Wallace P., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. Camp Dennison, Ohio, May 25, 1865.
- Dildine, John H., Co. H 55th, e.; died of wound at Portsmouth Grove, R. I.
- Drake, A. W., Co. H 88th, e. July 2, 1863; dis. March 15, 1864.
- Debusmann, Frederick, Co. K 107th, e. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. July 12, 1865.
- Dicken, J. M., Co. E 186th, e. Feb. 13, 1865; dis. Sept. 19, 1865.
- Debusman, Jacob, e. at Missouri July, 1861; service in Fremont's Battery No. 4; Co. K 107th, re-e. Aug. 25, 1862; dis. Aug. 10, 1865.
- Drenning, Samuel, Co. E 49th, e. Dec. 30, 1863; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
- Dickens, Jesse S., Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. at Texas, Nov. 30, 1865.

- Daywalt, James H., Co. A 8th, e. April 19, 1861; Co. B 49th, re-e.; mus. out Dec. 22, 1865.
- Dildine, David, Co. F 9th Iowa V. I., e. Aug. 27, 1861; dis. Sept. 24, 1864.
- Dildine, Henry A., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 21, 1862; re-e. Co. I 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864; died Feb. 12, 1868.
- Dildine, A. M., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 4, 1861; dis. June 2, 1865.
- Dozer, Jesse L., Co. A 26th Ill. Vet. V. I., e. Feb. 14, 1864; dis. July 28, 1865.
- Derr, William, Co. D 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Daywalt, William J., Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; dis. June 24, 1865.
- Diehl, Philip, Co. A 8th, e. May 12, 1861; dis. July 14, 1864.
- Debusmann, William A., Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862, re-e. Co. A 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Diehl, Julius, blacksmith, e. Dec. 19, 1864; dis. March 28, 1865.
- Davis, John W., Co. A 49th, e. Aug. 4, 1861; wounded May 27, 1864; dis. Oct., 1864.
- Dicken, J. W., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. May 27, 1865.
- Duffey, Patrick, Co. E 25th, e. Oct., 1863; dis. June, 1865.
- Doe, C. A., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Drenning, Samuel, Co. E 49th, e. Dec. 30, 1863; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
- Davidson, J. H., Co. D, 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 25, 1865.
- Disler, Jacob, Co. G 111th, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. Aug. 27, 1865.
- Durfee, Homer, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 19, 1861; died of wound at Washington Sept. 11, 1862. He was buried at Fort Seneca.
- Day, Homer, Co. K 46th, e. Feb. 17, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
- Drayton, George, Co. A 67th, e. Dec., 1861; dis. 1864.
- Decker, Simeon, Co. D 64th, drafted Sept. 23, 1864; dis. Camp Dennison May 26, 1865.
- Derr, John T., Co. D 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Drew, Horace, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Dennis, Phares, Co. A 131st P. V. I., e. July 25, 1862; dis. May 23, 1863.
- Dittman, John F., Co. G 42d Ind. V. I., e. July 20, 1862; dis. July 20, 1865.
- Doughty, Arthur, Co. D 22d, e. Sept. 3, 1861; re-e. July 21, 1863, Co. L 11th O. V. C.; dis. July 21, 1866, in Wyoming.
- Ebersole, M. A., received severe wounds in the Georgia campaign, and died July, 1864.
- Etcher, Louis, Co. B 57th, e. March 31, 1864; dis. Aug. 14, 1865.
- Ennis, John B., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 24, 1862; dis. at Washington July 3, 1865.
- Echelberry, J. Peter, Co. H 101st, e. Aug., 1862; Co. K 164th, re-e. May, 1864; dis. Dec., 1864.
- Echelberry, Niles W., Co. G 3d O. V. C., e. Sept. 12, 1861; re-e. in same company Jan. 14, 1864; dis. Jan. 3, 1866.
- Earhart, George W., Co. C 193d, e. March, 1865; service two months.
- Emerson, Leonard K., Co. G 49th, e. Sept. 3, 1861; dis. Sept. 1, 1863; died Sept. 25 fol.
- Emerson, William W., Co. G 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. March 3, 1863.
- Emerson, John H., Co. I 101st, e. July, 1862; dis. close war; died Nov. 16, 1867, at Tiffin.
- Emerson, Bartholomew, Co. G 49th, e. March 1, 1862; killed at Mission Ridge Nov. 25, 1863.
- Egli, Jacob, Co. H 107th, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
- Ewing, J. T., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 20, 1861; same co., re-e. Jan. 1, 1863; dis. Dec. 28, 1865.
- Emmons, Lorenzo P., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; dis. Aug. 24, 1864.
- Evenbeck, Benjamin, Co. E 130th, e. May 5, 1864; dis. Dec. 15, 1864.
- Eissler, John, Co. K 107th, e. Sept. 19, 1862; dis. June 30, 1865.
- Eaton, D. F., Co. A 21st, e. April, 1861; Co. B 57th, re-e. Jan., 1862; killed at Shiloh, April, 1862.
- Enos, George, Co. I 1st O. V. H. Art., e. Jan. 13, 1863; dis. July 25, 1865.
- Evy, Lewis, Co. E 186th, e. Feb. 14, 1864; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.
- Enslow, James, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; died at his home in Crawford County, Jan. 9, 1866.
- Egbert, N. D., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; Co. H 164th, re-e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Engel, William, Co. A 49th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
- Fogel, Frederick, Co. A 13th, e. April 15, 1861; dis. 1864.
- Ferris, O., surgeon of 15th, e. May, 2 1861, same rank, 123d, re-e. Dec. 14, 1862; dis. June 8, 1865; died at Upper Sandusky, Ohio, May 8, 1876.
- Fisher, Frederick, Co. G 4th, e. April 18, 1861; at Franklin, Va., re-e. June 11, 1862; dis. July 28, 1865.
- Fres, Robert, 38th, e. Sept., 1861; died at Chattanooga, March 8, 1863.
- Frees, Hiram, Co. E 49th, e. Aug., 1861; died at Atlanta, Ga., May, 1864.
- Fox, Robert, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 22, 1861; dis. Oct. 6, 1862.
- Faulhaber, Phillip, Co. B 57th, e. Oct. 4, 1861; captain; killed at Vicksburg, Miss., Dec. 28, 1862.
- Flenner, Jos. L., lieutenant 2d; was drowned at Cincinnati in Sept., 1861. His services at the first battle of Bull Run won him promotion.
- Flenner, U. L., Co. G 12th Ind. V. I., e. April 22, 1861, Co. D 86th, sergeant; re-e. June 7, 1862; in detached service, P. A. Taylor's detachment, re-e. Feb. 27, 1864; final dis. Aug. 22, 1865.



Yours truly
C. B. Hubbard

- Fitz, G. W., Co. M 17th Penn. V. C., e. Sept. 9, 1863; dis. June, 1864.
 Fetro, Daniel, Co. D 1st Ill. V. Art., e. Nov 15, 1861; dis., 1864.
 Frederick, Calvin Z., Co. D 49th, e. Jan. 4, 1864; dis. Jan. 4 1866.
 Frederick, Jacob, drafted for one year, Sept. 25, 1863; dis. Sept. 25, 1864.
 Fish H. W., Co. H 88th, e. July 25, 1863; dis. July 5, 1865.
 Frederici, Frank, Co. A 48th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e.; dis. at Alexandria, Va., July 17, 1865.
 Fraver, John, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June, 1863.
 Foglesong, Simon, Co. C 180th, e. Sept. 2, 1864; died at Lenora Institute, S. C., April, 1865.
 Ford, James, Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Funk, C. M., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.
 Ferguson, A., Co. I 21st, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. April 4, 1865.
 Frost, J. R., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 10, 1862; dis. Dec., 1863.
 Franklin, A. G., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Fortney, A., served with 8th.
 Foster, Capt. Jonas, Co. H 21st, e. April 23, 1861; Co. E 48th, e. at Fostoria, Aug., 1861; dis. April 27, 1864.
 Fell, John, Co. A 8th, e. June 11, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
 Fatzinger, Tillman W., Co. I 47th, Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1861; dis. Sept. 18, 1864.
 Floyd, Joseph E., Co. C. 12th Penn., V. C., e. Jan. 27, 1862; dis. Feb. 21, 1865.
 Free, W. H., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Fisher, D. L., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Flavian, W., Co. H 65th, e. Oct. 22, 1864; dis. Oct. 21, 1865.
 Frankhouser, Nicholas, Co. G 8th, e. April 9, 1861; dis. July, 1864.
 Frankhouser, H., Co. G 65th, e. Sept. 26, 1864; dis. June 16, 1865.
 Frankhouser, S., Co. A 64th, e. Sept., 1864; dis. May 28, 1865.
 Frary, Justin, was captured at Chickamauga and died in Danville prison, Va.
 Frontz, John, Co. I 72d, e. March 20, 1864; dis. May 29, 1865.
 Frontz, Samuel, Co. E 25th, e. April, 1861; dis. July 20, 1864.
 Fox, James B., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 15, 1862; discharged.
 Fables, George, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.
 Feasel, Isaac, Co. K 1st O. V. H. A., e. Sept. 27, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
 Frees, Amon, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. July 13, 1865.
 Farver, John K., Co. A 111th, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. Dec. 21, 1865.
 Fleet, John Henry, Co. E 123d, e. May, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
 Funk, Henry K., Co. K 49th, e. Oct. 26, 1861; re-e.; dis. Dec. 21, 1865.
 Fritcher, Geo. W., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. May 29, 1863.
 Fizer, James E., of the 7th Iowa Infantry, died at Bird's Point, Mo., Nov. 10, 1861.
 Goodsell, D. J., Jr., was killed at Gettysburg, while serving with 8th.
 German, D. F., Co. E 8th, e. April 1, 1863; re-e. May 2, 1864, Co. A 164th, final dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Gettinger, W. H., Co. H 55th, e. Sept., 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
 Green, M. W., Co. A 25th, e. Oct. 17, 1864; dis. Oct. 12, 1865.
 Gallatin, Henry, Co. E 17th, e. April 19, 1861; re-e. Sept. 12, 1861, Co. E 49th; final dis. June 16, 1865.
 Groeich, Joseph, Co. I 7th O. V. S. S., e. October, 1862; dis. June, 1865.
 Gibson, W. H., (*vide* hist. of Regt.) The general had seven nephews in his regiment, of whom only one survives.
 Gibbins, F. H., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. '12, 1861; final dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
 Green, James N., Co. A 8th, e. June 3, 1861; dis.
 Gettinger, Robert H. Co. D 164th, e. May 1, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Gormley, L. A., Co. A 144th, e. May 1, 1864; re-e. 1864 Co. F. O. V. C., Kirkpatrick's brigade; dis. June 6, 1865.
 Glick, William H., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Groff, Silas W., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Griffin, Thomas, Co. K 12th Ind. V. I., e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. Jan. 18, 1865.
 Gruver, John, Co. A 160th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. March, 1865. Co. D 187th; dis. March, 1866.
 Gettinger, John D., Co. H 55th, e. Oct. 12, 1861; dis. Oct. 23, 1864.
 Gifford Samuel, Co. G 49th, e. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Grummel, Henry, Co. K 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
 Grove, David, Co. D 2d Md. Art.; dis. June 7, 1865.
 Godfrey, John, Co. B 21st, e. Aug. 28, 1861; dis. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Garrison, T. M., gunboat Monegan, e. Aug. 22, 1864; dis. May 22, 1865.
 Grove, Abraham, e. Co. E 7th Md. V. I.; re-e. in Co. D, 33d U. S. I., Dec. 1, 1866; dis. Feb. 28, 1868.
 Gorham, Jacob, Co. G 147th Pa. V. I., e. Sept. 15, 1862; dis. Dec. 4, 1864.
 Gaddas, J. W., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; dis. June 18, 1866.
 Green, Owen P., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 7, 1861; dis. June 19, 1865.
 Green, John G., Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. July, 1865.

- Green, G. H., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Gray, R. A., Co. C 67th, e. Dec., 1861; dis. April 5, 1862.
 Gaddas, John, Co. C 164th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Gilbert, John W., Co. A 44th Ind. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1861; dis. Sept. 14, 1865.
 Gries, P. J., Co. K 3d O. V. C., e. Oct., 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Green, Isaac H., 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Georgia, Ansil, Co. F 4th Mich. V. I., e. Sept. 5, 1864; dis. at Detroit, Mich., May 26, 1866.
 Gabower, Charles, Co. K 107th, e. Aug. 19, 1862; dying in field hospital July 12, 1863.
 Good, Noah, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 23, 1861; transferred to Bat. A 1st Ill. Art.; dis. Oct., 1864.
 Grove, Levi, Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 18, 1862; mortally wounded at Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 2, 1864, dying same day.
 Gifford, G. W., Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Greise, T. J., 8th, was captured at the Wilderness.
 Gray, Henry, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Gray, John H., Co. C 39th Mo. V. I., e. 1863; dis. 1863.
 Gregory, O., Co. H 166th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 25, 1864.
 Gaines, Bondy, Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 21, 1861; died at Grafton, W. Va., March 8, 1862.
 Groves, Sampson F., Co. M 1st O. V. H. A., e. Dec. 22, 1863; dis. Aug. 3, 1865.
 Higginbotham, T. P., colonel of 65th N. Y. Chasseurs, was killed at Cedar Creek, on the Shenandoah, Oct. 19, 1864. His company, which was raised in Seneca County, fought with this command.
 Harr, Thomas, Co. F 1st Md. V. C., e. April 2, 1862; dis. April 28, 1865.
 Hartsock, G. W., Co. K 101st, e. Aug., 1862; re-e. Co. K 164th, May 2, 1864; final dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Heilman, John, Co. C 180th, e. Sept. 12, 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
 Hunt, Frank M., Co. I 55th, e. Sept. 18, 1861; dis. Oct. 24, 1864.
 Harrison, A. J., e. July 21, 1861; dis. July 7, 1865.
 Haines, Owen, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Harst, Joseph W., Co. C 48th, e. May 28, 1862; transferred to 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Hunker, Matt. W., Co. D 43d, e. Nov. 16, 1864; dis. July 13, 1865.
 Hawkins, Richard, Co. A 21st, e. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded July 13, 1865.
 Hawkins, Richard, Co. A 21st, e. Aug. 28, 1861; wounded July 9, 1864; dis. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Hospelhaun, George, Co. G 3d O. V. C., e. Aug. 1, 1861; prisoner at Kenesaw Mountain, June 27, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865.
 Houcks, William, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Heddem, H. F., Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Heater, John L., Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Hoover, Martin, Co. D 34th, e. Aug. 1, 1861; dis. April, 1865.
 Hoover, J. A., dis.
 Heslington, Thomas C., Co. G 1st battalion, 15th U. S. I., e. Sept. 7, 1861; re-e. Co. A 164th May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Harman, Charles, Co. C 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Co. C 49th, Aug. 15, 1862.
 Haas, M. D., Co. — 86th, e. June 2, 1862; re-e. Co. I, June 16, 1863; re-e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Helm, John, e. for service in the Mexican war at Chicago, June 17, 1846, 1st Ill. V. I., dis. June 17, 1847; e. Co. G 2d, April 17, 1861; dis. Oct. 11, 1863.
 Hushour, A., Co. E 104th, e. Feb. 19, 1864; re-e. Co. G 102d June 27, 1864; dis. June 18, 1865; was in three-months' service, e. July 3, 1861; dis. Nov. 17, 1861.
 Haas, A. F., Co. I 128th Penn. V. I. e. Aug. 6, 1862; re-e. Battery L, 3d Penn. H. A., Feb. 25, 1864; dis. Nov. 9, 1865.
 Heck, D. G., Co. B 176th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Hartzell, H. W., Co. I 8th, e. March 30, 1862; dis. May 25, 1865.
 Hissong, Lyman J., Co. I 68th, e. Oct. 21, 1861; re-e. March, 1865, 5th U. S. H. Art., major, promoted lieutenant-col.; brevetted colonel by President Johnson at expiration of term of service; dis. June, 1866.
 Hayes, Orrin B., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 20, 1861; first enlistment at Fremont, April 23, 1861, Co. H 21st; dis. Aug. 12, 1861; died at Fostoria Nov. 30, 1863.
 Hartsoch, Dorsey, Co. K 101st, e. Aug., 1862; dis. May 31, 1865.
 Henry, George W., Co. I 9th O. V. C., e. Nov. 9, 1863; dis. July 20, 1865.
 Hossler, P. J., 8th, served a full term with this command.
 Hathaway, W. W., 8th, discharged for disability.
 Heisserman, H. 8th, dis. for wounds received Dec. 13, 1862.
 Helsel, Jacob, Co. A 72d, e. Nov. 8, 1861; dis. March 20, 1865.
 Haas, W. H., 8th, served full term.
 Harper, Frank, a nephew of Gen. Gibson, and a captain in 49th, died in Kansas, Oct., 1885.
 Harper, S. M., a brother of Frank, was a captain in the same command, died in Kansas two years ago, both of wounds received or disease contracted during the war.
 Hewitt, F. K., Co. C 5th N. Y. V. Art., e. Mar. 6, 1862; re-e.; final dis. Feb. 13, 1865.

- Hughes, Gilbert, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. May 27, 1865.
- Hale, Allen, Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e. to Co. I 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Hall, George W., in the Mexican war, Co. I McGroden's bat. 1st L. A., e. Aug. 1847; dis. Oct. 1848; Co. E 48th, e. Sept. 8, 1861; re-e. Feb. 28, 1864; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
- Heilman, John, Co. D 58th, e. Oct. 16, 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
- Hollopeter, John L., 21st, e. Apr. 22, 1861; re-e. Co. H 49th, Aug. 15, 1861; re-e. Mar. 8, 1863; dis. May, 1866, with rank of major.
- Hamilton, George, Co. B 125th N. Y. V. I., e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Hartman, Lewis, Co. A 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Holt, William, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Herzog, Felix, Co. C 57th, e. Jan. 7, 1862; dis. Aug. 1862.
- Hartsook, Nelson, Co. E 49th, e. Mar., 1864; died in camp near Green Lake, Tex., Aug. 1, 1865.
- Heabler, George, Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Hiskey, R. B., Co. D 34th, e. Dec. 1862; service 4 years.
- Hartzell, James, Co. D 123d, e. Aug., 1862; killed at the 2nd Winchester, Va., battle.
- Holtz, William, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; died in Andersonville prison, Mar. 20, 1865.
- Horner, Hezekiah, Co. D 34th, e. Sept., 1862; dis. May 27, 1865.
- Heisserman, Henry, Co. A 8th, e. Apr. 16, 1861; dis. Apr. 4, 1863.
- Hahn, Martin, Co. B 57th, e. Sept. 19, 1861; dis. Oct. 3, 1864.
- Hoover, John A., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Hartzell, A. J., Co. K 28th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 8, 1861; dis. Dec. 22, 1865.
- Hays, Austin P., Co. H 21st, e. April 23, 1861; re-e. Co. H 49th, Aug. 30, 1861; died on the march near Huntsville, Ala., July 6, 1862.
- Huffsey, John, Co. B 49th, e. Aug., 1861; dis. 1865.
- Haines, E. M., Co. C 21st Penn. V. C., dis. July, 1865.
- Harter, Joseph, 55th e. Oct. 2, 1861; dis. Aug. 26, 1862.
- Hale, Robert W., 5th, O. V. C., asst. surgeon, e. Apr. 16, 1862; dis. Sept. 1, 1862; re-e. 164th, May 2, 1864, surgeon; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Halty, Charles, Co. H 55th, e. Oct. 22, 1861; dis. Oct. 1864.
- Hart, Francis M., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 30, 1865.
- Hathaway, Philo W., Co. K 144th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
- Hemming, Albert, Co. K 101st, e. April 20, 1861; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Hospehau, Henry, Co. D 49th, e. Aug. 8, 1861; killed at Kenesaw Mountain.
- Holmes, Edwin, Co. H 55th, e. Sept. 16, 1861; dis. Oct. 8, 1862.
- Haefale, Nicholas, Co. A 31st, mus. Sept. 20, 1864; dis. July 1, 1865.
- Harley, J. D., Co. F 55th, e. Sept. 1861; dis. Oct. 15, 1864.
- Harris, Vachel H., U. S. gunboat "Benton," e. Sept. 3, 1864; dis. Aug. 4, 1865.
- Helper William, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Huffman J. W., Co. C 65th, e. Nov., 1861; re-e. Co. D 55th, July, 1862; re-e. Co. C 164th, May 11, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Hiteshaw, Alfred, Co. D 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
- Hollinger, John N., Co. K 2d P. V. I., e. April 27, 1861; re-e. Co. K 65th N. Y. Chasseurs, March 15, 1862; dis. March 15, 1865.
- Halter, John, Co. A 111th, e. Aug., 1862; dis. July 16, 1865.
- Henry, J. M., 8th, served full term.
- Hemming, Lewis, Co. A 111th, e. Aug. 5, 1862; dis. June 27, 1865.
- Hawkins, Simon, Co. G 36th, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. July 5, 1865.
- Hossler, Samuel B., 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Hoatz, Moses H., Co. K 107th, e. Aug. 26, 1862; dis. July 26, 1865.
- Hicks, Abraham, Co. B 49th, e. Jan. 29, 1864; died Feb. 27, 1864, at Chattanooga, Tenn.
- Holtz, Jacob S., Co. H 164th, e. May 2, 1864; died July 1, 1864, at Fort Strong Hosp., Va.
- Horton, John W., Co. F 101st, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. May, 1865.
- Huffman, Andrew W., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 17, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Heabler, David, Co. C 164th, e. June, 1862; dis. Sept., 1864.
- Hunt, Edward M., Co. I 55th, 1862; killed at Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864.
- Hill, Jerry, Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. April, 1863.
- Huffman, Joseph, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Isler, Isaac, Co. B 55th, e. 1861; re-e. close of 1863; dis. August, 1865.
- Jones E., 8th, wounded at Gettysburg and discharged.
- Jewett, John K., Co. M 1st, O. V. H. A., e. June 22, 1863; dis. Aug. 2, 1865.
- Johnson, Phillip, Co. I 101st, e. Feb. 15, 1864; dis. Nov. 2, 1865.
- Jackson, Joseph, Co. A 111th, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. July 14, 1865.
- Jones, William W., Co. G 2d P. V. I., e. April 26, 1861; re-e. Co. C 6th P. V. C., Aug. 22, 1861; re-e. Co. C 17th P. V. C., Sept. 10, 1862; final dis. Aug. 22, 1865.
- Jones, William, Co. E 1st Del. V. I., Sept., 1862; transferred May, 1864, to "New Hampshire" battle ship; transferred to sloop-of-war "John Adams"; dis. Sept. 14, 1865.
- Johnston, John, Co. H 49th e. Aug. 15, 1861; dis. for wound, June 2, 1865.
- Johnson, Isaac, Co. D 49th, e. Dec. 24, 1863; served one year.
- Jones, William I., Co. C 88th I. V. I., e. Sept., 1861, serg.; killed at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862.

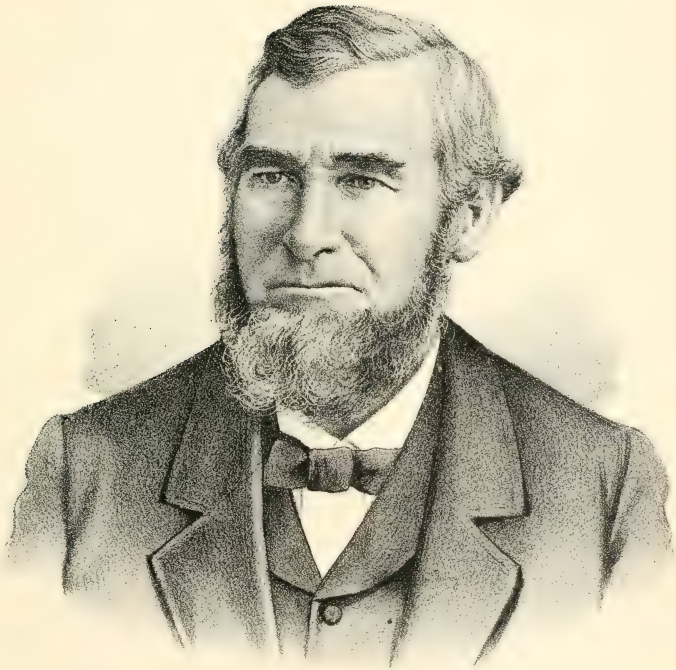
- Jones, James M., Co. F 103d, e. Sept. 8, 1862; dis. June 22, 1865.
 Jones, Decatur, e. May 11, 1862; dis. April 28, 1863.
 Keiffer, A. R. 8th, dis.
 Kelley Francis M., Co. C 23d, e. May 20, 1861; re-e. Nov. 15, 1863; dis. July 26, 1865.
 Keller, Levi, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.
 Kaup, A. T., 55th, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1862; wounded mortally at Gettysburg; died July 24, 1863.
 Knapp, Russell L., Co. B 132d, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 14, 1864.
 King, W. H., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Kintz, William J., Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 19, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; mus. in at Grafton, May 17, 1861; dis. Co. C 15th, Aug. 19, 1861; final mus. June 24, 1865.
 Kuder, Benjamin F., Co. F 5th P. V. I., e. Jan. 13, 1862; dis. Jan. 12, 1865.
 Keffler, Peter D., Co. D 86th, e. May 28, 1862; re-e. Co. F. 10th O. V. C., Oct. 25, 1882; dis. June 25, 1864.
 Kisinger, J. A., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 15, 1862; dis. at Clinton, Iowa.
 Kisinger, William H., Co. K 65th N. Y. V. I., e. July 15, 1861; dis. Sept. 12, 1864.
 Kaufman, Adam, Co. B 57th, e. Sept. 16, 1861; dis. July 28, 1864.
 Knepple, John C., Co. C 49th, e. March 10, 1862; dis. June 30, 1863.
 Krieger, Jacob, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Kooker, Jefferson, Co. K 55th, e. Nov. 7, 1861; re-e. Co. I 123d, Dec. 25, 1863; shot blind at Winchester, Va., Sept. 19, 1864; dis. May 26, 1865.
 Kesling, George, Co. H 72d, e. Oct. 3, 1862; dis. Aug. 1, 1863.
 Kimball, John, Co. C 164th, e. May 29, 1862; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Kipka, J. C., 8th, was killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.
 Kiessling, Julius, Co. H 4th U. S. I., e. June 11, 1863; dis. Nov. 28, 1870.
 Keller, A. O., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Kaup, Thomas A., Co. I 1st brigade, 1st division, 4th Army Corps, e. 1862; dis. June 11, 1863; died in Tiffin, Oct. 13, 1876.
 Kishler, George W., Co. I 101st, e. 1862; re-e. Co. A 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Keeshy, William Allen, Co. I 55th, e. Oct. 24, 1861; drafted Co. D 64th, Sept. 23, 1864; dis. June 16, 1865.
 Klair, George, Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Co. B 195th, Feb. 23, 1865; dis. Dec. 15, 1865.
 Keller, W. H., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Kuder, James S., Co. G 180th, e. Aug., 1864; dis. July 20, 1865.
 Koch, Samuel M., Co. C 129th P. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1862; re-e. battery G, 2d P. H. A., at Philadelphia, Dec. 1863.
 Koch, Wilson J., Co. A 89th P. V. I., e. Sept., 1862; re-e. battery G 2d P. H. A.; transferred, 1st U. S. Flying Art., Nov., 1864; sent back to battery G, April, 1865; wounded at Petersburg, Va., Sept., 1864.
 Kaskey, John, Co. B 195th, e. Feb. 15, 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865.
 Kline, C. M., Co. H 55th, e. Nov. 25, 1861; dis. July 20, 1865; died at Liberty Center, Jan., 1870.
 Kershner, J. K., 8th O. I., full term.
 Kershner, Levi, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Kistner, Christian, Co. K 107th, e. Aug. 18, 1862; dis. June 2, 1865.
 Kiser, L. D., Co. G 178th, e. April 18, 1861; dis. June 28, 1865.
 Kershner, J. A., Co. K 199th P. V. I., e. Sept. 6, 1864; dis. June 28.
 Klair, Jacob, Co. F 197th, e. March 22, 1865; dis. Aug., 1865.
 Koch, Hubert, Co. D 123d, e. Sept. 22, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
 Luder, W. J., Co. C 180th, e. Aug., 1864; dis. July 20, 1865.
 Linn, M. B., 8th, died Sept., 1861, at Grafton, Va.
 Lee, Wilbur, Co. I 101st, e. July, 1862; re-e. in the 100 days' service; dis. Aug. 18, 1865.
 Libensparger, Louis, Co. G 25th, e. Feb. 20, 1864; dis. June 18, 1866.
 Leeper, Edward, Co. I 101st, e. Aug., 1862; re-e. Co. A 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Leitner, Julius, Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 1, 1861; transferred; dis. Nov. 18, 1865.
 Lysle, Robert, Co. I 101st, e. June 27, 1862; re-e. Co. I 86th, June 16, 1863; dis. Feb. 10, 1864.
 Lewis, J. R., Co. A 8th, e. June 11, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
 Langdon, H. L., C. Lampsin, J. B. Lightcap, R. Lowe and J. W. Long, served full term with 8th
 Lutz, Harrison S., Co. 128th P. V. I., e. Aug. 9, 1862; dis. June, 1864.
 Leonard, W. L., Co. K 38th, e. Jan. 22, 1864; dis. July, 1866.
 Lamberson, Virgil D., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; Co. I Marine Regiment, re-e. March 11, 1863; dis. Jan. 24, 1865.
 Lautzenhizer, John, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Leightner, A. J., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 15, 1865.
 Limbaugh, Christian, Co. I Kentucky Independents, e. June 29, 1862; dis. July 10, 1865.
 Lewis, John B., Co. K 10th Ind. V. I., e. April 23, 1861; Aug. 6, 1861, e. in Rabb's Battery; Co. B 64th, drafted Sept. 24, 1864; dis. June 22, 1865.
 Lutz, M. T., Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 16, 1861; sunstruck in Texas, July 10, 1865; dis. Jan. 1, 1866.
 Lane, Joseph W., Co. F 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. at Louisville, Ky., July 11, 1865; died.

- Lutz, Scott M., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 30, 1862; died of typhoid fever at Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 30, 1862.
- Leedes, Isaac B., Co. A 21st, e. Aug. 28, 1861; dis. Jan. 7, 1863.
- Lowe, George W., Co. I 101st, e.; deceased.
- Leeward, Charles, Co. A 8th, e. April 13, 1861; reg. reorganized June 22, 1861, for 3 years.
- Livers, T. G., 194th, app. asst. surgeon, March 20, 1865; promoted surgeon June 26, 1865.
- Lackens, I. W., Co. I 99th Penn. V. I., e. Feb. 22, 1865; dis. July 11, 1865.
- Linhart, John McCron, Co. H 7th Va. V. I., e. Sept. 2, 1861; dis. Dec. 12, 1862.
- Leech, W. H. H., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; dis. Oct. 25, 1865.
- Leech, Oliver G., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. at Cleveland Aug. 27, 1864; died Sept. 15, 1864, at Fostoria.
- Luallen, Joseph R., 65th U. S. Chasseurs, e. 1861; sergeant, 67th N. Y. Vet. V. I. or U. S. Chasseurs, re-e. Sept. 1, 1864; dis. July, 1866.
- Lemp, George, Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Lambright, Isaac, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 22, 1861; died of measles at Frederick, Md., Sept., 1862.
- Lepard, Isaac, Co. M 1st O. H. A., e. Dec. 30, 1863; dis. Aug., 1865.
- Lebold, John, Co. A 25th, e. June 19, 1861, dis. June 19, 1864.
- Lockhart, Samuel, Co. D 49th, e. Feb. 24, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
- Lumbar, Francis A., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; dis. June 18, 1866.
- Longley, S. J., Co. E 186th, e. Feb. 1865; dis. Oct. 1866.
- Lang, David A., Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 20, 1864.
- Lewis, John W., Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Latham, James, Co. B 164th, e. at Tiffin, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Littler, A., Co. D 3d O. V. C., e. Sept. 10, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
- Lawrence, James L., Co. G 3d O. V. C., e. Aug. 29, 1861; wounded near Franklin, Tenn., 1862.
- Leidy, L. C., Co. B 195th, e. Feb. 20, 1865; dis. Dec. 24, 1865.
- Ludwig, Jacob J., Co. D 72d, killed at Meridian, Miss., June 13, 1865.
- Loomis, W., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Lutzenberger, T., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Lehman, N. S., Co. G 164th, e. May 4, 1864; re-e. Feb. 14, 1865, Co. B 195th; dis. Dec. 24, 1865.
- Luman, David, Co. A 64th, e. Oct. 7, 1864; dis. June 6, 1865.
- Layman, H. T., Co. E 101st, e. Aug. 5, 1862; dis. Aug. 1865.
- Lytle, William, Co. D 10th O. V. C., e. spring, 1864; dis. May 27, 1865.
- Lehman, S. S., Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Lanning, William, Co. C 122d, e. June 29, 1864; dis. July 15, 1865.
- Lyberger, N. B., Co. K 49th, e. Oct. 1861; dis. in Tennessee, 1865.
- Luman, Anson, Co. C 180th, e. Aug. 3, 1864; dis. July 25, 1865.
- Lutz, Matthew T., Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 16, 1861; dis. Dec. 31, 1865.
- Lockhart, James, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Loughlin, John M., Co. F 101st, e. July 29, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Libe, Henry A., Co. I 3d O. V. C., e. Sept. 10, 1861; dis. 1865.
- Lombard, William, e. May 22, 1863; re-e. in Co. C 164th, May 11, 1864; dis. Oct. 5, 1865.
- McGrave, W. H., of Co. K 49th, died at Nashville, Tenn., Feb. 5, 1863.
- Metcalfe, George, Co. H 14th, e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. July 21, 1865.
- Moore, James C., Co. A, 55th, e. Jan. 1, 1862; dis. Jan. 1, 1865.
- McHener, A. D., Co. C 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
- McHener, Eli, Co. I 123d, e. Oct. 1861; killed at Winchester, Va., Aug. 13, 1863.
- McHener, Martin W., Co. L 123d, e. Oct. 1861; killed at Bearville, Va., 1863.
- Martin, John E., Co. F 30th O. V. C., e. Dec. 16, 1863; dis. Aug. 5, 1865.
- Martin, James H. F., Co. A 72d, e. March, 1864; dis. July 24, 1864.
- McMartin, John, Co. A 72d, e. July, 1864; dis. Sept. 1864.
- McCormack, J. E., Co. B 49th, e. Aug. 13, 1861; re-e. in Nov., 1864, Co. B, 135th; brevetted major Sept., 1865; dis. Dec. 24, 1865.
- Miller, William M., Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 5, 1861; e. again May 2, 1864, Co. C, 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- McBride, F., 8th; served full term.
- Miller, William H., Co. D 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Miller, Daniel F., Co. I, 164th, e. May 2, 1863; died at Washington Aug. 19, 1864.
- Miller, W. W., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Miller, A. K., 8th.
- Maule, Charles L., Co. D 43d, e. Nov. 16, 1864; died at Goldsboro, N. C., March, 1865.
- Martin, Dr. H. B., asst. surg. 192d, e. March 15, 1865; dis. Aug. 18, 1865.
- Martin, S. H., 8th.
- Montague, L., Co. G, 12th O. V. C., e. 1863; dis. at Camp Chase.
- Myers, William L., Co. A 8th, e. April, 1861; re-e. Co. D, 86th, 1862; re-e. Co. I 86th, June, 1863; 1st lieutenant, dis. 1863.
- Myers, William, 8th, was wounded at Gettysburg July 3, 1863.
- Myers, D. K., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; assigned to med. dep.; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Myers, A. J., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

- Mitchell, Joseph, Co. E 25th, e. June 12, 1861; dis. July 26, 1864.
 Myers, Joseph P., Co. I, 101st, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. 1865.
 Martin, Gideon, Co. D, 123d, e. Dec. 23, 1863; dis. June 28, 1865.
 Myers, William H., Co. I 47th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 5, 1861; e. April 24, 1861; dis. July 27, 1861; third enlistment in Fla., Oct. 8, 1863; dis. Jan. 16, 1866.
 Mizen, J. A., Co. A 83d Penn. V. I., Sept. 16, 1861; dis. Sept. 15, 1864.
 Myers, Jacob, Co. H 55th; dis. July 11, 1865.
 Mays, John P., Co. A 88th, e. Aug. 28, 1862; dis. July 3, 1865.
 Myers, H. C., Co. B 49th; dis. Nov. 30, 1865; died April 15, 1883, at Tiffin.
 Murray, A. C., Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Nov. 4, 1864.
 Myers, W. H., Co. F 8th, e. May 14, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
 Moser, Martin, Co. K 133d P. V. I., e. Aug. 12, 1862; Co. K 208th P. V. I., re-e. Aug. 19, 1864; dis. June 8, 1865.
 Miller, Anselm, 6th Ind. Bat. Art., e. Sept. 8, 1861; dis. Sept. 19, 1864.
 Martin, Paul, Co. D 25th N. Y. Militia, e. April 16, 1861; Co. D 18th P. V. C., re-e. Sept. 1862; dis. May 23, 1865.
 Maring, J. S., Co. E 15th, e. Aug. 30, 1861; dis. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Miller, Aden Walter, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; killed at Chickamauga, Sept. 19, 1863.
 Mason, James P., Co. C 102d, e. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. July 8, 1865.
 Mowen, David C., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. March 11, 1865.
 Miller, W. L., Co. D 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Myers, J. H., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; killed at Milroy, Va., June 13, 1863.
 Morgan, G., Co. K 21st, e. Aug. 28, 1861; dis. May 5, 1863.
 Myers, George, Co. B 57th, e. Sept. 30, 1861; dis. Aug. 16, 1862; died at New Riegel, July 27, 1869.
 Miller, Henry, Co. B 57th, e. Sept. 22, 1861; dis. Sept. 26, 1864.
 Mowry, David, Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 11, 1862; and in 1st U. S. Eng.; dis. June 30, 1864.
 Myers, J. L., Co. C 193d, e. March 14, 1865; dis. Aug. 12, 1865.
 Mohler, John H., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; re-e. Co. K 21st, Feb. 10, 1864, dis. June 18, 1865.
 McCormack, O., 8th, died in hospital at Culpepper Court House, in Oct., 1863.
 Musser, Charles, 9th Ind. Bat. L. A., e. 1863; dis. Aug. 27, 1863.
 McDole, Joseph, 7th O. Ind. Bat., e. Feb. 28, 1864; dis. Aug. 11, 1865.
 McCracken, John L., Co. H 21st, e. Feb. 25, 1864; dis. Jan. 11, 1865.
 Mason, J. P., Co. C 102d, e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. July 8, 1865.
 Millhime, Edward, Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; died at Camp Nevins, Ky., Dec. 12, 1861.
 McDonel, George H., Co. D 72d, e. Dec. 29, 1863; dis. Oct. 10, 1864.
 McLaughlin, Michael, Co. E 11th Ill. V. I., e. March 1, 1865; dis. Sept. 30, 1865.
 MacIntyre, Peter W., Co. G 128th, e. Nov. 12, 1863; dis. July 5, 1865.
 Maloney, Thomas H., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
 Marshman, Robert, Co. K 32d, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Feb. 1864, Co. K 32d; dis. Aug. 1865.
 Moses, John, Co. I 72d, e. Oct. 16, 1861; re-e. Jan., 1864; final dis. Sept. 11, 1865.
 McEwen, George W., Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e.; final dis. Dec. 31, 1865.
 Martin, Jacob W., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Mitchell, Joseph, Co. E 25th, e. June 12, 1861; trans. to 75th; dis. July 26, 1864.
 Michaels, Leroy, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Miller, Jacob C., Co. E 49th, e. Sept., 1861; killed at Mission Ridge, Tenn., Nov. 25, 1863.
 Martin, John K., Co. D 56th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; died in Bloom. April 10, 1862.
 Munger, Charles F., Co. B 55th, e. Oct., 1861; dis. July 11, 1865.
 McAllister, James, Co. B 2d Iowa V. C., e. Aug. 22, 1861; dis. Sept., 1864.
 McClelland, T. A., Co. A. 12th O. V. C., e. Oct. 1, 1863; dis. Dec., 1865.
 Martin, George M., Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Feb. 14, 1865, Co. B 195th; dis. Dec 10, 1865.
 Martin, John A., Co. A 5th, O. V. C., e. Feb., 1863; dis. Nov. 25, 1865.
 McDowell, Andrew S., Co. D 123d, e. Aug., 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 McIntire, Valentine, Co. B 49th, e. Feb. 22, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Mirer, John, e. Co. F 55th; dis.
 Miller, George S., e. Sept. 20, 1864; dis. Jan., 1865.
 McKeen, John K., Co. B 1st Iowa V. C., e. May 8, 1861, and re-e. Dec. 16, 1863; dis. Feb. 15, 1866.
 Merchant, W. J., Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. Sept. 10, 1863.
 Miller, John R., Co. H 169th, e. May 4, 1864; dis. Sept. 4, 1864.
 McMeen, Robert, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; wounded; died Jan. 19, 1863, at Nashville, Tenn.
 McKey, George S., Co. E 101st, e. May 14, 1862; dis. June 19, 1865.
 May, Emory W., Co. H 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Miller, W. H. H., Co. H 14th, e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. July 20, 1865.
 McDaniel, J. H., Co. D 72d, e. March 28, 1864; dis. Aug. 7, 1865.
 Mills, W. A., Co. G 55th, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June 17, 1865.
 Moore, Theodore R., Co. C 164th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. 1864; now lives in Indiana.
 Moore, D. B., Co. C 123d, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. June 14, 1865.

- Minich, Elias, e. April 4, 1864; dis. Oct., 1866.
 Milroy, Oliver, Co. H 55th, e. Sept. 16, 1861; dis. Sept., 1865.
 Miller, S., Co. F 2d Mich. V. C., e. Sept. 16, 1865; dis. Aug. 18, 1865.
 Mohr, James F., Co. K 176th Penn. V. I., e. Nov. 7, 1862; dis. Aug. 19, 1863.
 McCarter, James, Co. C 126th, e. 1862; dis. 1865.
 Meagher, W. T., a member of Capt. Way's company, was killed near Cheat Mt. Dec., 1861.
 Norton, R. M., Co. A 8th, e. April, 1861; served three years.
 Norton, James A., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 16, 1862; commissioned first lieutenant in 123d U. S. I., Oct. 7, 1864; made prisoner at Chickamauga Sept. 21, 1863, and released same day.
 Norton, Rufus H., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Neff, Henry, Co. G 8th, e. April, 1861; re-e. Sept. 26, 1864, Co. I 33d; dis. June 5, 1865.
 Naylor, C. T., Co. A 8th, e. April 16, 1861; wounded; twice captured by Mosby's command; dis. July 14, 1864.
 Negele, William, Co. A 55th, e. Sept. 22, 1861; dis. Feb. 27, 1862.
 Niebel, John, Co. B 195th, e. Feb. 22, 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865.
 Norris, Omar P., 25th, e. April, 1861; re-e. July, 1862, Co. B 111th; dis. July, 1865.
 Norris, Chas. P., 101st; died at Louisville, Ky., Nov. 25, 1862.
 Norris, James, Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; re-e. Co. H 49th, Feb., 1864.
 Neiderhouser, J. J., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. June 25, 1865.
 Norton, C. G., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. July 9, 1866.
 Noble, John, Co. D 86th, e. Aug. 1, 1863; dis. Dec 1863; re-e. Co. I 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Nedvy, John F., Co. K 49th, e. in 1862; dis. at Columbus.
 Niebel, J. H., Co. A 123d, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. at Columbus, Ohio.
 Nolan, John, Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862; dis. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Norris, Thomas C., Co. B 111th, e. July, 1862; dis. Aug. 1, 1865.
 Needham, Samuel A., Co. I, 9th, e. Dec. 1862; dis. July 20, 1865.
 Nighswander, David, Co. G 8th, e. April 25, 1861; dis. July 16, 1864; re-e. July 16, 1864; final dis. Oct. 17, 1865.
 Niebel, Elijah, Co. D 72d, e. Oct. 29, 1861; dis. and re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. June 19, 1865.
 Needham, Amos K., Co. I. O. V. C., e. November, 1863; dis. July 20, 1865.
 Neely F., 8th; served full term.
 Nighswander, B., Co. B 195th, e. June 15, 1865; dis. Aug., 1865.
 Nighswander, Dr. Martin, Co. B 75th, e. Sept. 15, 1861; dis. and re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; final dis. June 10, 1865.
 Nesbitt, Samuel, Co. H 49th, e. Sept. 9, 1861; dis. Sept. 13, 1864.
 Neikirk, D. J., Co. G, 164th; mus. May 8, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Neikirk, Samuel Co. K 101st, Aug. 15, 1862; Co. K 164th, re-e. May 2, 1864; final dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Noble, Montgomery, Co. K, 101st, e. July 30, 1862; dis. May 30, 1863.
 Nuson, William, and Joseph served in 8th.
 Nichols, J. H., 8th; served full term.
 Ogle, B. F., e. in 8th, Dec. 1861; resigned Dec. 1862.
 Osterholt, Derick D., Co. K 123d, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. Feb. 26, 1863.
 Osmund, W. H., Co. B 57th, e. Oct. 1, 1861; dis. Oct. 1, 1864.
 Olmstead, C., Co. I, 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Ohmler, Jacob, Co. I 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 O'Connell, Michael, Co. I 101st.
 Olds, H. B., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. and re-e. Dec. 31; dis. July 25, 1865.
 Ogden, H. G., Co. G 25th e. May 18, 1861; dis. March 1863; re-e. May 2, 1864, Co. H 164th; final dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Owens, J. F., Co. D 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Owens, Allen D., Co. B 166th; dis. in 1864.
 Olds, Gilbert O., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. Dec. 1, 1864.
 Ogden, George S., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; sent to Washington and died.
 Orwig, J. S., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. May, 1863.
 Orme, A. J., 8th, and 6th U. S. Cav.
 Orwig, J. B., Co. I, 101st; died April 18, 1865.
 Pittenger, R. M., Co. D 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Powers, Robert S., Co. B 28th P. V. I., e. Feb. 1, 1864; dis. June, 1865.
 Powell, Andrew, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 28, 1865.
 Post, William, Co. G 3d, e. Nov., 1861; dis. April 4, 1863.
 Palmer, A., 8th, dis.
 Parks, David, Co. G 55th, e. Sept., 1861; killed May 1, 1863.
 Pitticord, John G., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 2, 1862; dis. Oct., 1865.
 Park, C. C., Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862; dis. Dec. 25, 1862.
 Park, John, Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862; dis. Sept. 25, 1862; Co. A 164th; re-e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

- Parks, Peter, Co. B 49th, e. 1864; dis. 1865.
 Park, T. L., Co. H 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Pew, Samuel, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Page, W. J. Co. C 1st, e. Sept. 9, 1861; dis. Sept. 9, 1864.
 Preble, Edward, Co. B 4th, U. S. L., e. in the Mexican War in 1847; Co. B 55th, e. in the Civil War, Sept. 20, 1861; dis. Sept. 20, 1864.
 Peters, Joseph D., Co. E 197th, e. March 6, 1865; dis. Aug. 8, 1865.
 Poorman, George S., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Phillips, John W., Co. D 144th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 8, 1864.
 Pancoast, William, Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; dis. June 25, 1864.
 Pancoast, George W., Co. G 49th, e. at Mission Ridge, Nov. 25, 1863.
 Pockmyer, W. H., wounded Sept. 13, 1862; and dis.
 Quinn, David, Co. I 101st, e. Jan., 1864; dis. Oct. 19, 1865.
 Ranch, J. J., 8th, was killed July 3, 1863.
 Rouch, Chas., 8th, died in hospital Sept., 1861.
 Ray, H. H., served full term with 8th.
 Redd, J., dis. for disability from 8th.
 Richardson, W. P., killed Sept. 17, 1862, while with 8th Inf.
 Reiff, J. W., Co. K 144th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 31, 1864.
 Richards, William, Co. I 71st, e. Dec. 9, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Reid, W. L., Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Ruddick, C. E., Co. A 71st, e. July 5, 1861; dis. May 5, 1862.
 Reese, J. D., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. July 1, 1865.
 Robinson, W. H., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. July 31, 1865.
 Robinson, Horace, Co. G 55th, e. Aug., 1861; wounded May 2, 1863.
 Ringle, Andrew, Co. G 149th; dis. Aug. 23, 1864.
 Rogers, James P., Co. D 68th, e. Nov., 1862; dis. and re-e. March, 1864; dis. July 10, 1865.
 Rule, Isaac P., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862; mortally wounded Sept. 19, 1863.
 Robinson, Charles F., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; dis. July, 1864.
 Robertson, John, 65th, e. Oct. 11, 1861; dis. Oct. 11, 1864.
 Richardson, C. F., Co. G 55th, e. Nov. 25, 1861; dis. Aug. 27, 1865.
 Rossiter, William, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Ross, William, Co. A 72d, e. March 1, 1864; dis. June 13, 1865.
 Reisz, Daniel, Co. B 64th, mus. Sept. 28, 1864; dis. June 16, 1865.
 Royer, L. B., Co. D 34th, e. Aug., 1862; dis. Aug., 1865.
 Robenalt, William, Co. G 49th, e. March 10, 1862; dis. March 10, 1865.
 Robertson, John, Co. K 80th, e. Jan. 7, 1862; dis. Jan. 6, 1865.
 Runnels, James C., e. Aug. 14, 1861; dis. Sept. 10, 1864; died at Fostoria in May, 1884.
 Romig, John, e. May 2, 1864; and served 100 days with 164th.
 Ruch, David T., e. May 2, 1864, in 164th.
 Richardson, Charles, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. Feb. 6, 1863; died near Tiffin, Ohio, in 1874.
 Richardson, Joseph, e. in 1861; wounded at Antietam, and dis. in 1864.
 Ritchart, W. H., e. Dec. 28, 1861; dis. March 30, 1863.
 Rhodes, Daniel, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded at Winchester, Sept. 19, 1864; dis. April 11, 1865.
 Rogers, L. B., e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Reed, G. W., e. Aug. 16, 1862; died in Cumberland Hospital in Jan., 1863.
 Raymond, Jacob, e. May 2, 1864; dis. after 100 days' service.
 Reinbolt, Henry, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Nov. 5, 1864, in 18th U. S. Inf.; dis. May 18, 1866.
 Reinbolt, Joseph, e. in 1863, 101st Regt.
 Reinbolt, Michael, e. Aug. 11, 1862; served three years in 101st.
 Reinbolt, Adam, e. in 1864, 15th U. S. Inf.; was dis. in 1867.
 Rienbolt, Frank, e. in the 17th U. S. Inf., June, 1866.
 Rodegel, Jacob, e. in 55th; died at Frederick City, Md., Sept. 20, 1862.
 Rodegel, Isaac, died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., while serving with 49th, April 14, 1863.
 Rodegel, Daniel, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864. Served three years in the State Militia.
 Reynolds, Lysander, e. May 2, 1864; served 100 days.
 Ruess, Anthony, 164th, e. May 2, 1864; served 100 days.
 Ryan, Nathan, e. May, 1863; was in the hands of the rebels for 8 months; dis. July 1864.
 Robbins, T. H., e. Apr. 20, 1861; dis. July, 1865.
 Ridgley, J. H., e. June, 1863, re-e. Apr., 1865; dis. July, 1865.
 Rhorbacker, G. W., e. Feb. 1, 1862; dis. Feb. 28, 1865.
 Reeme, D. E., e. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded Sept. 19, 1864, captured; dis. June 22, 1865.
 Reiter, Chas., e. Mar. 14, 1865; dis. Sept. of that year.
 Rollins, W. B., e. Apr. 14, 1861, re-e. 49th, was wounded, held prisoner; dis. Mar. 21, 1865.
 Secwald, Chas., e. 8th, wounded at Gettysburg; died at Washington, July, 3, 1863.
 Sanford, Benjamin F., Co. G 3d O. V. C., e. Sept. 9, 1861; dis. Mar. 22, 1862.
 Shoalts, Jacob, Co. B 72d, e. Nov. 9, 1861; dis. Sept. 13, 1862.
 Saliers, H. A., Co. E 123d, e. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. 1865.
 Spencer, Samuel, Co. H 186th, e. Sept., 1861; dis. Oct. 16, 1864.



R. R. Litch

- Suter, David, Co. K 8th, e. Dec. 21, 1861; dis. Aug. 29, 1865.
 Sisdale, Charles C., Co. E 123d, e. 1862; dis. Nov. 4, 1864.
 Shaull, Samuel R., e. 1862; served 3 years.
 Spayth, Henry A., 49th; dis. June, 1863; died at Tiffin, July, 1878.
 Schaefer, Joe, Co. K 57th, e. June 20, 1862; re-e. Co. G 2d N. Y. Mounted Rifles, Jan. 20, 1864; dis. Aug. 17, 1865.
 Strausbaugh, William G., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. Dec. 13, 1863.
 Straw, David, Co. M Md. State Guards, e. Mar. 1862; dis. May, 1865.
 Seaman, John, Co. D 3d O. V. C., e. Apr. 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
 Smothers, Henry E., Co. I 95th, e. Aug. 1862; dis. June, 1865.
 Shiley, Andrew, Co. E 21st, e. Sept. 1861; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Apr. 27, 1862.
 Swallow, Abel, Shertzberg, Schriener, Slart, Sloat, Smith, J. Snover, Snyder, J. W. Sopher, Sener, C. and Stoner, P., served with 8th.
 Smith, George, Co. E 32d, e. Feb. 15, 1865; dis. July, 1865.
 Seney, George E., 101st, e. July 28, 1862; dis. Dec. 1864; now congressman for 9th district.
 Scannell, M., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Co. C 130th, Nov. 3, 1864; dis. July 20, 1865, at Charlotte, N. C.
 Sheibley, W. W., Co. E 1st battalion Penn. V. I., e. July 16, 1864; dis. Nov. 14, 1864.
 Stanley, W. B., band 55th, e. Oct. 4, 1861; dis. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Schuler, William H., Co. B 115th, e. July 12, 1862; dis. July 5, 1865.
 Snyder, W. A., Co. B 49th; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Speier, Wm., Co. K 107th, e. Aug. 20, 1862; dis. Oct. 6, 1864.
 Shuler, A. J., Co. M. 1st N. J. V. C., e. Oct., 1861; re-e. Co. I 9th N. J. V. I., June, 1863; dis. May 26, 1865.
 Snyder, Merret, Co. D 208th Penn. V. I., e. Aug. 25, 1864; dis. June 1, 1865.
 Sheets, Frank, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 28, 1865.
 Stone, M. C., Co. D. 65th, e. Nov. 15, 1864; dis. June 20, 1865.
 Schreiner, Andrew, Co. A 8th, e. Apr. 17, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
 Shaull, Jacob S., Co. D. 64th, e. Sept., 1864; dis. at Nashville, Tenn. in 1865.
 Shaull, David N., e. at Tiffin, service two years.
 Strayer, Thomas H., Co. B 144th, e. Aug. 8, 1862; dis. July 31, 1865.
 Stoner, J. C., Co. H 101st, e. Aug., 1862; dis. June 20, 1865.
 Schneider, Clement, Co. K 123d, e. Oct. 16, 1862; dis. March 4, 1864.
 Seeholtz, Daniel, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Stolzenbach, H. J., Co. G 2d Penn. H. A., e. Penn., Jan. 13, 1864; dis. Jan. 29, 1866.
 Schnor, Leonard, musician 55th, e. Oct. 12, 1861; dis. Sept. 2, 1862.
 Shaull, George J., served three months.
 Stockman, Martin, Co. B 123d, e. June, 1862; service three years.
 Schwartz, Augustus, e. in Mexican war from Md., Sept. 4, 1848; dis. Texas, Sept. 4, 1856.
 Smith, Henry, Captain in 2d. Ill. Cav., was made prisoner at the battle of Lexington, Ky.
 Schneider, Michael, Co. K 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Stem, Leander, 101st, e. Sept., 1862; colonel, mortally wounded at Stone River, Dec. 31, 1862; died at Murfreesboro, Tenn., Jan. 5, 1863; the G. A. R. Post at Tiffin, is named in his honor.
 Snyder, Simon, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 14, 1862; dis. June 24, 1864.
 Stofer, B. F., Co. F 10th, O. V. C., e. Sept. 5, 1862; dis. July 24, 1865.
 Stone, U., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Sherpan, Eldridge, Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. Jan. 22, 1864.
 Stover, W. H., 49th, e. at Tiffin, Aug. 15, 1861; 19th battery O. L. A., re-e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June 28, 1865.
 Schmidt, Bruno, Co. K 123d, e. Sept. 10, 1862; dis. June 5, 1865; died at Tiffin, May 26, 1876.
 Snyder, H. D., Co. H 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864; Co. B 195th, re-e. Feb. 1865; dis. Dec. 18, 1865.
 Strawman, J. G., Co. H 14th, e. Sept. 1 1861; dis. July 5, 1865.
 Stewart, F. R. Co. H 49th, e. Aug. 15, 1861; captain, Dec. 21, 1864; dis. Dec. 31, 1865.
 Schuyler, Josephus S., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865; died at Fostoria, April 29, 1881.
 Snook, James H., Co. I 101st, e. in 1864; died at Wilmington, S. C., March, 1865.
 Siple B., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Stearns, Sylvester, Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. Nov. 30, 1864.
 Simons, Silas W., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 4, 1861; Co. E 49th, re-e. Feb. 10, 1864, captain.
 Snyder, Eli, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 12, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Snyder, David W., Co. D 88th Ind. V. I., e. Aug. 4, 1862; dis. Aug. 28, 1865.
 Shoe, J. W., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
 Sprout, D. A., Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; dis. Nov. 23, 1865.
 Sabin, William, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. July, 1865; died Fostoria, Dec. 21, 1865.
 Sabins, James, Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 3, 1861; dis. Jan. 7, 1864.
 Schneider, Anselm, deceased.
 Sheller, John J., Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; service 2 years and 10 months.

- Shroades, Samuel A., Co. A 1st Ill. V. I., e. July 3, 1861; re-e. Nov. 25, 1861, Co. K. 57th; dis. Dec. 22, 1864.
- Smith, Henry, Co. E 49th, e. Feb. 29, 1864; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
- Savage, John, Co. B 1st U. S. Fusiliers, e. Sept. 25, 1861; Jan. 28, 1862, re-e. Co. I 1st Ill. V. L. A.; dis. Feb. 1865.
- Stoliper, Jacob, died at Nashville, Tenn.
- Saur, Uriah, Co. F 55th, e. Sept. 15, 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
- Stewart, William H., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 1862; re-e. May 2, 1864, 144th; dis. Aug. 1861.
- Sparks, James P., Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. July 5, 1865.
- Shetterly, James K., Co. G 55th, e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. June 16, 1865.
- Saum, Solomon, Co. K 101st, e. Sept., 1862; dis. June, 1865.
- Spencer, R. B., 2d Ky. V. I., e. May 13, 1861; re-e. June 4, 1861, Co. D 24th; re-e. Oct. 25, 1862, Battery M 4th U. S. Art.; re-e. Sept. 7, 1864, Miss. Squadron on "Black Hawk;" final dis. June 18, 1865.
- Stone, Frank M., e. Co. G 27th N. Y. V. I.; re-e. March 24, 1864, 1st N. Y. Vet. Cav.; dis. July 20, 1865.
- Stone, Capt. C. M., Co. G 55th; was killed near Goldsborough, N. C., March 16, 1865. He was interred on Smith's farm, N. C.
- Spooner, Henry K., 55th, e. Sept. 15, 1861, surgeon, with rank of lieutenant of cavalry; promoted surgeon of 61st, ranking as major; promoted surgeon in charge of 1st division, 20th army corps, June 25, 1864; dis. April 1, 1865.
- Stahl, Israel, Co. C 86th, e. June 15, 1863; dis. Feb. 10, 1864.
- Staley, Eli, Co. F 8th, e. May 5, 1861; dis. May 5, 1863.
- Saine, Baker, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 15, 1861; re-e. Co. K 49th; dis. March 25, 1863.
- Spooner, Jesse M., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; dis. Dec. 25, 1864.
- Sage, Edwin R., Co. K 144th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. after six months' service.
- Six, H. S., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Shaw, Patrick J., Co. H 12th Mass. V. I., Nov. 1863; Co. G 29th Mass. V. I., then to Co. C, 32d Mass. V. I.
- Seitz, Isaac, Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Sipple, Richard, Co. E 21st, e. Aug. 20, 1863; dis. Aug. 1864.
- Saum, Wm., Co. H 21st, e. April 23, 1861; re-e. May 2, 1864, Co. E 164th; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Smith, A. J. C., Miss. Squadron; e. Nov., 1863; dis. Aug., 1864.
- Springer, John C., 5th, e. the Mexican War, Sept. 1, 1846; dis. Aug. 25, 1848.
- Shelt, Samuel, Co. B 55th, e. Sept. 20, 1861; dis. July 13, 1862, died July 30, 1864, Fostoria.
- Schatzel, Jacob, Co. E 192d, e. Feb. 17, 1865; dis. Aug. 18, 1865.
- Shinness, Benjamin, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Simonis, Peter, Co. B 43d, e. Nov. 29, 1864; dis. July 13, 1865.
- Shaul, James M., Co. I 65th, e. 1861; died Feb., 1864, at Alexandria, Va.
- Sirouse, John, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Saltsman, Norman, Co. G 189th, e. Feb. 23, 1865; dis. Sept. 28, 1865.
- Shawman, Jacob, Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Shireman, John, Co. D 144th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug., 1864.
- Shirkey, William, Co. E 164, e. May 4, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Shaul, Dennis H., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Snyder, John W., Co. A 8th, e. June 10, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
- Shaw, William F., Co. K 49th, e.; dis. May, 1863.
- Swigart, W. H., Co. G 25th, e. June 22, 1861; dis. Aug., 1862.
- Schuster, Joseph, Co. F 55th, e. Sept. 21, 1861; dis. Sept. 30, 1864.
- Spindler, H. C., Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Stüger, David, Co. A 64th, e. Oct., 1864; dis. Sept. 15, 1865.
- Stull, R. Solomon, Co. C 180th, e. Sept. 19, 1864; dis. May 29, 1865.
- Shaul, George N., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. Dec. 24, 1862.
- Sullivan, Michael, 164th, e. May 2, 1864; major; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Sechman, Jesse D., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 30, 1862; died Murfreesboro, Tenn., Feb. 20, 1863.
- Shuman, William F., Co. K 101st, e. Aug. 30, 1862; dis. June 25, 1865.
- Sheidler, Abraham D., Co. B. 195th, e. Feb. 13, 1865; dis. Dec. 19, 1865.
- Shedenhelm, James W., Co. K 65th, e. July 15, 1861; dis. Sept. 17, 1864.
- Sellers, David, Co. G 164th, e. May 2, 1864; re-e. Feb. 25, 1865, Co. B 195th; dis. Feb. 25, 1866.
- Smith, Jacob W., Co. G 178th, e. Sept. 1, 1864; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Smith, John B., Co. A 21st, e. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. June 15, 1865.
- Smith, Samuel, Co. F 131st P. V. I., e. March 2, 1862; re-e. in Co. D 74th, P. V. I.; dis. Aug. 20, 1866.
- Sopher, Joseph, Co. A 8th, e. March, 1861; reg. reorganized for three years at Camp Denison, June 25, 1861; dis. Jan. 20, 1864.
- Smeltz, Conrad, Co. C 164th, e. May. 2, 1864; re-e. Oct. 28, 1864, in Co. G 55th; dis. July 11, 1865.
- Swing, Lebold, Co. A 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.

- Sloat, B. A., Co. D 123d; e. Feb. 27, 1864; dis. Jan. 28, 1865.
 Skinner, William, Co. F 13th U. S. C., e. Feb. 17, 1865; dis. March, 1866.
 Sheely, William, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 23, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Sheeley, Christian, Co. C 164th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Spencer, John, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Spencer, James, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Smith, Martin, Co. C 65th, e. Oct. 31, 1861; dis. Dec. 14, 1864.
 Seiple, H. H., Co. B 164, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Stewart, James R., Co. H 101st, e. Aug., 1862; service three years.
 Start, John W., 192d, e. Feb. 9, 1865; dis. May 15, 1865.
 Spencer, William, Co. C 164th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Spencer, Ichabod A., Co. C 164th, e. May 11, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Stephenson, William H., Co. F 62d, drafted Sept. 14, 1864; dis. June 15, 1865.
 Shumaker, I. J., Co. M 12th O. V. C., e. Oct. 20, 1862; dis. May 20, 1865.
 Shumaker, Wm. H., Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 2, 1862; died at Bowling Green, Ky., Feb., 1863.
 Sparks, John G., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; re-e. Jan. 1, 1864; dis. June 18, 1866.
 Smith, Calvin, Co. K 110th, e. April, 1863; dis. June, 1864.
 Starkey, Levi, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Seiple, E. W., Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Saylor, John, Co. K 47th, e. Feb. 24, 1864; dis. Dec. 25, 1865.
 Shadle, William H., Co. D 34th, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 20, 1865.
 Setchell, William, Co. F 3d O. V. C., e. Sept. 5, 1861; dis. June 24, 1862.
 Travis, J. N., lieutenant 8th.
 Tench, J., and Thurwaechter, H. G., served in the 8th.
 Troester, Christian, Co. I 3d, e. April 25, 1861; re-e. Co. C 180th, Sept., 1864; dis. July 10, 1865.
 Truesdall, T. J., Co. D 112th, N. Y. V. I., e. Aug. 6, 1862; dis. May 13, 1864.
 Trumbo, Pliny, Co. E 49th, e. Sept. 13, 1862; dis. June 14, 1865.
 Tuttle, George K., Co. F 2d Ind. V. C., e. Oct. 28, 1862; dis. July 22, 1865.
 Troxel, David, Co. A 8th, e. April 21, 1861; dis. July 13, 1864.
 Tomb, Benj. F., Co. D 86th, e. May 27, 1862; re-e. Co. A 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Town, Charles, Co. D 12th N. Y. V. C., e. Nov. 19, 1862; dis. after two years and nine months; had previously served three months in 7th Co. 79th N. Y. Militia.
 Turner, James, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Trumbo, Marquis D., Co. E 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Taber, W. H., Co. G 164th, e. May 7, 1864; dis. Aug. 16, 1864.
 Teel, William A., Co. G 55th, e. Sept. 25, 1861; transferred to Co. G 4th O. Art. in 1862; dis. Nov. 11, 1864.
 Turner, E. J., Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Thomas, Jacob, Co. F 55th, e. Sept. 15, 1861; 1st lieutenant, Oct. 1, 1861; resigned, July, 1862.
 Thorn, John, Co. K 123d.
 Tindall, Elijah, Co. F 55th, e. 1864; dis. at Louisville, Ky.
 Taylor, Henry L., Co. G 101st, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. May 17, 1864.
 Tittle, William R., Co. H 55th, e. Dec., 1862; dis. Dec. 29, 1864.
 Thomas, C. J., Co. A. 2d div., 3d brig., 4th army corps; e. Oct. 13, 1864, dis. Oct. 13, 1865.
 Thatcher, W. P., Co. G, 55th; e. in 1864, service 10 months.
 Tittle, Ralph W., Co. B, 164th; e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Toll, Edward R., Co. G, 3d O. V. C., lieutenant; e. Aug. 29, 1861, dis. April, 1864; died in Tiffin, May, 1864.
 Terwilliger, John M., Co. D, 34th; e. July 21, 1861, dis. June 21, 1865.
 Tubbs, George, Co. I, 141st N. Y. V. I.; e. Sept. 10, 1862, promoted captain; dis. Aug. 5, 1865.
 Trott, Jacob, Co. M, 3d O. V. C.; e. Nov. 11, 1861, dis. Dec. 30, 1864.
 Tittle, S. W., Co. B, 164th; e. May 2, 1864, dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Tittle, J. Allen, Co. B, 164th; e. May 2, 1864, dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Troxler, A. J., Co. I, 101st; e. Aug., 1862, mustered out with regiment; died at Tiffin.
 Updegraff, William, Co. B, 195th; e. Nov. 15, 1863, dis. Feb. 1865.
 Unser, Phil., Co. D, 195th; e. Feb. 1865, dis. Jan., 1866.
 Valentine, T. G., 55th; e. Sept. 21, 1861, dis. fall of 1864.
 Valentine, James, Co. K., 164th; e. May 2, 1864, dis. Aug. 27, 1864; died in Bloom Township, Aug. 16, 1872.
 VanHorn, Wilson S., Co. I, 3d O. V. C.; e. Oct. 7, 1861, re-e. Jan. 4, 1864, Co. I., 3d O. V. C.; dis. Aug. 4, 1865.
 Virden, James, Co. H, 12th U. S. I.; e. April 3, 1862, dis. at San Francisco, Cal., April 13, 1871.
 Vedder, Orlando H., 164th; e. May 2, 1864, dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Vannatta, James H., Co. B, 49th; e. Aug. 16, 1861, died of wound in hospital at Murfreesboro, Tenn.
 Vanfossen, J., Co. E, 17th Penn. V. C.; e. Sept. 10, 1864, dis. June 20, 1865.
 Valentine, Irvin, Co. E, 31st; e. Aug. 26, 1862, dis. June 10, 1865.

- Voglesong, Jacob, Co. I, 164th; e. May 2, 1864, dis. Sept. 27, 1864.
- VanNest, John, Co. B, 15th Ind. V. I.; e. April 15, 1861, dis. June 24, 1864.
- VanNest, Joseph, Co. I, 101st; e. Aug. 11, 1862, dis. July 20, 1865.
- VanNest, W. H., Co. C, 130th; e. May 2, 1864, dis. Sept. 28, 1864.
- Woessner, George, Co. K, 123d; e. Aug. 22, 1862, dis. June 12, 1865.
- Walter, Stephen, Co. A, 1st Va. L. Art.; e. Sept. 1, 1861, dis. Sept. 5, 1864.
- Werner, Charles H., Co. H, 49th e. Aug. 6, 1861, ; re-e. April 13, 1865, Co. H, 8th V. V. U. S. I.; dis. at Washington.
- Wentz, James H., Co. D, 123d; e. Aug. 24, 1862, dis. June 12, 1865.
- Watcher N., served with 8th.
- Watcher, Lewis, Co. A, 8th; e. April 22, 1861, dis. July 13, 1864. He served in 81 battles and skirmishes.
- Walker, C. K., Co. B, 4th; e. April 16, 1861, re-e. Sept. 4, 1861, Co. E, 20th; dis. Sept. 12, 1864.
- Warring, Silas H., Co. E, 1st Bat. O. L. Art., e. June 9, 1861, veterinary surgeon, re-e. Dec. 1, 1864, 6th O. V. C.; final dis. Sept. 1, 1865.
- Wilkinson, John E., Co. C, 21st; e. April, 1861, dis. August, 1861.
- Winslow, A. H., major 8th.
- Washnick, J., 8th; was killed at Petersburg.
- Wolfe, O. J. D., Co. G 22d, e. May 11, 1861; re-e. Co. F 56th, Sept. 11, 1861; 2d lieutenant, June 2, 1862; 1st lieutenant, Aug., 1864; dis. Nov. 4, 1864.
- Werner, Frederick, Co. H 21st, e. April 19, 1861; re-e. Co. H 49th, Aug. 14, 1861; dis. Aug. 12, 1863.
- Wilcox, Abner L., Co. G 178th, e. Sept. 15, 1863; re-e. Co. B 2d U. S. I., Oct. 6, 1864; re-e. Oct. 6, 1867; re-e. Co. A 16th U. S. I., Oct. 6, 1870; dis. Sept. 1, 1874.
- Watson, D. G., served full term with 8th.
- Weaver, A., Co. H 49th, e. Sept. 9, 1861; re-e. same com., Feb. 1863; dis. Nov. 21, 1865.
- Wagner, Daniel, Co. D 21st, e. June 5, 1861; dis. July 18, 1865.
- Wolf, John, Co. F 91st N. Y. V. I., e. Sept. 8, 1864; dis. June 10, 1865.
- Wood, John, Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 12, 1861; re-e. Dec. 31, 1863; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
- Whiteman, Herman, Co. H 101st, Aug. 12, 1862; dis. July 15, 1865.
- White, G. W., 8th, dis. for disability.
- Wallace, R., Co. D 83d, e. Aug. 17, 1863; re-e. Co. A 182d, Aug. 1, 1864; dis. July 4, 1865.
- Weaver, M., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Wesley, Julius, Co. E 189th, e. Jan. 23, 1865; dis. Sept. 19, 1865.
- Worman, John J., Co. E 6th U. S. C., e. Aug. 27, 1861; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Weaver, Daniel, Co. B 195th, e. March 2, 1865; dis. June 21, 1865.
- Wise, Levi, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June 25, 1865.
- Wall, Philip, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 20, 1862; killed at New Market, Va., May 15, 1864.
- Woods, Alexander, Co. D 86th, e. Aug. 1, 1863; re-e. Co. A, 1st Bat., 16th U. S. I., March 26, 1864; dis. March 26, 1867.
- Wheeler, H. H., 4th Vt. V. I., e. Aug., 1861; dis. Aug., 1862.
- Williams, Richard R., Co. K 49th, e. Dec., 1863; dis. Dec. 30, 1865.
- Williams, W. H. H., Co. D 144th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 4, 1864.
- Worman, C. W., Co. H 21st, e. April 16, 1861; re-e. Co. B 55th, Oct. 16, 1861; dis. Nov., 1865.
- Watson, T. A., Co. D 96th, e. Aug. 6, 1862; transferred to Vet. Res. corps, Co. C, at Chicago, Oct. 26, 1864; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Walters, Michael, Co. I 72d, e. March 29, 1863; dis. Aug. 7, 1865.
- Williams, Daniel, Co. E 49th, e. Sept. 8, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
- Wickersham, Peter, Co. C 49th O. V. M., e. May 26, 1862 (164th); [dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Walters, John W., Co. G 65th, e. Oct., 1864; dis. July, 1865.
- Wolf, Frederick, Co. K 49th, e. Sept. 21, 1861; dis. Sept. 19, 1864.
- Wymer, John F., Co. B 57th, e. Oct. 1, 1861; dis. March 23, 1863.
- Watson, Avery R., Co. A 6th Ohio Battery, e. Feb. 14, 1864; died at Chattanooga, Tenn., April 7, 1864.
- Wood, Lewis, Co. E 49th, e. Aug. 20, 1861; killed at Pittsburg Landing April 7, 1862.
- Weiker, Isaac, Co. F 32d, e. Sept., 1864; dis. Aug., 1865.
- West, A. D., Co. B 195th, e. Feb. 22, 1865; dis. fall of 1865.
- Wood, Lewis, Jr., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864; died Jan. 12, 1883, at Mound City, Mo.
- Wagner, Frederick, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
- Woessner, Jacob, Co. G 74th, Ill. V. I., e. 1862; died in Andersonville prison, July 24, 1864.
- Walker, J. C., Co. C 16th U. S. I., May 17, 1862; dis. May 17, 1865.
- Wise, Daniel, Co. B 57th, e. Sept., 1861; dis. 1864.
- Whealan, P. S., Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
- Wiseman, A. T., Co. H 168th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Sept. 8, 1864.
- Werthmiller, J. H., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Witter, Jonathan, Co. H 101st, e. Aug. 26, 1862; dis. May 7, 1863, after 9 months' service.
- Wing, Edward, Co. B 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
- Whealan, John, Co. D 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; wounded 1863; dis. 1864.

- Wright, M. W., Co. D 32d, e. Aug., 1861; dis. Aug., 1865.
 Weller, Luke, Co. K 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Weaver, Washington C., Co. D 64th, drafted; dis. May 29, 1865.
 Way, Asa, e. Co. G 25th, captain; dis. after two years' service.
 Wagoner, Sylvester, Co. I 86th, e. June 13, 1862; re-e. Co. B 49th, e. May 21, 1863; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Willsams, James O., Co. G 25th, e. June 18, 1861; re-e. same company, Jan. 1, 1864; dis. June 18, 1866.
 Wolf, Daniel W., Co. C 180th, e. Sept., 1864; dis. 1865.
 Woodruff, J. G., Co. I 72d, e. Oct., 1861; re-e. Co. K 9th O. V. C., Nov. 16, 1863; dis. Dec. 22, 1865.
 Williams, William J., Co. E 123d, e. Aug. 16, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Wolf, Daniel, Co. C 180th, e. Sept. 17, 1864; dis. May 29, 1865.
 Watson, Elijah R., Co. E 10th O. V. C., e. March, 1863; killed at White Store, N. C., March 4, 1865.
 Yunker, D., 8th, killed at Antietam, Sept. 17, 1862.
 Yingling, Geo. S., 1st asst. surgeon, 101st, e. Aug. 15, 1862; appointed 1st asst. surgeon, 164th, May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 *Young, John, Co. I 123d, e. Aug. 22, 1862; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Yeager, Jacob F., e. April, 1861; Co. H 101st, re-e. Aug. 11, 1862; dis. June 29, 1865.
 Yengpetie, John D., Co. E 49th, e. Feb. 16, 1862; dis. Dec. 31, 1865.
 Yeager, H. W., Co. C 180th, e. Sept. 17, 1864; dis. July 12, 1865.
 Youngblood, Philip, Co. H 42d, e. Nov. 22, 1861; dis. Jan. 15, 1863.
 *Young, John, Co. D 123d, e. Aug., 1862; dis. March 27, 1863.
 *Young, George, Co. D 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Yerk, Charles M., Co. K 32d, e. for the Mexican war at Columbus, May, 1846; dis. June, 1847.
 Young, G. W., Co. I 164th, e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Young, Abraham H., Co. I 49th, e. Aug. 13, 1861; dis. July 16, 1862.
 Yant, J. T., Co. A 104th, e. Oct. 3, 1864; transferred to Co. I, 183d; dis. July 17, 1865.
 *Young, I. M., Co. D 49th, e. Jan. 2, 1862; dis. May, 1866.
 Zeander, Leopold, a physician of Seneca County, served as 1st surgeon in the Red Shirt Regiment, near Washington, Oct., 1861.
 Zuern, Geo., Co. K 107th, e. Aug. 21, 1862; dis. Feb. 24, 1864.
 Zabriski, George, Co. D 65th, e. Oct. 20, 1864; dis. Nov. 30, 1865.
 Zeller, J. F., Co. K 76th, e. Nov. 12, 1861; dis. as paroled prisoner.
 Zahm, V. J., 3d O. V. C., e. Sept., 1861; Co. A 164th, re-e. May 2, 1864; dis. Aug. 27, 1864.
 Zimmer, John, Co. F 2d U. S. Art., e. Jan. 14, 1861; dis. at Vicksburg, Miss., Jan. 14, 1864.
 Zimmerman, Solomon, Co. I 49th, e. Aug. 10, 1862; dis. June 13, 1865.
 Zimmerman, J. B., Co. B 49th, e. Sept. 18, 1861; dis. 1863.
 Zeiber, Henry, Co. D 34th, e. Sept. 5, 1862; dis. May 26, 1865.
 Zeiter, Philip, Co. H 123d, e.; dis. June 12, 1865.
 Zint, John Burgert, Co. I 101st, e. Aug. 12, 1862, afterward the Vet. Res. Corps; dis. July 5, 1865.
 Zerby, Willoughby, Co. E 180th, e. Oct. 8, 1864; dis. June 25, 1865.
 Zimmerman, Joseph, Co. H 21st, e. April 23, 1861; discharged; Co. B 57th; re-e. 1862; killed at Shiloh, Tenn., April 6, 1862.
 Zimmerman, William, Co. E 186th, e. Feb. 6, 1865; dis. Sept. 18, 1865.
 Zimmerman, Thomas, 26th, e. 1861; died at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., May 11, 1862.

Soldiers' Monument.—The question of erecting a soldiers' monument was first discussed in the spring of 1866, but the proposition slept for eighteen years. A reference to the political chapter will point out the vote for and against the erection of a monument to the soldiers of Seneca County. In accordance with this vote the commissioners purchased from Michael Scannell, himself one of the soldiers of 1861-65, the gore, or angular piece of land, situate exactly on the site of old Fort Ball, within the original village of Oakley or Spencerstown, and there, on May 8, 1885, laid the base stone of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. This is of Westerfield granite, weighing 16 tons and 300 pounds. Henry Cromwell, who was present at the completion of this beautiful memorial, early on the morning of May 13, 1885, says: "The citizens of Seneca County may well feel proud of having erected the grandest memorial of respect to her loyal soldiers of any county in the State of Ohio."

The monument bears the following inscriptions:

On the east front, commencing at the top, "Shiloh, Vicksburg, Gettysburg (Die), Seneca County to her Loyal Soldiers." On the north front "Atlanta, Antietam, Appomattox (Die), Fort Ball 1812." On the west front "Nashville, Cedar Creek, Wilderness." On the south front "Resaca, Stone River, Mission Ridge."

The question of placing this monument in the Court House Square was seriously considered by many of the people, but the better sense of the majority prevailed, and now one of the historic spots of the continent is marked by an artistic pile of granite and marble, which groups, as it were, the recollections of 1812 and of 1865.

The unveiling and dedication of the monument took place July 3, 1885. Ex-Gov. Foster was president of the day; Gen. W. H. Gibson, dedicator; Joseph P. Myers, marshal, and J. A. Thrapp, chaplain. At the close of the president's address, H. W. Yeager, the contractor, unveiled the monument, and the ceremony of dedication commenced. Addressing Gen. Gibson, the president said:

"Commander of the G. A. R., I am authorized to ask you at this time to accept from the citizens of Seneca County, at the hands of its official representatives, this memorial, and to request that it may be dedicated by you to the noble purpose for which it has been erected."

Gen. Gibson then responded in one of his happiest speeches, and called on the adjutant to detail a guard.

Adj. Edward Lepper then read the following names, and each one reported present:

Schriner, of Leander Stem Post.
Blackwell, of Isaac P. Rule Post.
Carson, of W. T. Brown Post.
Turner, of W. T. Brown Post.
Callihan, of Norris Post.
Day, of Powell Post.
Grove, of Rice and Creglow Post.
Eckelberry, of Robinson Post.

He then responded:

"Commander, the guard is present."

Com. Gibson—"Officer of the Day, you will direct the Officer of the Guard to station this detail about the memorial shaft."

After they had been placed about the monument he proceeded:

"Holy Scripture saith: 'The Lord gave the word; great was the company of those that published it.' Ps. lxxviii, 11.

"'Declare ye among the nations, and publish and set up a standard.' Jer. I, 2.

"'In the name of our God we will set up our banners.' Ps. xx, 5.

"Officer of the Day, you will order the guard of honor to raise the flag."

Officer of the Day—"Officer of the Guard, let the flag be raised."

The flag was then drawn up the pole, and as it unfolded itself to the breeze the chorus of forty or fifty male voices broke forth in the inspiring strains of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Commander—"The forces of the nation are divided into two great arms: that of the navy and that of the army. Senior Vice-Commander what words of Holy Scripture may apply to the navy?"

James Crawford, S. V. C., then responded as follows:

"They that go down to the sea in ships, that do business in great waters, these see the works of the Lord and His wonders in the deep. For He commandeth and raiseth the stormy wind, which lifteth up the waves thereof. . . Then they cry unto the Lord in their trouble, and He bringeth them out of their distresses. He maketh the storm a calm so that the waves thereof are still. Then are they glad because they be quiet, so He bringeth them into their desired haven. Oh that men would praise the Lord for His goodness, and for His wonderful works to the children of men!" Ps. cvii, 23, 24, 25, 28-32.

Commander—"Officer of the Day, let the Guard of Honor set up the symbol of the navy and let a sailor be detailed to guard it."

A large anchor was then set up against the south side of the monument, and Capt. C. P. Bragg, dressed as a United States sailor, with drawn cutlass, mounted the base and stood guard.

The Commander then asked—

“Junior Vice-Commander, what Scripture may apply to the army?”

Oscar Chamberlain, J. V. C., responded—

“‘To your tents, O Israel... So all Israel went to their tents.’—2. Chron. x. 16. ‘The children of Israel shall pitch their tents, every man by his own camp, and every man by his own standard, throughout their hosts.’—Num. i. 52. ‘Thou hast given a banner to them that fear Thee, that it may be displayed because of the truth.’—Ps. lx. 4. ‘The Lord shall utter His voice before His army; for His camp is very great; for He is strong that executeth His word; for the day of the Lord is great and very terrible; and who can abide it?’—Joel ii. 11. ‘Some trust in chariots and some in horses; but we will remember the name of the Lord our God.’”—Ps. xx. 7.

Commander—“Officer of the Day, let the Guard of Honor set up the symbol of the army, and let a soldier be detailed to guard it.”

A musket with bayonet, canteen, haversack and knapsack were then placed against the north side of the shaft, and W. J. Daywalt, in full soldier uniform, armed with a musket with fixed bayonet, was placed on guard.

Gen. Gibson then asked—

“Officer of the Day, if the work of the navy and army be well done, what proclamation from Holy Scripture can you make?”

Frank Frederici, Officer of the Day, then responded:

“A proclamation of peace. ‘Lord thou wilt ordain peace for us; for Thou also hast wrought all our works in us.’—Isaiah xxvi. 12. ‘How beautiful upon the mountains are the feet of him that bringeth good tidings, that publisheth peace; that bringeth good tidings of good, that publisheth salvation; that sayeth unto Zion, Thy God reigneth!... The Lord hath made bare his holy arm in the eyes of all the nations; and all the ends of the earth shall see the salvation of our God.’”—Isaiah lii. 7. 10.

Commander—“The chaplain will now offer the prayer of dedication.”

Rev. J. A. Thrapp, the chaplain, offered prayer.

Gen. Gibson then said:

“Attention! G. A. R! In the name of the Grand Army of the Republic, I now dedicate this memorial shaft. I dedicate it to the memory of those who in the navy guarded our inland seas and ocean coasts, and fell in defence of the flag. I dedicate it to the memory of those who in the army fought for our hillsides and valleys and plains, and fell in defence of the flag. I dedicate it to the memory of those who on land and on sea fought for the Union, and fell in defence of the flag; who on land and sea fought for the authority of the Constitution, and fell in defence of the flag; who on land and on sea fought for their country, and fell in defence of the flag. Comrades, salute the dead!”

After a brief pause the Commander called “Attention! At ease!” and then said:

“Mr. President, our service of dedication is ended. In the name of my comrades I thank you and those you represent for your courtesy in permitting us, who are bound by special ties to them, to honor our dead.”

“Attention! G. A. R! As we close these services the guard of honor is withdrawn, the symbols of army and navy are removed, the flag is lowered, but the memorial we have dedicated remains guarded by our dead. So long as it shall endure it shall speak to us and to all the loyalty and heroism in the army and the navy, and of that significant national authority of which our flag is the symbol to every true American heart.”

“Officer of the Day, remove the symbols.” (After a pause). “Lower the flag.” (Another pause). “Dismiss the guard. Chaplain, pronounce the benediction.”

The benediction was then pronounced, and one of the most beautiful ceremonies ever witnessed in the county concluded a fitting close to the military history of Seneca.

CHAPTER X.

SOCIETIES OF THE COUNTY.

IN the chapter on pioneers, the history of the Seneca County Pioneer Association finds a place: the law circle is mentioned in the chapter on the Courts and Bar, while to the physicians of the county a whole chapter is devoted. Here a record is made of the Agricultural Society and a few kindred organizations, and here, also, the history of the Teachers' Institute is given. Such organizations as the Agricultural Society and the Teachers' Institute are complete in the elements of usefulness: both are educators, great formers of opinions and workers in the fields of agricultural and mental development. In noticing such associations, their organization and membership only are published, because the annual fair of the first is an established fact, as are the meetings and good works of the latter recognized and known.

Seneca County Agricultural Society.—This society may be said to have originated in a call issued by David E. Owen, under authority of the county commissioners, and in compliance with the legislative act of February 25, 1833. This meeting was held June 28, of that year, but failed to effect an organization. The legislative act of March 12, 1839, to promote agricultural associations, met with much greater success in Seneca. Gabriel J. Keen advertised a meeting to be held January 1, 1842. The convention to form an agricultural society was held at Tiffin, January 1, 1842, with Sam Waggoner, temporary chairman, and R. G. Pennington, secretary, who were elected permanently, with Agreen Ingraham, vice-president; Evan Dorsey, recording secretary; R. G. Pennington, corresponding secretary; Lloyd Norris, treasurer; Andrew Moore, George Stoner and John Terry, executive committee.

The first fair of the Seneca County Agricultural Society was held in October, 1842. This organization was successful from its beginning. In 1843 the executive committee "crew," so to speak, over the success of the society, and advertised as follows:

BANK OF TERRA FIRMA.

SENECA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.

Agreen Ingraham, president; Levi Davis, vice-president; R. G. Pennington, recording secretary; Sam Waggoner, corresponding secretary; Lloyd Norris, treasurer; George Stoner, John Terry and Joseph McClelland, executive committee.

The capital of this institution in March, 1843, consisted of 345,000 acres of land in Seneca County, and the membership at that time was 200. The present constitution, under which the society works, was adopted in 1870.

The reports to the annual meeting held in December, 1884, showed that the society was in good condition as compared with the previous year, the indebtedness having been reduced over \$2,000. E. T. Stickney was re-elected president and C. Y. Brundage, vice-president. The nine managers elected for the ensuing two years are as follows: Big Spring, Peter Brayton; Clinton, Edward H. Swander; Eden, Samuel Koch; Reed, David F. Jordan; Scipio, James Van Fleet; Seneca, Peter Haefling; Thompson, John Weller; Tiffin, J.



John H. Detterman.

A. Norton; at large, Joseph T. Robinson. The members holding over are Adams, John Wales; Bloom, John Rice; Hopewell, Henry Downey; Jackson, Montgomery Noble; Loudon, George D. Acker; Liberty, John B. Weaver; Pleasant, Jacob Zimmerman; Venice, D. J. Neikirk; Tiffin, T. J. Livers. The following committee was appointed to arrange for the Farmers' Institute to be held at National Hall, Tiffin, January 23 and 24, 1885: Charles Flumerfelt, Old Fort; W. S. Cramer, Tiffin; Bert Rice, Attica; G. D. Acker, Fostoria; Charles Spencer, Mexico.

Immediately after the adjournment the board met and re-elected W. S. Cramer, secretary and H. J. Weller, treasurer, after which the following executive committee was appointed: E. T. Stickney, W. S. Cramer, T. J. Livers, Edward H. Swander and Joseph T. Robinson.

The roll of life members of this society comprises the following names:

Altenbaugh, J. L.*	Dunn, W. N.*	Heiter, William	Maloy, Dennis
Adams, Henry	Dow, Alvin	Harter, Joseph	Myers, John
Allen, Gideon*	Diehl, Lewis	Huddle, D. B.	McCauley, John
Anway, J. L.	Derr, Ezra	Holtz, George	McCollum, E. J.
Anderson, Anson	Dutrow, T. H.	Hedges, W. C.*	McClelland, R.
Buskirk, Albert	Dutrow, E. W.	Hensinger, M. A.	McClelland, W. H.
Barnes, A. T.*	Downey, Henry	Herrin, Samuel	Mull, Samuel
Brewer, N. L.	Downs, J. L.	Haeffling, Peter	Murray, Jerome
Bagby, T. H.	Ernest, George	Herr, Peter	Myers, Joseph P.
Baker, A. C.*	Emich, Philip*	Ink, Theodore M.*	Myers, E. S.
Baltzell, Thomas	Egbert, J. W.	Johnston, W. M.*	Naylor, J. M.
Boyer, H. A.	Einsel, Lewis	Jones, Erastus*	Noble, H.
Brown, G. K.	Eyler, Henry	Kirchner, M. J.	Noble, W. P.
Byers, A. H.	Engler, William	Keilholtz, W. H.*	Nyman, P.
Buskirk, G. W.	Fisher, John L.	Kline, William	Noel, Nicholas
Buskirk, H. A.	Fiege, John*	Keller, Reuben*	Neikirk, John
Behm, Jacob	Fleet, W. D.*	Kagy, Isaac	Neikirk, William
Brundage, C. Y.	Flumerfelt, Charles	Kirchner, M.	Neikirk, Jeremiah
Bachman, G. W.*	Free, John*	Keating, G. L.	Naylor, E. T.
Bloom, Frederick	Foncannon, M.	Kaull, J. M.	Ourand, T. W.
Burkhardt, W.	Finch, S. L.	Keen, G. J.	Ogden, G. M.
Burpee, Joseph	Fry, F. J.	Keifer, Moses	Owen, C. G.
Burger, Frantz	Galbraith, William	Keubler, B.	Ogle, Thomas
Brayton, Peter	Grelle, Samuel	Kisecker, A.	Park, C. C.
Baldwin, A. C.	Gibson, W. H.	Kern, Isaac	Pennington, R. G.
Baker, F. A., Sr.	Grummel, Fred	Koch, Samuel	Pennington, I.
Barbour, A. C.	Grummel, Philip	Keller, Levi, Jr.	Patterson, James
Boyer, R. M.	Gross, John G.*	Keller, John W.	Pittenger, John
Baker, Samuel	Good, Reuben	Knapp, J. H.	Poorman, John
Brown, Abraham	Gilbert, Samuel*	Leiner, Charles	Pillars, James
Brinkerhoff, J. H.	Goodsell, D. J.	Loomis, J. D.	Paine, W. J.
Byers, Philip	Gwynn, John*	Lutz, G. W.	Pittenger, J. H.*
Baker, William	Geyer, Charles	Loose, John H.	Pecher, S. J.
Bork, Louis P.	Huss, John T.*	Lee, John C.	Paine, W. J.
Cunningham, G. W.	Huss, George R.	Landon, Alfred*	Ryan, P. H.
Crawford, W. J.	Huber, Horace*	Lease, L. N.	Rice, John
Chamberlain, S.	Hartsock, Dorsey	Lantz, John W.	Rickenbaugh, J.
Cramer, D. F.	Hartman, J. G.	Lamkin, Charles*	Rickenbaugh, S.
Chamberlain, J.	Holtz, Dennis	Letterhos, Joseph*	Rawson, Abel*
Crooks, Henry	Hall, L. A.*	Loesser, John*	Rogers, R. H.
Crissel, W. J.*	Huddle, Lewis	Lamberson, William*	Ruess, A. J.
Conaghan, Joseph	Helderbrake, J.	Livers, Thomas J.	Rust, H.
Corthell, George*	Hamilton, E. L.	Myers, D. C.*	Robinson, J. T.
Cramer, U. F.	Herold, William	Martin, John W.	Reinbolt, Charles
Childs, Edward	Huth, Adam	Myers, Michael	Randall, Edward
Cromer, Thomas*	Holtz, Jacob P.	Myers, P. P.*	Reeme, Benjamin C.
Cramer, Daniel	Heilman, John	McClelland, H.	Sullivan, M.*
Dildine, William M.*	Horton, L. S.*	Mueller, Christ	Sneath, A. G.*
Dorsey, Stephen*	Hall, Horace*	Marquardt, J. F.	Skinner, M. P.*
Dutt, John	Heilman, John F.	Martin, Melkiah*	Shawhan, R. W.

*Deceased.

Sullivan, E.*	Schultz, Peter	Spencer, Charles J.	Weirick, Levi
Seney, George E.	Smoyer, William	Tomb, Benjamin*	Wenner, H. S.
Smith, D. S.	Shawhan, F. K.	Tomb, Thomas B.	Weirick, Jesse*
Steinau, A.	Seitz, Christian	Tunison, D. C.	Wisler, Lewis
St. John, I. L.	Scheib, Philip	Tokayer, P.	Wales, John 2d
Stoner, S. H.	Strong, Jesse*	Titus, R. R.	White, John D.
Snyder, Justin*	Searles, H.	Troxel, Charles	White, John S.
Schneider, Clem	Seigley, Benjamin	Utz, Samuel	Weaver, John B.
Sneath, S. B.	Six, Levi	Umsted, N.	Wade, Washington
Slaymaker, F.	Schrickel, Fred	Vorndran, John	Weller, John
Souder, John W.	Snook, C.*	Vollmer, Joseph*	Yerk, J. S.
Swander, D. J.	Souder, H. H.	VanNest, Peter*	Young, Jacob
Smith, V.*	Staub, Joseph G.	VanNette, B. N.	Zahn, J. M.*
Stoner, John A.	Shetenhelm, G.*	Virts, William H.	Zeigler, John
Sexton, M.	Sager, Jackson	White, L.	Zeller, O. C.
Swigert, John	Smith, Henry	Weller, Henry J.	
Spindler, H. C.*	Swander, Edward H.	Wagner, Frank	
Shaul, John M.	Stickney, E. T.	Watson, J. L.	

The Grange Organization.—In the fall of 1873 the Grange movement was introduced into the county by J. W. Barrack, organizing deputy, and others. The Melmore Grange was the first organized, September 16, 1873, with E. Shoemaker, M., and R. McMartin, secretary. The Grange at Tiffin followed, November 29, 1873, with C. C. Park, M., and William Miller, secretary. Grand Rapids Grange and Seneca Grange, were organized December 20, 1873. Mayflower Grange No. 290, was organized December 22, 1873, with John Greer, M., and J. R. Higgins, secretary. Palo Alto Grange was organized December 20, with Jeremiah Rex, M. Republic Grange, Green Spring Grange and Fostoria Grange were organized in January, 1874, with William Baker, R. H. Slaymaker and Montgomery Noble, Masters, respectively. Bloom Grange No. 510, Harmony Grange (Reed Township), Thompson Centre Grange, Loudon Grange and Venice Grange were all organized in the spring of 1874, and, with the farmers' circles mentioned above, must be considered the pioneers of a movement which occupied a great deal of public attention, if it did not actually become a problem of political economy. Seneca County Council, Patrons of Husbandry, was organized at Tiffin, November 27, 1874, with the following members: C. C. Park, James Patterson, A. L. Shafer, S. B. Resh, W. Hyter, O. S. Watson, J. W. Barrack, J. W. Souder, D. M. Neikirk, William Derr, W. H. Miller and F. Baker.

Stock Breeders' Association.—The Northwestern Ohio Association, for the improvement of stock, was organized at Clyde, March 22, 1865, with J. L. Greene, of Sandusky, president; T. H. Bagby, of Seneca, secretary; Michael Sullivan, of Seneca, treasurer, and Samuel Herrin, of Seneca, a member of the directors' board.

Short-horn Breeders' Association Meeting.—A meeting was held at the court house, February 26, 1881, pursuant to call, for the purpose of organizing a Short-horn Breeders' Association. The following named persons became members: E. T. Stickney, George Holtz, D. W. Brown, Jeremiah Neikirk, J. W. Keller, Peter Haeffling, E. B. Ferree, George Weed, Joseph Shaw and John Wales. A temporary organization was effected by electing George Holtz, president; J. W. Keller, vice-president, and H. J. Weller, secretary.

Bee Keepers' Association. About 1861, the movable comb bee-hive was introduced in the county by J. T. Martin, who, in 1868, with others interested in bee culture, made an effort to organize a society. This effort failed. March 16, 1884, a society was formed with eighteen members, representing 260 colonies of bees. The election of officers followed, resulting in the election of E. J. C. Troxel as president, J. L. Fisher, vice-president, J. T. Mar-

*Deceased.

tin, secretary, William C. Hamilton, treasurer, and M. Holtz, J. L. Fisher and J. T. Martin, executive committee. In 1867 the Bolin apiary was established in Reed Township. From one swarm, in 1867, the industry increased to 125 separate swarms.

The *Clinton Protectives Society* was organized at Tiffin, January 2, 1846. Lewis Baltzell, D. F. Cramer and William Lang formed the committee. Thomas Lloyd was president in 1857, Benjamin Tomb, treasurer, and R. W. Shawhan, captain. This society has changed merely in name since that early date. In its advertisement calling the attention of horse thieves, it says: "The 'Seneca Horse Guards' were organized years ago; have never permitted a thief to get away with a horse stolen from the society, but one; has a sufficient fund on hand for all practical purposes, and is in every way ready at all times for any emergency. We would suggest that it might be well for horse thieves to make a note of these facts, and file it away for future reference." The officers are C. C. Park, president, A. J. Davidson, secretary, Samuel Koch, treasurer.

The members of this association in 1884-85 were:

Arbogast, Michael	Boes, Frank	Fry, Frank J.	Haugh, T. F.
Abbott, Frank	Bigger, D. D.	Fry, O. J.	Huth, Nicholas
Arnold, J. L.	Bacon, W. S.	Fry, P. H.	Heilman, John
Anderson, Anson	Blasius, Martin	Fruth, John N.	Hunter, John
Arnold, J. W.	Brewer, N. L.	Fruth, F. M.	Haines, Erastus M.
Abbott, A. L.	Bogart, Jesse	Falkner, Benjamin	Hile, John
Adams, Jacob A.	Bercaw, Silas	Fraver, John	Helfrick, Albert
Acker, George D.	Conaghan, Joseph	Flumerfelt, Charles	Hershby, Luther C.
Bowersox, Jacob	Conaghan, H. D.	Fritz, William C.	Heating, Lafayette
Baker, W. H.	Cahill, John	Fanning, J. F. E.	Iler, Conrad
Baker, F. A.	Clark, John L.	Feabels, George	Ink, Charles W.
Baker, John W.	Conrad, Reuben	Fox, Philip	Kesecker, Andrew W.
Baker, Silas W.	Cupp, E. B.	Guernsey, Lucius	Koch, Samuel
Baker, Rufus M.	Creeger, Henry W.	Gillig, Joseph	Knight, Thomas
Baker, Frank	Crum, Elias W.	Grummell, Fredrick	Kaull, William
Baker, Samuel	Cook, A. P.	Gillis, Michael	Kaull, J. M.
Bender, L. F.	Coby, Frank A.	George, Stephen	Keller, John W.
Britt, John	Corbet, Martin	Gehris, Peter	Kinzer, Gottlieb
Beard, John F.	Crum, Oliver	Galbreath, William	Kiser, Samuel
Bowser, Thomas B.	Cramer, Claridon	Glenn, F. J.	Koerper, Michael
Byrne, Edward	Doran, C. W.	Goetschins, Evan	Keef, John
Best, Henry L.	Davidson, Henry	Goetschins, George	R. Kepple, Henry D.
Burnside, Joseph W.	Davidson, H. C.	Holtz, Jacob P.	Kishler, George W.
Barrack, William	Davidson, William H.	Holtz, Dennis	Kemp, Philip
Barrack, John W.	Davidson, G. W.	Holtz, John	Krupp, John
Barrack, George W.	Davidson, A. J.	Holtz, Charles D.	Kiser, Daniel
Barrack, Simon F.	DeWitt, H. S.	Holtz, George	Kinney, Bartholomew
Barrack, Luther C.	Derr, David H.	Huss, Jacob S.	Kieffer, Adam
Balliet, Joseph	Derr, John T.	Hyter, William	Kagy, Isaac
Bare, James M.	Deily, Allison	Haeffling, Peter	Kramer, Franklin
Buchman, John	Dunn, Alington	Huber, Eugene	Loose, E. J.
Bridenbaugh, John A.	Downs, Lemuel	Huber, John	Loose, Daniel
Brendle, Jacob	Derr, Dennis F.	Houck, Henry	Loose, John H.
Bihm, Frank	Doran, James	Houck, Ezra	Loose, William H.
Bernard, Aaron	Detterman, George	Houck, Isaac, Jr.	Lonzway, Joseph
Bernard, G. P.	Dippelhofer, Andrew	Houck, Peter	Lonzway, Lewis
Bernard, C. C.	Dilliplain, Brown	Holt, William	Lonzway, Joseph A.
Bloom, W. H.	Engler, W. M.	Heck, John	Lonzway, Sylvester
Bloom, Jacob	Egbert, J. W.	Haines, A.	Lonzway, Julius J.
Bloom, A. J.	Egbert, N. D.	Horn, Samuel	Lang, William
Bagby, T. H.	Einsel, Lewis	Hepler, George	Lang, Walter O.
Brown, A. G.	Eakin, Samuel	Hoffbauer, Joseph	Lutz, F. K.
Beard, Charles S.	Eakin, Perry	Heninger, H. H.	Lutz, B. F.
Burger, David	Eastman, William S.	Harley, Daniel	Leidy, J. C.
Bowersox, Daniel	Emerine, Lawrence	Hunker, Jacob J.	Lawhead, J. W.
Bennehoff, Henry	Einsel, William	Hoover, Jacob	Livers, T. J.
Brown, J. S.	Funk, J. H.	Hunker, Mathias	Litzenberger, T.

Littler, Austin C.	Price, J. H.	Staib, Jacob	Theis, Michael
Lytle, Chas W.	Pittenger, John	Staib, Christian	Tintsman, Morris
Lumberjack, John	Pittenger, D. C.	Staib, Eugene	Unser, John
Latham, J. S.	Peters, David	Staib, Herman	VanNette, Brognard
McClellan, Robert	Powel, Andrew	Sexton, Myron	VanNette, Kate
McClellan, Walter	Patterson, James	Stinchcomb, James	VanNette, Westley
McClellan, S. C.	Potteiger, James C.	Strausbaugh, Henry	White, John D.
McClellan, W. B.	Pennington, T. J.	Strausbaugh, Joseph	Wank, John
Magers, J. E.	Rumsbaugh, Barnhart	Strausbaugh, A. B.	Wank, Joseph
Marscha, Andrew	Reynolds, L.	Strause, Stephen	Watson, Oliver S.
Miller, Daniel	Reohrer, Benoni	Schubert, Herman	Werline, Simon
Miller, Peter	Rickenbaugh, Samuel	Schubert, John	Wickerham, Peter
Miller, Adam	Rickenbaugh, B. P.	Shultz, Peter	Welly, Joseph
Miller, N. A.	Remele, John A.	Souder, John W.	Wall, Nicholas
Miller, John K.	Rex, William	Shumaker, George	Welly, Michael
Miller, W. W.	Rex, Jeremiah	Shock, Henry M.	Welly, Thomas
Michaels, Leroy	Reidelbach, Donard	Sherman, Eldridge	Welly, Henry
Mutschler, Charles	Rickets, Milton D.	Seney, George E.	Weirick, E. B.
Mangus, Charles P.	Rumsbaugh, Henry	Swigert, Aaron	Weirick, John B.
McEwen, Jesse	Ridgely, John H.	Shaffner, William	Warnament, J. B.
Martin, Chas.	Rohrer, Elias W.	Stauffer, David	Warnament, Nicholas
Martin, Absalom	Reed, William L.	Scott, George D.	Wannemacher, S. G.
Martin, George M.	Ruse, Solomon K.	Swabley, Gustus	Wolf, Solomon
Moore, John W.	Reiff, J.	Strausbaugh, George	Wilson, E. W.
McNamee, John	Reininger, Gustavus	Smith, Henry	Watson, Robert H.
Neely, Jesse	Rhoades, Joseph	Smith, Martin	Whalen, T. F.
Noble, Warren P.	Rice, John	Smith, John	Walter, Joseph
Noble, Harrison	Rice, Henry, Jr.	Saul, Jesse	Warner, J. W.
Norris, William	Rhuly, Christian	Starky, Alexander	Wood, J. J.
Norris, John T.	Rhuly, D. E.	Searls, C. F.	Williams, Adams
Nighswander, Martin	Reeme, B. C.	Swartzmiller, John	Young, George
Nepper, Charles	Rosenberger, Jacob	Seigley, W. W.	Yeager, J. C.
Newcomb, V. D.	Reinhart, Martin	Stultz, James	Zook, Abram
Owen, Charles G.	Seifert, Philip	Shumaker, Abraham	Zeiser, Andrew
Ogle, Joseph	Shannon, George	Sheidler, B. F.	Zimmerman, Jacob
O'Connor, Timothy	Swander, Edward	Spitler, John K.	Zimmerman, Hiram
Oller, J. W.	Swander, E. H.	Stackhouse, Benjamin	Zimmerman, J. B.
Park, C. C.	Swander, E. T.	Thom, John	
Park, T. L.	Swander, D. J.	Titus, R. R.	
Price, Daniel	Staib, Jacob	Trout, S. D.	

Seneca County Teachers' Institute.—The last meeting of the institute, and, as it is stated, its most important meeting, was held at Republic, August 17, 1885, in response to the call of the following named officers:

H. C. Ostien, president; J. M. Collier, secretary; Grant S. Lott, Ella Rhoades, Ethel Stewart, executive committee.

Following is a list of those in attendance, and members of the institute:

J. W. Kuott, Tiffin; B. B. Hall, Milan; J. D. Luse, Mentor; C. H. Shock, Bloomville; Z. E. Rutan, Republic; W. H. Patterson, Bloomville; B. R. Miller, Tiffin; B. W. Knepple, Morris; A. Weinandy, Adrian; L. T. Montgomery, Fort Seneca; Albert Shuman, Tiffin; S. H. Gettinger, Green Spring; S. H. Kimmel, W. H. Egbert, Tiffin; E. C. Palmer, Republic; J. S. Good, Fostoria; R. B. Harris, Green Spring; Mrs. Z. E. Rutan, Republic; Dora Berry, Republic; J. D. Groesbeck, Bloomville; John L. Cole, Republic; W. Robenalt, Republic; Della Waterman, Bellevue; Cora Shadle, Bellevue; Ressie Robinson, Republic; Laura Laughrey, Republic; Addie Lapham, Republic; Clara Neikirk, Republic; Kittie Anway, Republic; Douglas Brown, Republic; John A. Colwell, Republic; Nora Shaw, Republic; Mary Stroh, Republic; Marietta Brown, Republic; Eva Stewart, Republic; Clara Roop, Attica; Flora Lepard, Attica; May Rogers, Reedtown; T. E. Wyant, West Lodi; Hat Cutler, Republic; May Seiple, Bloomville; E. A. Kelly, Siam; L. J. Todd, Attica; Amelia Sauer, Tiffin; Eva Bacher, Tiffin; Mrs. M. E. Zartman, Tiffin; J. R. Sherman, Milan; Mrs. J. Sherman, Milan; R. B. Drake, Attica; O. A. Lake, Attica; J.

M. Collier, Bellevue; W. H. Stephenson, Attica; S. J. Beeghly, Attica; Belle Michner, Attica; Theodore Huffman, Attica; Alice Sanford, Attica; William Kassing, Jr., Fostoria; David Hilsinger, Republic; E. C. Hardman, Clyde; Minnie Nye, Bloomville; L. D. Bevington, Bloomville; C. D. Fisher, Bloomville; I. L. Stinebaugh, Rockaway; F. L. Bowser, Tiffin; J. J. DeWitt, Tiffin; Mattie Cummings, Republic; Cora Cummings, Republic; I. J. Hoffman, Republic; M. J. Feasel, Bettsville; Grant Lott, Bettsville; Burton Ramsburg, Republic; Della Wilcox, Republic; G. A. Allen, Melmore; Lizzie Shooffner, Bloomville; Vesta Geiger, Bloomville; Minnie Stewart, Bloomville; Irena Olds, Bloomville; Alice Bowman, Bloomville; Luella Bare, Tiffin; Lallie Hoke, Fort Seneca; Florence Moore, Plymouth; Ida Sidel, Fostoria; Nellie Henry, Fostoria; F. J. Stinchcomb, Tiffin; L. Anway, Republic; Fannie Pettys, Republic; D. P. McCarty, New Riegel; F. M. Worley, New Riegel; S. M. Kime, Tiffin; F. R. Mann, Tiffin; E. D. Klose, West Lodi; S. F. Lebold, Attica; Ella King, Morris; Katie Lynch, Tiffin; Addie Bloom, Tiffin; Emma Kuhn, Tiffin; Mollie McCarty, New Riegel; Amelia Dreitzler, Fostoria; J. B. Smith, Republic; J. Hill, Tiffin; G. M. Hoke, Fort Seneca; Charles Lewis, Bloomville; Charles Lee, Clyde; Nellie Green, Fostoria; Nettie Green, Attica; Nellie Chittenden, Attica; Hannah Kemp, Attica; Leora Moore, Republic; Becca Boling, Republic; Hattie Jordan, Republic; Lula Boling, Republic; Mary Good, Tiffin; Thoresa Pittenger, Tiffin; H. C. Ostein, Republic; L. A. Ostein, Republic; Libbie Eastman, Republic; Ollie England, Republic; Myrta Ellitt, Republic; Josephine Meier, Republic; T. T. Beaver, Clyde; E. H. Good, Bellevue; E. E. Mefford, Clyde; Aggie Breneman, Fort Seneca; Jennie Littler, Fort Seneca; Laura Hodge, West Lodi; Mrs. George W. Kimmel, Fostoria; Ella S. Enmick, Tiffin; Katie Kime, Tiffin; Alta Keating, Tiffin; M. L. McKibben, Republic; A. B. Stewart, Bloomville; Ella Rhoades, Fostoria; Mary Armstrong, Republic; Lillie Suiter, Attica; J. W. Michener, Attica; Hettie Young, Tiffin; Ella Young, Tiffin; Velora Huddle, Tiffin; Mattie McHenry, West Lodi; Lillian Armstrong, Republic; J. P. Vickery, Clyde; Elhara Collier, Bellevue; D. W. Fisher, Bloomville; A. A. Krush, Bellevue; Mary Swope, Fostoria; J. K. Wolf, Bloomville; Katie Dormer, Fostoria; Nora Sloman, Tiffin; Sophia Fink, Berwick; Esther Allen, Melmore; Dora Downs, Melmore; Nettie Downs, Melmore; Mrs. C. A. Norris, Republic; C. A. Norris, Republic; W. M. Baker, Republic; Callie Rickenbaugh, Tiffin; Cora Stinchcomb, Tiffin; Ethel Stewart, Bloomville; Mel Griffin, Republic; Nellie Griffin, Bloomville; A. Englehart, Attica; Clara Cooper, Attica; Millie Brant, Attica; J. J. Benninger, Morris; C. Cummings, Republic; C. C. Down, Watson; P. A. Tompkins, West Lodi; Ida Searing, Rockaway; Nelson Smeltz, Attica; M. F. Hosler, Attica; Homer Stephenson, Attica; Avilla Albright, Bloomville; C. M. Link, Attica; Lida Cunningham, Fostoria; Mrs. E. J. Lowery, Republic; Delia Collins, Morris; Maud Knepple, Morris; B. F. Myers, Tiffin; R. J. Dunn, Republic; N. R. Heaton, Tiffin; Homer Metzgar, Republic; C. E. Gulick, Tiffin; J. L. Newcomer, Bloomville; David Hull, Carrothers; D. M. Hull, Carrothers; James Carpenter, Republic; Sylvia Terwilliger, Flat Rock; Clara Decker, Bellevue.

The election of officers for the ensuing year resulted in the choice of the following:

President, E. C. Palmer, Republic; vice-president, R. B. Harris, Green Spring; secretary, Miss Lida Cunningham, Fostoria; assistant secretary, Miss Alta Keating, Tiffin; treasurer, B. F. Myers, Tiffin.

CHAPTER XI.

RAILROADS.

SCARCELY ten years had elapsed from the time the Granite Quarry Railroad was built out from Quincy, Mass., in 1826, when the idea of railroad construction crept across the Alleghenies and settled in Ohio. The Sandusky & Mansfield Railroad was begun prior to 1835. In 1832 there was held a railroad meeting at Tiffin, and in September, 1835, work was begun on the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad. Early in 1839 the whistle of the locomotive was heard within the boundaries of Seneca County, while above the noise of the train the song of the passengers could be heard:

"The mothers ran out with their children about,
From every log-cabin they hail;
The wood-chopper, he stood, delighted to see,
The law makers ride on a rail!
The horses and cattle, as onward we rattle,
Were never so frightened before;
We are bound for the city that grows in the woods,
The city by Honey Creek's shore."

Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad.—The question of constructing a railroad was brought before the people of this county in September, 1832, when Henry Cronise and Josiah Hedges, railroad commissioners, advertised in the *Patriot* that stock-books would be opened at Eli Norris' tavern October 4, that year. The work of construction was already in progress, the first sod being turned September 7, 1835, at Sandusky, by Gen. Harrison. The road was opened to Bellevue in September, 1838, to Republic in 1839 and to Tiffin in 1841, when a passenger train was run into the village by engineers Poppenburg and Kerrian. The trains on the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad were running April 1, 1839, on regular time table. R. M. Shoemaker was engineer and superintendent.

From among the published reminiscences of this road the following sketch is selected: The line having been completed as far as Bellevue in the fall of 1838, the first train by locomotive power was chartered. Thomas Hogg was engineer; John Paull, since deceased, was fireman, and Charles Higgins, also deceased, was conductor. The train consisted of the "Sandusky" locomotive, a small passenger car, and a still smaller freight car, not exceeding twenty feet in length, which latter car remained for some time the only accommodation for conveying merchandise. This primitive combination started from the foot of Water Street, Sandusky, and, with "flying colors," made a single trip up and down daily. We are informed that the "Sandusky" was the first locomotive in America to which a regular steam whistle was applied. At this time, as above stated, the track was known as the "Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad" and ran through Bellevue to Tiffin, *via* Republic. Another route was opened through Clyde, the old track taken up, and over 191 miles of rails operated under the title of the "Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad," including the branch road from Carey to Findlay.

This company issued the first report in June, 1849. It shows that the road from Sandusky to Springfield, 134½ miles, was built at a cost of \$1,754,263.69.

For the eleven months ending June 1, 1849, the receipts from passenger traffic amounted to \$147,162.16, and from freight to \$151,003.45, total \$298,165.61. The expenditures amounted to \$137,264.02½, leaving net earnings for eleven months of \$160,901.58½. The rolling stock consisted of 17 old-time locomotives, 15 passenger cars, 8 eight-wheeled baggage cars and 310 freight cars, all costing \$264,522.87½. The number of passengers transported during the eleven months was 77,194.

Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad.—The Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company, chartered January 5, 1832, located its road from Tiffin to Sandusky *via* Bellevue, as shown in the history of that road. In 1851 the Sandusky City & Indiana Railroad Company commenced to build a parallel road *via* Clyde, which was completed in 1854, and leased to the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company in December of that year. In June, previous, the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad Company leased for fifteen years the Springfield & Columbus Railroad, agreeing to pay operating expenses, interest on \$150,000 out-bonds, the balance of earnings to go to lessor. February 23, 1858, the Erie County Common Pleas Court decreed that the name of the company should be the Sandusky, Dayton & Cincinnati Railroad Company. In October, 1865, mortgages were foreclosed and O. Follet appointed receiver. In January, 1866, the road was sold to trustees representing the stockholders, and in July that year the company was reorganized as the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company. In October the road was leased to the C. D. & E. R. R. Company, but in January, 1868, the lease was surrendered to the Sandusky & Cincinnati Railroad Company. A few days later the title was changed to the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad Company, who, in June, 1870, leased the road for 99 years to the Columbus, Springfield & Cincinnati Railroad Company. In March, 1881, the road was leased to the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company for 99 years, and they now operate it. The road enters the county southwest of Adrian Village and leaves at Green Spring.

Melmore & Republic Railroad.—The books for this road were opened at Jacob Buskirk's house, in Melmore, Calvin Bradley's, in Tiffin, and Miller's, in Republic, July 4, 1836, but the road was never built.

Ohio, Miami & Wabash Railroad.—Subscription books for this proposed road were opened at John Park's house, Tiffin, May 30, 1836.

Fort Ball and Lower Sandusky Railroad.—A meeting of the stockholders was called at Lower Sandusky, April 15, 1846. The call was signed by Rufus W. Reid, H. C. Brish, Lorenzo Abbott, Ezra Baker, James Justice, Sardis Birchard, John R. Pease, R. P. Buckland and James Moore.

Tiffin & Fort Wayne Railroad.—This company was organized in November, 1853, with Josiah Hedges, W. H. Gibson, W. D. Scott, John D. Loomis, J. W. Wilson, George Kuupp, William C. Hedges and A. C. Baldwin, corporators. The capital stock was placed at \$1,000,000. In the advertisement the names of R. G. Pennington and Joseph Walker appear. The chart of the road was prepared by Peter Ferguson, of Tiffin. The length of the proposed road was 102 miles, showing a total elevation of 239 feet and a total declination of 114 feet, thus leaving Fort Wayne twenty-five feet above the level of Tiffin.

Cleveland, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad (middle division—Tiffin & Fort Wayne).—This road commenced before the war, and, dormant for some years, was revived in the fall of 1865.

Columbus, Tiffin & Toledo Railroad.—A company was organized in 1869 for the purpose of constructing a railroad from Crestline to Toledo *via* Tiffin. In May, 1869, J. R. Straughan, chief engineer, presented his report on this project to the Tiffin & Toledo Railroad Committees (R. G. Pennington representing Tiffin), as follows:

“ Their road is located to extend from the city of Toledo *via* Woodville and Tiffin to Crestline, a distance of seventy-five miles—having no obstacles to divert the line, and no costly spots to overcome.

The bridging, besides the river at Toledo, consists of three, each of about 260 feet in length, with rock foundations and convenient quarries of good building stone.

No grades greater than at the rate of forty feet per mile, and these only for short distances.

Preliminary lines have been run, profiles prepared and estimates made upon the whole line, except for the bridge and depots at Toledo. The estimated cost is \$1,438,000.

The means relied upon consist of a cash local subscription of \$500,000, and the issue of \$1,200,000 of first mortgage bonds.

We have assurances from substantial capitalists in New York that these bonds can be sold at the usual favorable rates upon the amount of basis above mentioned.

As a necessary preliminary step, the people of Tiffin subscribed \$100,000 to the capital stock, and organized the company by electing a board of directors, with L. A. Hall for president and myself chief engineer.

They have allotted to each town and neighborhood along the line an amount of stock to be taken by each in order to aggregate \$500,000, and most of the points have now made up, or nearly made up, their quota.

The amount so assessed Toledo is \$200,000, and as no further progress can be safely made until it shall be secured, we come to you in the confident expectation that you will cordially and promptly join in the *entérprise*.”

Pittsburgh, Canton & Chicago Railroad.—This company was organized August 9, 1870, with the following incorporators: James A. Saxton, C. Aultman, Jacob Miller, Isaac Harter, George Cook, Louis Schaefer, Charles Foster, John T. Huss, John D. Loomis, J. M. Naylor and Warren P. Noble.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad.—This road enters the county at Fostoria, runs east through Bascom, Tiffin and Republic, and leaves the county just northeast of Attica Village. It may be said to date its history back to March 13, 1872, when the Baltimore, Pittsburgh & Chicago Railroad Company filed articles of incorporation, and received authority to build a road from the west line of Pennsylvania to the west line of Ohio. The work of construction was begun at Chicago Junction, and pushed forward by moneys advanced by the old Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company. June 10, 1874, the road was built over a line of 878 miles (Defiance, Ohio), and in December, 1874, the entire road to Chicago was opened for traffic.

Columbus, Hocking Valley and Toledo Railroad.—A company, named the Columbus & Toledo Railway Company, was chartered May 28, 1872, to build 124 miles of railroad from Columbus to Toledo. October 15, 1873, the road was located *via* Fostoria; in November, 1876, trains were run between Marion and Columbus; in November following, the use of the Pennsylvania Company's road from Walbridge to Toledo, was acquired; in January, 1877, through business was opened, and, in July of that year, the road was completed and equipped at a cost of \$3,328,507.54. In July, 1881, this road was sold to the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo Company, under whom it is now operated. This road enters the county about a mile south of Springville in Big Spring Township, and after passing through Fostoria leaves the county at the northwest corner of Section 18, Jackson Township.

As everything connected with it is new, even its history, we cannot do better than take a synopsis of its history from the first annual report of Presi-



J. W. Watson

dent Greene. The company was incorporated May 28, 1872, under the general act of May 1, 1852, the corporators being M. M. Greene, P. W. Huntington, B. E. Smith, W. G. Deshler, James A. Wilcox and John L. Gill, of Columbus, for the construction of a railroad from the city of Columbus to the city of Toledo, through the counties of Franklin, Delaware, Marion, Wyandot, Seneca, Wood and Lucas, a distance of 123 miles. The capital stock was fixed in the certificate of incorporation at \$2,500,000, and on the 1st of July, 1872, subscription books were opened in Columbus and Toledo. October 15, 1873, the line of the road was permanently located through the towns of Delaware, Marion, Upper Sandusky, Carey and Fostoria. It was originally designed to run the road due north from Delaware, but an extra \$10,000 of stock had the effect of producing a slight curve in it, so as to carry it through Delhi and Middletown. Bids for the construction of the road were opened on the 4th of August, and on the 16th of the same month a contract was concluded with Miller, Smith & Co. They commenced work on the 17th, and in November, 1876, the portion between Columbus and Marion, a distance of forty-six miles, was sufficiently finished to justify the company in complying with the urgent solicitation of stockholders and business men along the line, to operate the same. On the 10th of January, 1877, the entire line was so far completed that through business was commenced and regular trains run between Columbus and Toledo under an arrangement with the contractors, who were, however, occupied for some time after that in finishing up the road, so that it was not fully completed and accepted by the company until July following.

Ohio Central Railroad.—This road was originally designed to run from Toledo on the Maumee, to Pomeroy, on the Ohio, was chartered as the "Lake Erie & Atlantic," and for the first nine years struggled onward under the presidency of Thomas Ewing. The road became so involved in debt that the company resorted to very questionable measures for its relief, sued the stockholders for moneys they never owed, but were beaten at their own game. When the road was sold its name was changed, and the work of completion pushed forward, so that by the close of 1880, cars were run over the road *via* Fostoria. It enters the county in Jackson Township, about a mile north of Fostoria, and after passing through that city takes a southeastern route and leaves the county at McCutchenville in Seneca Township.

Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad.—This line was graded and had ties laid in Dec., 1872, along the greater length of track. In Hopewell Township the rail was placed, but when the enterprise collapsed the rails were taken up and sold. In 1884 John M. Lemmon, of Clyde, was appointed master commissioner for the old Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad stockholders. The claims and cost of rent amounted to \$231,941.60, —20 per cent of \$1,288,650, amount of stock owned by the Pennsylvania Company, was realized in 1885.

Northwestern Ohio Railroad.—This was formerly known as the Tiffin, Toledo & Eastern Railroad, and was completed May 1, 1873, and, consolidated with the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad, forms the Northwestern Ohio Railroad. J. S. Morris, of Tiffin, is the superintendent of this important line of road, and the Pennsylvania Company the owners and operators. This road enters the county at Carrothers in Venice Township, passes through Bloomville, Tiffin and Bettsville, leaving the county immediately northwest of last named village in Liberty Township.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad, or "Nickel Plate."—The construction work on the New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railway was virtually completed September 1, 1882. The "Nickel Plate" extends from Buffalo

to Chicago *via* Dunkirk, Erie, Ashtabula, Cleveland, Fostoria and Fort Wayne. The first survey was begun in the last week of February, 1881, and actual construction commenced in the early part of June of the same year. A magnificent equipment for passenger and freight service was delivered in October, 1881, and a year later was open for traffic. This road crosses the Baltimore & Ohio, Lake Erie & Western, Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo and Ohio Central at Fostoria; crosses the Northwestern Ohio Railroad at Linden, passes by Fort Seneca and Green Spring, and leaves the county in Adams Township. The opening of this road has given new life to the north-eastern townships of Seneca County. In the foreclosure suit of September, 1885, tried at Cleveland, a judgment for nearly \$3,000,000 was recorded against this road.

Lake Erie & Western Railroad.—This road enters the county in Section 5, Liberty Township, penetrates Jackson Township in Section 12, and, running through Fostoria, leaves the county at its western boundary within the limits of that city. This road was known as the "Lake Erie & Louisville Railroad."

Akron & Fort Wayne Railroad.—The certificate of incorporation of the Akron and Fort Wayne Railroad, with principal office at Tiffin, was filed with the Secretary of State in February, 1885. The capital stock is \$100,000, and the company, which is to operate in Ohio, is also, it is understood, to connect with new lines built in Pennsylvania and Indiana, and eventually form a trunk line. The Ohio Company is the Akron & Fort Wayne Railroad Company, and is organized with a capital stock of \$100,000, and the following incorporators: William Thorpe, New York; James F. Cone, New York; Warren P. Noble, John M. Naylor and Samuel B. Sneath, Tiffin. One branch of the road is to commence at the east line of Mahoning County and extend to Fort Wayne, Ind. Another branch is to extent from Akron to Ashtabula and thence to Buffalo. Warren P. Noble is one of the directors and the legal adviser of the board in Ohio.

CHAPTER XII.

BANKS AND INSURANCE.

FOR years after the settlement of Seneca the banking house, as we know it to-day, did not exist in the county. Private enterprise, however, supplied the wants of the period, and moneys were loaned at any rate of interest which might be agreed upon, with ironclad security. In many cases financial aid was given by one neighbor to another, with simply a "promise to pay" when convenient. A reference to the organic chapter points out the fact that loans of a few thousand dollars—a large sum for that period—were negotiated in Virginia, and later in the more important cities in Ohio; then followed the "wild-cat" banks and counterfeiters' dens, which, on being wiped out, gave place to legitimate banking houses. The first bank may be said to have been established in July, 1847, when William H. Gibson, Benjamin Tomb, Samuel Waggoner, R. G. Pennington, Alfred Johnson, Rufus W. Reid, Daniel Smith, William Fleet, William M. Buel and Daniel Brown subscribed \$15,000, and applied for power to open a banking house. Less than a month later the application was amended, the capital stock raised to \$100,000, other members added to the original company, and a charter granted by the county commissioners.

August 9, 1847. The bank was opened November 13, 1847. This was followed by the Bank of Tiffin, organized in 1858; the National Exchange Bank, organized in 1865; the Tiffin Savings bank, organized in the spring of 1873, and incorporated March 3, 1873, and the Commercial Bank, opened in June, 1876, one of the leading houses of northwestern Ohio. Foster & Co. and Emerine & Co., of Fostoria, are among the leading bankers of the State, while in the principal villages throughout the county regularly organized banks are found, all of which are noticed in the township and city histories.

Insurance Companies.—The first local insurance corporation was known as the "Seneca County Mutual Fire Insurance Company", chartered by the State, and organized March 19, 1850, with Andrew Lugenbeel, president, and J. W. Wilson, secretary and general agent. The first policy was issued October 29, 1850. The secretary died at the beginning of the winter of 1856, when William Lang, who was president in 1851, was elected secretary. He found the company's affairs in bad condition, was unable to extricate the concern, and finally John McCauley was called in as directors' attorney, to collect assessments, pay off debts and wind up its affairs.

The Farmers' Mutual Relief Insurance Company was established in 1858, and reorganized under State law, April 12, 1878. Among its leading members are grouped some of the best citizens of the county.

The Tiffin Mutual Aid Association was organized January 23, 1879, with the following named members: Albert L. Flack, John Houck, Edward Jones, W. P. Noble, A. J. Brickner and E. J. McCollum, M. D. This is one of the flourishing local insurance companies of the State.

The Golden Rule Aid Company, of Tiffin, was organized October 19, 1880, with J. W. Ridgely, J. W. Chamberlin, S. Chamberlin, Charles Martin and L. Montague, members.

The Mechanics' Mutual Protection Society No. 25, was organized under State law, January 20, 1849, on motion of D. Cunningham, with H. T. Dewey, S. P.; John Poorman, J. P.; Cyrus Milhouse, R. S.; William Kielholls, Jacob Huss and Cyrus Milhouse, trustees. The first annual election of officers of the Union Aid Society of Tiffin, was held August 13, 1883, and the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, W. H. Myers; vice-president, L. Friedel; secretary, Nicholas Smith; treasurer, John Lawrence.

The foreign insurance companies introduced their business into the county about twenty-nine years ago, when the Home Insurance Company wrote policies. This was followed by the *Ætna*, and so on until the capital represented here now may be said to amount to \$1,000,000,000.

Gabriel J. Keen insured at a time when all policies were written at the home offices of the companies he represented. John T. Huss, whose tragic ending is referred to in other pages, was also an insurance agent. Bachman & Keppel transacted a very large business here for some years. A. H. Byers and A. L. Flack were also extensively engaged. The latter was succeeded by H. T. Heller, of Ottawa County, who has now one of the leading insurance agency offices of the county. A. C. Barber's agency was established about 1873, and conducted by him until his interests were purchased by Charles J. M. Sullivan, ten years later. The companies represented by Mr. Sullivan are among the best known doing business in the United States.

CHAPTER XIII.

STATISTICS OF SENECA COUNTY.

A REFERENCE to the pioneer organic and political chapters of the general history will convey a fair idea of the condition of the county in 1824, when it was organized; while the military and Indian histories, as well as the chapters devoted to the township and city histories, point out its pre-organic condition.

This chapter is compiled specially as the concluding one of the general history, to confirm by figures all that has been related hitherto, and to bring within easy reach of the inquirer into the progress of the county a set of facts, authenticated by county, State and national records.

Early Surveys—Schools in 1847.—The survey of lands up to 1832, and condition of schools up to and including the year 1847, are given as follows:

TOWNSHIP.	SURVEYOR.	Date of survey.	Product of sale of school lands.	No. of school districts in 1847 in tr. dis.	No. of pupils enrolled.
Adams.....	Sylvanus Bourne.....	1820	\$4,443	11	677
Adams.....	C. W. Christmas (Indian grant).	1832	.....	.....	.....
Big Spring.....	J. Glasgow.....	1820	.....	6	645
Big Spring.....	C. W. Christmas (Indian grant).	1832	.....	.....	.....
Bloom.....	Sylvanus Bourne.....	1820	3,691	11	749
Clinton.....	J. T. Worthington.....	1820	.....	12	1,296
Eden.....	J. T. Worthington.....	1820	1,254	11	663
Hopewell.....	J. T. Worthington.....	1820	.....	9	520
Jackson.....	J. Glasgow.....	1820	5,229	9	406
Liberty.....	J. T. Worthington.....	1820	.....	9	631
Loudon.....	J. Glasgow.....	1820	.....	11	650
Pleasant.....	J. T. Worthington.....	1820	1,040	8	604
Pleasant.....	C. W. Christmas (Indian grant).	1832	.....	.....	.....
Reed.....	Price J. Kellogg.....	1820	2,943	15	676
Scipio.....	Sylvanus Bourne.....	1820	.....	14	953
Scipio.....	C. W. Christmas (Indian grant).	1832	.....	.....	.....
Seneca.....	J. T. Worthington.....	1820	800	10	718
Thompson.....	P. J. Kellogg.....	1820	11,090	12	700
Venice.....	P. J. Kellogg.....	1820	2,783	12	686

The surveys of 1832 were carried out under the provisions of the treaties with the Senecas, Wyandots and Delawares, referred to in the Indian history. Those of 1820 were provided for in the treaty of 1817.

School Statistics.—In the memorandum of early surveys, and of the schools of the county in 1847, reference is made to the schools of that period. The condition of the schools of Seneca County at the close of August, 1884, is shown by the following statistics: Balance on hand September 1, 1883, \$52,768.16; State tax, \$17,961; irreducible school fund, \$4,007.04; local tax \$68,007.50; amount realized from sale of bonds, \$18,000; from fines, etc., \$8,169.66; total revenue, \$168,913.36. Paid teachers, \$60,463.32; management, \$3,449.96; sites and buildings, \$16,076.92; interest on bonds \$4,420; fuel and

sundries, \$25,688.96; total expenditure, \$110,099.16; balance on hand, September 1, 1884, \$58,814.20; number of school districts 156, with 162 houses, of which 7 were erected in 1883-84, at a cost of \$26,752; number of school rooms, 220; total value of property, \$305,600; number of teachers employed, 349; average salaries \$29, \$36, \$57 and \$67; number of pupils enrolled, 8,499—4,493 boys, and 4,006 girls; average daily attendance, 5,892; number enrolled for attending high schools, 154 boys, and 215 girls; number of pupils enrolled between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, 1,214—706 boys, and 508 girls (*vide* township and city histories).

POPULATION 1830-1880.

NAME.	1830.	1840.	1850.	1860.	1870.	1880.
Adams Tp. in. village	830	1,250	1,416	1,661	1,537	1,624
Green Spring, part of						331
Big Spring Tp. in. villages		925	1,932	2,377	2,224	2,048
Adrian					257	211
New Riegel						
Springville		35			236	367
Bloom Tp. in. village	389	1,168	1,742	1,720	1,492	2,161
Bloomville		13	70		400	689
Clinton Tp. in. city		2,195	4,230	6,041	7,174	9,581
Tiffin	600	728	2,718	3,992	5,648	7,879
Ward 1					3,275	1,328
" 2					2,373	1,534
" 3						1,997
" 4						1,378
" 5						1,642
Fort Ball		129				
Eden Tp.	819	1,471	1,584	1,721	1,671	1,598
Melmore		127				
Hopewell Tp.	549	918	1,288	1,488	1,477	1,632
Bascom		34				
Jackson Tp. in. part of Fostoria		586	995	1,258	1,131	1,399
Fostoria, part of						158
Liberty Tp.		1,084	1,400	1,541	1,668	2,157
Bettsville		23				
Loudon Tp. in. part of Fostoria		763	1,781	2,465	3,133	4,315
Rome or Fostoria, part of		80		1,027	1,733	3,040
Risdon "		39	212			
Pleasant Tp			1,592	1,522	1,352	1,417
Reed Tp.	264	1,240	1,494	1,631	1,334	1,527
Lodi		30				
Scipio Tp. in. village		1,556	2,321	1,835	1,642	1,896
Republic		161	917	636	481	715
Seneca Tp.	369	1,393	1,617	1,823	1,580	1,519
Fort Seneca		52				
Thompson Tp.	362	1,404	1,668	1,702	2,070	1,901
Venice Tp. in. villages		1,222	1,830	2,013	1,781	2,231
Attica		148			375	663
Caroline		27				
Fostoria (total)		80	300	1,027	1,743	3,569
{ in. Jackson and Lou don Tps., Seneca Co., and in. Washington Tp., Hancock Co. } Total.						4,111
Green Spring in. Adams Tp. Seneca Co. and in. Green Creek Tp. } Sandusky Co. }						720
Totals	5,159	18,128	27,104	30,868	30,827	36,947*

*These are not the totals of the columns but are the totals of population for each decade.

The census enumerators in 1880, were Christian Hoetzel, James V. Magers, Oscar M. Holcomb, V. D. Lamberson, H. C. Pitman, John Corrigan, H. W. A. Boyd, J. D. Reese, George D. Acker, J. C. Milhime, J. H. Davidson, James Ford, William Bogart, R. W. Brown, J. A. Feese and David Stanford. Each name represents a township in alphabetical order. The enumerators for the five wards of Tiffin were Henry J. Weller, John B. Schwartz, Albert Beilharz, Ephraim Messer and F. H. Lang.

In 1839 there were 3,134 white male inhabitants of Seneca County, over twenty-one years of age. In 1843 the number increased to 4,059.

Population of Seneca in 1840, was 18,128, with sixteen postoffices and a tri-weekly mail.

The number of white male inhabitants in Seneca County, in 1880, above the age of twenty-one years, was 9,649. In 1835 there were 2,828.

The number of males of all ages in the county in 1880 was 18,667, and of females, 18,280.

TAXES, 1826-1884.

During the years 1820-21-22-23-24, a nominal tax was collected in the townships of Thompson, Seneca, Clinton and Eden (all organized while the county was attached to Sandusky County), but the aggregate amount did not exceed that now paid by one or two city lot holders for the improvement of a sidewalk. In 1825, a nominal tax was collected under authority of the commissioners of this county. In 1826, however, the genius of taxation began to make itself felt, when the freeholders were asked to contribute over \$62.26. The amount of tax paid by Seneca County each year, from 1826 to 1836, is shown in the following statement,

1826.....	\$ 62.26 $\frac{6}{10}$	1831.....	\$ 720.26 $\frac{3}{10}$
1827.....	254.49 $\frac{1}{10}$	1832.....	832.63 $\frac{6}{10}$
1828.....	326.32	1833.....	834.79 $\frac{8}{10}$
1829.....	444.44 $\frac{3}{10}$	1834.....	954.80 $\frac{1}{10}$
1830.....	600.05 $\frac{1}{10}$	1835.....	814.12 $\frac{6}{10}$
1836.....			\$9,707.26 $\frac{1}{10}$
Receipts, \$7,784. Expenses, \$4,289.			

The annual payment of what was known as "the Canal Tax," 1826-35, drew from the county the following sums:

1826.....	\$ 14.97 $\frac{7}{10}$	1831.....	\$470.92 $\frac{3}{10}$
1827.....	147.49 $\frac{1}{10}$	1832.....	553.64 $\frac{1}{10}$
1828.....	191.65 $\frac{1}{10}$	1833.....	466.14
1829.....	310.81 $\frac{1}{10}$	1834.....	282.88 $\frac{7}{10}$
1830.....	400.83 $\frac{1}{10}$	1835.....	167.77 $\frac{1}{10}$

In April, 1837, Seneca County received \$31,756.74 from the surplus revenue fund. The county revenue for year ending June 11, 1838, was \$15,950.55; the expenditure, \$13,425. The receipts of the county for the year ending, June 8, 1839, amounted to \$19,544.91; the expenditures to \$18,246.85. The taxes increased to \$25,047 by 1842, of which \$22,000 were expended. In 1844 they increased to \$28,472, while the expenditure was only \$12,000. In 1846 the total tax was \$31,187.31, and the expenditure only \$11,989.69. From this forward, until 1861, the tax had a natural growth, while the expenditures were not at all marked by extravagance.

In 1862 the taxes to be collected were placed at \$110,874.37; in 1863 the amount was increased to \$135,834.13.

The 5 per cent special income tax for 1863 was levied that year also. Among the heavy tax payers were Charles Foster, \$800; Henry Zahm, \$429.65; R. W. Shawhan, \$373.25; A. G. Sneath, \$223.25; M. Sullivan, \$165.35;

Benjamin Tomb, \$158.15; R. G. Pennington, \$100; F. Carpenter, \$104.10; William Rininger, \$170; Richard Baker, \$133; Harry Grey, \$101. Henry Ebert was the deputy collector for this county.

In 1864 the county, State and local tax was placed at \$210,658; while the 5 per cent income tax collected in 1864 from Seneca County was \$13,456.70. The total tax in 1865, payable in December of that year, was \$209,153.50. In June, 1865, there were 168 pianos in Seneca County valued at \$22,249. Liberty and Jackson Townships did not claim even one of those instruments. The tax levied by the commissioners of Seneca County, due in December, 1866, was \$165,122.05. The total income tax, for the eighth subdivision, composed of First Ward—Tiffin, Bloom, Clinton, Eden, Scipio, Thompson, Venice and Reed—in 1866, was \$12,515.68. This was raised on 5 per cent on incomes over \$600 per year. R. W. Shawhan was taxed on a \$9,063 income; Charles Foster, on \$10,800; C. W. Foster, on \$5,766. In 1867 the expenditures decreased, the taxes paid being \$116,313; so that out of a large total revenue in 1868 there was only the sum of \$115,192.64 paid, which almost covered the entire amount to be collected on assessment that year; the total revenue being \$200,353.04. The sums standing to the credit of the county from 1869 to the present time, made up of balances and delinquencies, are as follows: 1869, \$196,480; 1870, \$200,208; 1871, \$193,593; 1872, \$203,277; 1873, \$249,978; 1874, \$248,318; 1875, \$250,923; 1876, \$264,941; 1877, \$280,270; 1878, \$286,335; 1879, \$287,714; 1880, \$292,812, dog tax, \$3,892; 1881, \$290,762, dog tax, \$3,896; 1882, \$331,717, dog tax, \$3,156; 1883, \$319,707, dog tax, \$2,914; 1884, \$239,887, dog tax, \$2,674. The amounts of warrants redeemed by the treasurer for the year ending March 5, 1885, foot up as follows:

County Fund.....	\$18,979 50
Bridge Fund.....	9,275 72
Poor Fund.....	5,023 50
Building Fund.....	3,182 29
Road Fund.....	2,976 41
Township Fund.....	9,364 05
School Fund.....	53,570 63
Corporation Fund.....	32,554 38
Ditch Fund.....	13,353 84
Dog Fund.....	232 00
Court House Fund.....	46,018 40
Court House Site Fund.....	1,725 00
Soldiers' Monument Fund.....	1,853 10
Special Fund.....	1,874 69
Tax Redemption Fund.....	1 00
Total.....	\$200,014 51

VALUATION OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY.

In 1825 the assessed value of horses in the county was \$13,160, for 322 horses; of cattle, \$9,890, for 1,097; of manufacturers' and merchants' stocks, \$12,500, and of houses, \$1,750—aggregating \$37,300. Ten years later the total assessed value of personal property, including eighteen carriages, was \$166,983, increased in 1847 to \$907,141. The recapitulation of footings of the assessment made in 1841 of the fifteen townships then forming the county, gives a total value of \$1,233,080. The number of acres of land assessed was 318,736⁹/₁₆, valued at \$879,195, including buildings. The total value of town lots was \$81,219. There were 3,543 horses valued at \$141,720; 8,237 cattle valued at \$65,896; merchants' capital and moneys at interest amounted to

\$62,610; carriages numbered 40, valued at \$2,440. The aggregate tax levied was \$17,677.48. The total delinquent tax from 1840 was \$1,593.77.

The valuation and taxation of Seneca County (1884-85) are shown by the following statistics: Acres of land, 340,314; value, \$12,223,360; and town lots, \$3,711,560, with personal property valued at \$5,910,600, being the total valuation up to \$21,845,520, or two-fifths of the true value. The total State tax levied was \$61,167.48, and the total county and local tax, \$273,176.46. The State, county and other taxes, with a small amount of delinquent taxes, brought the amount of the duplicate up to \$340,649.99, exclusive of \$2,674, dog tax.

Agricultural Statistics.—The agricultural statistics of Seneca County in July, 1861, gave the following figures: Acres of wheat, 39,992—bushels of wheat, 677,789; acres of corn, 27,869—bushels of corn, 1,007,461; acres of oats, 15,323—bushels of oats, 536,679; acres of potatoes, 1,391—bushels of potatoes, 150,633; pounds of butter, 667,326; acres of rye, 514—bushels of rye, 7,481; acres of barley, 642—bushels of barley, 12,247; acres of hay, 26,566, tons of hay, 42,069; pounds of cheese, 32,735; sheep killed by dogs, 515, valued at \$969; sheep injured by dogs, 429; estimated value of injuries, \$429.

In 1880 there were 3,168 farms; 247,031 acres of improved lands, valued at \$21,513,612; farming implements valued at \$563,961; value of live stock, \$1,428,339; cost of building and repairing fences (in 1879), \$74,294; estimated value of all farm productions in 1879, \$2,825,399.

The crop and produce statistics of Seneca County, for 1884, are set forth as follows: Acres of wheat, 65,118—product of crop of 1883, 520,037 bushels; cost of commercial fertilizers, \$234; acres of rye, 321 (about 3,200 bushels); acres of buckwheat, 134—product, 1,088 bushels; oats, 19,551 acres—product, about 700,000 bushels; barley, 558 acres—product, 11,558 bushels; corn, 38,263 acres—product, 911,418 bushels; broomcorn, 15 pounds; meadow, 20,874 acres; hay, 24,542 tons; clover, 16,397 acres; hay, 17,557 tons; seed, 14,519 bushels; plowed under for manure, 845 acres; flax, 94 acres—product, 879 bushels of seed; potatoes, 1,728 acres—product, 208,610 bushels; tobacco, 20 pounds; milk sold for family use, 19,200 gallons; home-made butter, 760,536 pounds; cheese, 80 pounds; sorghum, 58 acres—90 pounds sugar and 3,537 gallons of syrup; maple sugar, 3,537 pounds and 7,130 gallons of syrup; bee hives, 2,064; pounds of honey, 26,122; eggs, 401,574 dozens; acres of vineyards, 14—pounds of grapes, 21,235; gallons of wine, 367; sweet potatoes, 3 acres—454 bushels; orchards, 5,989 acres; bushels of apples, 93,683, of peaches, 161, of pears, 1,183, of cherries, 35, of plums, 16; acres of land owned and cultivated, 199,698—in pasture, 27,044, in woodland, 60,708, waste, 1,140; total acreage, 288,590; wool shorn in 1883, 325,907 pounds; milch cows, 8,298; dogs, 2,273; sheep killed by dogs, 398, injured, 261; animals died from disease, hogs, 2,081, sheep, 1,338, cattle, 297, and horses, 170.

The following is an abstract of the personal property, moneys and credits in Seneca County, as returned by the assessors and equalized by the city and county boards for the year 1885:



A B McTearna

No.	TOWNSHIPS AND PRECINCTS.	Horses.		Cattle.		Mules.		Sheep.		Hogs.		Carriages.		Other Pers'n'l Prop- erty.
		No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	No.	Val.	
1	Adams.....	407	\$22055	750	\$11450	7	\$335	5891	\$8810	1703	\$4220	109	\$2130	\$14235
2	Green Spring.....	77	3810	125	1611	2	100	1030	1795	235	554	13	565	1621
3	Big Spring.....	596	32295	1093	14010	9	390	1756	2765	2799	5400	176	4215	24025
4	Bloom.....	534	22260	1177	11040	18	735	7521	11785	1714	4240	30	1090	26105
5	Clinton.....	603	30555	1274	16255	3	120	4253	5885	1907	5650	296	6440	28185
6	Eden.....	624	30930	1491	17165	6	370	6700	11530	2402	5995	159	5815	35145
7	Hopewell.....	511	25000	1065	14260	4	200	922	1470	2207	4270	129	2705	22540
8	Jackson.....	646	33105	1421	16542	10	475	1805	2810	2235	5608	167	6400	22980
9	Liberty.....	752	37294	1512	15708	7	305	1516	2293	2738	6049	149	3715	24541
10	Loudon.....	524	28915	1026	16450	10	550	1385	2540	1404	3440	70	2485	19460
11	Fostoria.....	210	12515	116	1960	4	160	71	165	139	420	137	5615	31900
12	Pleasant.....	531	26705	1002	12335	4	180	4281	6540	1980	4825	131	3530	21990
13	Reed.....	636	29945	1260	16015	11	425	7226	11980	1646	4055	222	4540	19450
14	Scipio.....	660	35250	1171	13840	11	450	11542	18330	1678	4405	210	6130	26315
15	Seneca.....	644	36980	1285	17252	7	320	2024	3467	2593	6421	129	3180	29054
16	Thompson.....	667	31540	1195	14620	7	405	1043	2065	2149	5257	248	4760	23268
17	Venice.....	799	40255	1437	17285	11	665	8070	12855	2321	6205	191	6750	23815
18	Tiffin.....	518	23522	300	4808	32	1060	4	5	363	857	421	15365	105719
Totals.....		9939	\$502931	18700	\$232606	163	\$7245	67040	\$107095	32213	\$77871	2987	\$85430	\$500348

No.	TOWNSHIPS AND PRECINCTS.	Watches.		Pianos and Organs.		Mer- chants' Stock.	Value Listed as Banker, Etc.	Manu- factur- ers' Stock.	Value of Moneys	Value of Credits	Money Inv't'd in Bonds, Etc.	Total Value, Except Dogs.	No. of Dogs.
		No.	Val.	No.	Val.								
1	Adams.....	55	\$625	29	\$755	\$	\$.....	\$1655	\$11245	\$52075	.....	\$120640	125
2	Green Spring.....	16	248	14	690	8579	.....	1730	3225	7572	.....	32100	14
3	Big Spring.....	17	195	17	555	3365	.....	220	1335	86845	.....	175690	141
4	Bloom.....	49	735	62	1500	20140	.....	5315	1230	161805	.....	265980	133
5	Clinton.....	83	955	40	1225	25	.....	1075	104250	.....	20910	221530	123
6	Eden.....	49	675	40	1215	1095	.....	3130	7295	79120	.....	199480	105
7	Hopewell.....	38	450	24	590	940	.....	1400	69145	.....	.....	142970	201
8	Jackson.....	73	970	50	1755	300	.....	1875	10550	59325	.....	162695	167
9	Liberty.....	64	704	73	1807	14050	.....	2780	12420	65844	.....	187510	171
10	Loudon.....	18	315	13	350	.....	.....	2050	71215	.....	.....	148680	172
11	Fostoria.....	147	3242	96	6650	11540	200	15438	27225	74710	1200	296170	173
12	Pleasant.....	10	170	38	965	2500	.....	2550	8890	65345	8750	165280	98
13	Reed.....	61	725	43	1365	5750	.....	5125	65935	250	.....	165560	140
14	Scipio.....	115	1555	77	3440	12620	.....	5305	8680	74370	.....	210620	152
15	Seneca.....	59	474	45	1380	882	.....	.....	3980	63060	.....	166450	202
16	Thompson.....	97	770	40	1205	2300	.....	2450	3730	105500	.....	197870	178
17	Venice.....	132	1865	77	2620	32030	.....	10320	8173	165747	.....	328590	152
18	Tiffin.....	260	5572	212	13000	165132	3575	25416	44109	116109	3450	527720	168
Totals.....		1343	\$20245	990	\$41067	\$384748	\$3775	\$85534	\$463542	\$117677	\$34310	\$3724575	2615

Following is the assessors' returns of the wheat crop of 1884-85.

TOWNSHIPS, WARD AND PRECINCTS.	Acres sown 1884.	Bushels produced 1884.	Acres sown 1885.
Adams.....	3,605	50,184	3,585
Green Spring Vil.....	456	6,829	450
Big Spring.....	4,482	59,778	4,349
Bloom.....	3,661	55,029	3,572½
Clinton.....	3,869	53,246	4,514
Eden.....	4,220	78,164	4,466
Hopewell.....	4,468	68,888	4,632
Jackson.....	3,792	47,745	3,792
Liberty, South Precinct.....	2,933	37,094	3,132
Liberty, North Precinct.....	1,216	15,247	1,364
Loudon.....	3,888	55,059	4,042
Pleasant.....	4,379	59,523	4,376
Reed.....	3,174	44,926	3,225
Scipio.....	3,038	37,052	3,132
Seneca.....	4,673	68,148	4,703
Thompson.....	6,234	125,405	3,333
Venice.....	3,319½	49,774	3,881
Tiffin—Third Ward.....	30	525	
Totals.....	61,437½	907,616	60,533½

NEW STRUCTURES.

Below we give the number of new buildings returned by the assessors in 1885, giving the aggregate values as returned. These values are likely to be changed somewhat by the city and county boards of equalization:

TOWNSHIPS, WARDS AND PRECINCTS.	No.	Value.
Adams.....	6	\$ 1,485
Big Spring.....	17	3,300
Bloom.....	9	3,975
Clinton.....	8	2,325
Eden.....	4	2,600
Fostoria.....	43	19,225
Green Spring.....	5	1,935
Hopewell.....	11	2,975
Jackson.....	9	2,950
Liberty—South Precinct.....	3	2,200
Liberty—Bettsville.....		
Loudon.....	7	1,375
Pleasant.....	6	990
Reed.....	3	400
Scipio.....	16	4,675
Seneca.....	8	1,280
Thompson.....	8	3,440
Venice.....	11	6,200
Tiffin—First Ward.....	7	3,625
“ —Second “.....	9	12,440
“ —Third “.....	6	1,525
“ —Fourth “.....	2	800
“ —Fifth “.....	14	8,175
Totals.....	212	\$87,895

BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

Report of the births and deaths in Seneca County, for the year ending March 31, 1885.

TOWNSHIP, WARDS AND PRECINCTS.	BIRTHS.			DEATHS.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Adams.....	18	4	22	8	2	10
Green Spring.....	3	2	5	1	—	1
Big Spring.....	25	27	52	12	11	23
Bloom.....	20	23	52	12	11	23
Clinton.....	14	24	38	6	10	16
Eden.....	12	19	31	23	16	39
Hopewell.....	26	29	55	10	5	15
Jackson.....	12	12	24	5	10	15
Liberty, South Precinct.....	23	4	27	6	6	12
Liberty, North Precinct.....	10	6	16	5	4	9
Loudon.....	17	11	28	4	6	10
Fostoria.....	17	17	34	14	17	31
Pleasant.....	7	8	15	2	3	5
Reed.....	18	18	36	3	6	9
Scipio.....	23	18	41	11	10	21
Seneca.....	25	18	43	12	9	21
Thompson.....	15	27	42	15	9	24
Venice.....	22	27	49	11	6	17
Tiffin—First Ward.....	1	5	6	5	—	5
“ —Second “.....	13	7	20	7	6	13
“ —Third “.....	18	10	28	15	5	20
“ —Fourth “.....	13	10	23	8	6	14
“ —Fifth “.....	7	13	20	4	2	6
Totals.....	368	339	707	199	160	359

THE ASSESSORS.

Table showing the time occupied by the assessors, the assistance received, and compensation allowed in 1885.

TOWNSHIPS, PRECINCTS, WARDS AND ASSESSORS.		Days occupied.	Days assistance.	Compensation.
Adams, E. B. Williams.....		30	3	\$ 66 00
Green Spring, D. K. Hill.....		19	—	38 00
Big Spring, Peter Goshe.....		30	9	78 00
Bloom, S. S. Lehman.....		32	6	76 00
Clinton, M. L. Woodside.....		37	9	92 00
Eden, R. A. Cole.....		28	19	94 00
Hopewell, Namon C. Knight.....		36	10	92 00
Jackson, Jacob W. Good.....		28	5	66 00
Liberty, North Precinct, Amon Frees.....		21	—	42 00
Liberty, South Precinct, George Schuster.....		22	—	44 00
Loudon, John J. Peter.....		33	8	82 00
Fostoria, W. H. H. Leech.....		37	11	96 00
Pleasant, Lewis Shannon.....		36	7	86 00
Reed, James Decker.....		28	5	66 00
Scipio, Alva Jones.....		30	6	72 00
Seneca, Joseph W. Parks.....		30	15	90 00
Thompson, Jacob Greulich.....		31	5	72 00
Venice, J. T. Myers.....		31	5	72 00
Tiffin—First Ward, P. H. Ryan.....		37	9	92 00
“ —Second “ David Bowersox.....		31	10	82 00
“ —Third “ John Silvers.....		41	—	82 00
“ —Fourth “ Frank Cornely.....		43½	—	87 00
“ —Fifth “ Nicholas Hatley.....		36	10	92 00
Totals.....		727½	152	\$1759 00

The uninterrupted prosperity and success which have attended the various branches of enterprise and industry in the county from its earliest settlement to the present day, the change from an almost unbroken wilderness to a rich and populous county in a brief space of time, naturally lead the mind to contemplations of deep interest and inquiry, with regard to the condition which the progressive energies of its people will work out in its future. We have only to examine the resources of wealth which the county naturally presents for improvement—the strength, skill and aptitude of the people to lay hold of natural advantages and convert them to the most profitable form, in order justly to appreciate the energies which have been put forth by the early settlers and the new, the results of which are so attractive to the traveler. It should be borne in mind that the county was not settled by capitalists, bringing large amounts of money to expend in subduing and cultivating new lands, but almost exclusively by men who were unable to purchase farms in the old States—whose physical and mental energies constituted their funded wealth. This was the capital invested in the settlement and improvement of the county—a currency not subject to fluctuations. The pioneers were men of independent minds and efforts, whose activities were controlled by the dictates of their own judgments. The bosom of the earth, teeming with fertility, was spread out before them, and it is to their labors that we must look for the beginnings of nearly all of the wealth of the county. It is universally admitted that the surest index of the progressive energies of an agricultural community is dis-

covered in the condition of homes, farms and society; their light of science to illuminate and invigorate the natural powers, facilities of communication which tend to develop the social nature of man, and bring into visibility the various interests by which he is connected with society; as these are appreciated, cultivated and brought into constant use, the vital energies, the enduring strength and substantial wealth of a community are advanced. If we adopt this general rule in the county and take the condition of its public institutions as a criterion of its advancement in intelligence and wealth, we shall find that it has few rivals. While acknowledging all the labors, all the intelligent work of the pioneer settler, the new-comer must not be forgotten. Among the men and women who settled in Seneca County since the close of her pioneer period are many who have spread around them the blessings and benefits of well directed enterprise in all branches, whether manufacturing or commercial, educational, religious or social. No county in the Union, of an equal number of inhabitants, can look back to a fairer moral record, or point out a greater proportion of inhabitants engaged in health and wealth-giving labors.

CHAPTER XIV.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP, or original surveyed Township 3 north, Range 16 east, was surveyed outside the boundaries of the Indian Reservation, by Sylvanus Bourne, in 1820, and, after the last treaty of cession by the Indians, the remainder was surveyed by C. W. Christmas, in 1832.

The outcrop of the lower corniferous conformation on the southeast corner of Section 34, and the several exposures of this and other rocks made by quarrymen, together with the numerous brick and tile yards visible throughout the township, convey at once an idea of the geological value of the township, viewed from an economical stand-point. The State geologist, writing in 1873, makes mention of the Sulphur Spring. He says: "The greatest natural curiosity in Adams Township is the Sulphur Spring. This is nearly in the middle of Section 7, on land formerly owned by Josiah Hedges, the original proprietor of Tiffin. This spring is a natural rising of water impregnated with all the ingredients which are contained in the spring of the famous water cure, situated in the town, Green Spring, of which further mention hereafter. The spring in question issues from the earth, and is cold and refreshing, and not unpleasant to the taste. Many petrified substances are found in the bed of this spring. The current flowing from it is large and steady, no drought having any apparent effect in diminishing the supply. After a southerly course of almost thirty rods, it mingles with the waters of Beaver Creek." Just north of the county line is the great Sulphur Spring, referred to in the chapter on geology, as well as in the sketch of Green Spring.

The creeks of the township are known as Sugar Creek, watering the southwestern sections, and Beaver Creek, which may be said to drain the whole township. This latter stream rises in Section 36, flows west to the Scipio Bend, thence in a general course northwest to Grove's Lake, on Section 7, passing south of the Great Sulphur Springs, in the southeast quarter of that Section, then through Sections 12 and 1, Pleasant Township, to the north line of the county.

The eastern fork of Beaver Creek rises in Thompson Township, flows generally westward, and enters the main creek on the line of Sections 9 and 16, Adams Township. A small creek courses through the extreme northeastern part of the township, while a few rivulets, or small spring creeks, are found almost in every section. The name, Beaver Creek, is derived from the fact that it was a favorite camping resort of the beavers, long before the Senecas came to this district. On this creek, just west of the township line, Josiah Hedges had a grist-mill erected in 1838.

The township has a rolling surface, is very fertile, and is inhabited by a good class of citizens. The population in 1830 was only 830; in 1880 it increased to 1,624, and is now estimated, including Green Spring Village, at 2,000 inhabitants.

Railroads are represented in the township by the Indiana, Bloomington & Western and the "Nickel Plate," the former an old friend of its northwestern corner, the latter a new friend, equipped after the fashion of modern days.

Organic and Official.—The township, as established December 6, 1826, comprised Township 3, Range 16, and the western tier of sections in Township 3, Range 17; minus the lands of the Seneca Indians, to which the Indian grant was added in 1832. The first election was held at Samuel Whiteman's house, December 25, 1826, when Martin Olds, L. T. Butler and Thomas Longwith were elected trustees; Charles Shelby and Thomas Whiteman, overseers of the poor; G. Lee and Samuel Hartsock, fence viewers; Cyrenius Wright, treasurer; William Myers, William Mead and Francis Evans, supervisors, and Moses Pyatt, constable.

Twelve years after the organization of Adams Township, on December 6, 1838, a petition was presented to the commissioners, asking for the establishment of a new township, out of Adams and Pleasant, to be named Sulphur Springs. This petition was not granted.

1827. Record partially destroyed: Samuel Whiteman, justice of peace.

1828. Martin Olds, William Mead, Samuel Whiteman, trustees; Abram Rine, clerk.

1829. Lyman Amsden, Thomas Webb, Samuel Whiteman, trustees; Abram Rine, clerk.

1830. Samuel Elder, Samuel Whiteman, Lyman Amsden, trustees; Abram Rine, clerk; Samuel Whiteman and Martin Olds, justices.

1831. Same trustees: W. Mead, John Paine, M. Olds, trustees of school laws.

1832. Same trustees and clerk.

1833. Samuel Elder, Jacob Rine, Lyman Amsden, trustees; Abram Rine and Zimri Butler, justices; Samuel Whiteman, clerk.

1834. John Bebe, Samuel Elder, Abram Rine, trustees; Samuel Whiteman, clerk.

1835. James C. Hockett, D. H. Dana, Abram Rine, trustees; E. D. Follet, clerk; Ira Phelps, justice.

1836. John Paine, E. Smith, James Crockett, trustees; E. D. Follet, clerk.

1837. John Petticord, S. Whiteman, John Paine, trustees; A. Crockett, clerk.

1838. D. H. Dana, John Craig, John Petticord, trustees; S. Whiteman, clerk; E. D. Bradley, justice.

On May 5, of this year, the township was laid off into school districts.

1839. D. B. Lee, John Petticord, John Waters, trustees; I. W. Small, clerk.

1840. James Crockett, Samuel Whiteman, J. A. Watrous, trustees; I. W. Small, clerk.

1841. Earl Church, Samuel Whiteman, J. A. Wartrous, trustees; I. W. Small, clerk.

1842. George Kline, John Guisbert, John Petticord, trustees; J. W. Payne, clerk.

1843. George Kline, Ephraim Porter, John Petticord, trustees; Abram Rine, clerk.

1844. George Kline, Ephraim Porter, Reuben Drinkwater, trustees; I. W. Small, clerk.

1845. Jacob Bogart, Isaac Smith, Abram Rine, trustees; James Paine, clerk.

The persons over eighteen and under twenty-one years of age in the township, in 1845, numbered twenty-seven, over twenty-one and under forty-five, sixty-one.

1846. Nicholas Noel and Isaac W. Small were elected justices; Abram Rine, H. Neikirk and D. B. Lee, trustees; L. C. Stone, clerk.

1847. A. M. Stem, Ezra West, Abram Rine, trustees; L. C. Stone, clerk.

1848. D. B. Lee, Ezra West, Abram Rine, trustees; L. C. Stone, clerk; John W. Payne, justice.

1849. Same trustees; George Kline, clerk.

1850. R. B. Alexander, A. G. Whiteman, D. Petticord, trustees; James Collins, clerk.

1851. D. H. Patterson, D. Petticord, A. G. Whiteman, trustees; Isaac Stillwell, clerk.

1852. Levi Coup, D. H. Patterson, A. G. Whiteman, trustees; R. B. Mead, clerk.

1853. Levi Coup, William Jordan, A. G. Whiteman, trustees; D. H. Patterson, clerk.

1854. Abner Nims, William Jordan, A. G. Whiteman, trustees; Isaac Stillwell, clerk.

1855. Samuel Hunter, Abner Nims, W. Jordan, trustees; J. B. Buck, justice; A. G. Whiteman, clerk.

1856-57. Samuel Myers, J. W. Payne, James Crockett, trustees; Joel Barber, clerk.

1858. N. Noel, D. Hartsock, J. Crockett, trustees; Horace Hall, justice; George K. Kline, clerk.

1859. N. West, J. T. Kistler, Henry Metzger, trustees; D. H. Patterson, clerk.

1860. Isaac Stillwell, J. T. Kistler, Henry Metzger, trustees; H. Whiteman, justice; Isaac Stillwell, clerk.

1861-62. A. G. Whiteman, W. C. Myers, I. Stillwell, trustees; Horace Hall, D. H. Patterson, justices; J. Goodin, clerk.

1863. D. Petticord, A. G. Whiteman, James Crockett, trustees; J. Goodin, clerk.

1864. Monroe Kistler, D. Petticord, Thomas Almond, trustees; J. S. Brown, Isaac Stillwell, justices; P. H. Myers, clerk.

1865. J. S. Myers, Thomas Almond, H. P. Whiteman, trustees; Daniel Metzger, justice; P. H. Myers, clerk.

1866. Same trustees; Humphrey Whiteman, justice.

1867. James Paine, John Wales, Jr., J. S. Myers, trustees; P. H. Myers, clerk.

1868. Peter Coffman, P. S. Myers, James Paine, trustees; W. P. Myers, clerk.

1869. S. H. Smith, Humphrey Whiteman, Thomas Almond, trustees; Jacob Bonnell, clerk.

1870. J. McIntire, M. H. Hensinger, H. Hoeltzell, trustees; J. S. Myers, clerk.

1871. Same trustees; John Summers, justice; J. S. Myers, clerk.

1872. B. F. Pontius, H. Hoeltzell, James McIntire, trustees; W. J. Payne, clerk.

1873. F. S. Mohr, M. Kistler, Sol. Reiter, trustees; John S. Myers, clerk.

1874. J. J. Miller, F. S. Mohr, Jesse Paine, trustees; John S. Myers, clerk.

1875. John Guisbert, J. J. Miller, W. H. Groves, trustees; Wilson Pontius, clerk.

1876. John Westerhouse, John Guisbert, W. M. Engler, trustees; John Gibbons, clerk.

1877. J. S. Myers, John Guisbert, H. Detterman, trustees; John Gibbons, clerk.

1878. Monroe Lee, John Guisbert, Edward Nims, trustees; James Drinkwater, clerk.

1879. A. McHasser, M. Kistler, S. Detterman, trustees; Daniel Metzger, John S. Myers, justices; James Drinkwater, clerk.

1880. W. J. Johnson, S. Detterman, Monroe Kistler, trustees; J. C. Metzger, clerk.

1881. W. J. Payne, M. Kistler, Frank Crockett, trustees; R. K. Williams, justice; J. C. Metzger, clerk.

1882. Frank Crockett, W. J. Payne, E. B. Williams, trustees; W. J. Merchant, A. Kistler, justices; J. C. Metzger, clerk.

1883. Michael Schrinier, J. H. Westerhouse, H. Harrison, trustees; William Engler, clerk.

1884. C. D. Holtz, J. H. Westerhouse, M. Schrinier, trustees; R. K. Williams, justice; William Engler, clerk.

1885. D. W. Whiteman, George W. Fitz, C. D. Holtz, trustees; William Engler clerk; D. J. Myers, Walter Merchant, justices.

The township and school boards of Adams, have generally attached great importance to economical administration. Notwithstanding this feature of the township's official life the roads are well made, the schoolhouses are numerous and substantial, and all those minute details which mark the progress of each little commonwealth of the county are observed.

School Lands.—September 30, 1843, a meeting of the citizens of Adams Township was held to vote on the question of selling school lands—the west half of Section 12. George Kline, Solomon Drown and L. C. Stewart, judges, and T. W. Small and James Paine, clerks, conducted the election. The number of votes polled was eighteen, all in favor of the sale of school lands. On May 14, 1845, John T. Kistler purchased the west half of northwest quarter of Section 12; Isaac Parker, the east half of the northwest quarter; John Kistler, the west half of the southwest quarter, and Isaac Parker, the east half of the southwest quarter. The entire tract brought \$2,780, and the sale was conducted under order of chancery on appraisement of Thomas R. Ellis, Jacob Souder and William Toll, and on the Heming survey. (Record of School Lands in Auditor's office.) The sale of school lands in Adams Township has been attended with some peculiar features. For years after the township was established there was no Section 16 acknowledged, as that section was within the Seneca Indian Reservation, and consequently without the reach of all parties, save the Indians, for whom it was reserved. Under

the treaty of Washington, negotiated February 28, 1831, the tribe ceded their 40,000 acres, and in November, 1832, the tract was offered for sale—the school section excepted. Prior to this, however, in 1826, the west half of Section 12 was granted to Adams in lieu of Section 16. Nothing was done toward the sale of half-Section 12 until May 14, 1845. Eleven years before this, and under authority of an act approved January 30, 1836, all Section 16 was granted to the township for school purposes, and its sale was soon after effected, thus giving Adams one section and a half, or 320 acres more than should be apportioned. In 1846 an effort was made to rectify this error, but the subject was dropped until recent years, when it was re-opened under the title of "Andrew Jackson's Mistake."

Pioneers of Adams Township.—The settlement of the township was effected without the noise and bustle which marked the occupation of the older townships of Seneca. This was due to the fact that it was not a wilderness in the sense that the country west of the Sandusky was; but a well-trailed land, partly surveyed, and adjacent to the old settlements. In all other respects the work of the pioneer did not differ in quantity or quality from the earlier settlers of Venice or Big Spring, Thompson or Liberty, Reed or Loudon Townships. It is true that the romance of life among the Indians of the great Sulphur Spring region, and the pleasures which the neighborhood of natural phenomena or curiosity bring, were present to lighten, as it were, the load of care by withdrawing attention from ordinary life among the great trees, and lending it to the wonderful in nature. In the following sketches several prominent pioneers are named; while the greater number of pioneers and old settlers find mention in the personal history of Adams Township, and in the chapters of the general history.

Samuel and Elizabeth (Kating) Bartlett, natives of Maine, grandparents of Robert M. Bartlett, of Adams Township, settled in this county in 1826, where they died. Oliver L. Bartlett, their son, the father of Robert M., began farm life in this county at an early day, and married, in 1844, Hannah E. Warner, of Virginia, whose mother, when a widow, came about 1833, with her family, to this county, where she died. . . . George R. Bosworth, a native of Vermont, born in 1800, came with his family to Adams Township in 1834. . . . Jacob Bowerman settled in the township in 1830, died in August, 1876. . . . John Bowerman settled in the township in 1831; served in the war of 1812. . . . Elijah and Catharine Brown, parents of Mrs. Edward Crockett, of Adams Township, formerly of Scipio Township, (former a native of Maryland, latter of Perry County, Ohio,) came to the county in 1842. . . . Warren Brown, born in New Hampshire, in 1814, came, in 1839, from Pennsylvania with his parents. Solomon and Fanny (Dennis) Brown to this county (where the latter both died), and settled in Adams Township.

James and Mary P. (Haskell) Crockett, former born in Maine, in 1798, parents of Edward Crockett, of Adams Township, born in Pleasant Township, in 1833, came to this county in 1828, settling in Pleasant Township; James Crockett was a soldier of the war of 1812, and a temporary settler of 1823. They both died in 1875. . . . Josiah and Harriet (Beymer) Crockett, parents of Edwin W. Crockett, of Adams Township, came to this county in an early day. Josiah was accidentally killed in 1879, while engaged in excavating a hole for a huge boulder. His widow resides in Clyde. . . . Earl and Colena (Titus) Church, natives of New York and Connecticut, respectively (parents of Mrs. Daniel C. Rule, of Adams Township, born here in 1839), came here in 1837.

John H. Detterman, born in Prussia, in 1810, came to America in 1833, and to this county in 1834, in which year he married Miss Kathrina Steige-



Daniel Leitz

meier, also a native of Prussia. After living one year in Scipio Township, and five years in Honey Creek, Bloom Township, they located in Adams Township. Mrs. Detterman died in 1866, and Mr. Detterman then married Mrs. Ann Somers, a native of Pennsylvania, and in 1868 they settled permanently in Bloom Township. . . . Harman H. and Mary E. (Beinedick) Determan, natives of Germany, came to this county in 1834; Henry A. Determan, of Adams Township, where he was born in 1851, is their son. . . . David W. Dudrow, a native of Maryland, born in 1825, came to Seneca County in 1845, settling in Adams Township; his wife, Mary J. (Rule), born in this township in 1834, is a daughter of Daniel and Jane (Groscroft) Rule, old settlers.

Francis Evans settled here in 1825. . . . Jeremiah and Lucy (Rule) Egbert, parents of Mrs. Clay Holtz, of Adams Township, were early settlers in the county. . . . Uriah and Susanna (Williams) Egbert, parents of Mrs. George R. Strickling, of Adams Township, formerly of Pleasant Township, came from Franklin County, Ohio, to this county in 1822, and here died, former in 1876, and latter in 1875, both at advanced ages.

Solomon and Mary Gambee, parents of Mrs. William J. Payne, of Adams Township, were early settlers of Reed Township, coming from New York State. . . . John and Elizabeth (Whiteman) Guisbert (deceased), parents of Mrs. John Wales (second), of Adams Township, were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and were among the first settlers in the county.

Jacob P. and Susannah (Huss) Holtz, parents of Charles D. Holtz, of Adams Township, born in Pleasant Township in 1846, were early settlers of and still reside in that township. . . . William and Catherine M. (Cramer) Holtz, parents of Clay Holtz, of Adams Township, were early settlers in the county, the former of whom died here in 1862. Mrs. Holtz still resides in the county. . . . Benjamin and Hannah Huddle, parents of Mrs. John W. Payne, were among the first settlers of the township.

Henry and Elizabeth Kestler, parents of Mrs. Enoch Bolin, of Adams Township, and a native of Pennsylvania, settled in this county in 1833. . . . John T. and Eve (Brish) Kistler, parents of Monroe Kistler, of Adams Township (the latter born in Pennsylvania in 1830), settled in this township in 1833, and died in 1870 and 1878 respectively. . . . Joseph and Catharine (Shawberry) Kistler, parents of Mrs. Henry A. Determan, of Adams Township, were early settlers of the county, where they still reside. . . . Jacob and Mary (Reiner) Kanney, parents of J. C. Kanney, of Green Spring, Adams Township, were early settlers in the county; still living in Reed Township.

David and Mary A. (Miller) Lee, natives of Pennsylvania and New York State, respectively, parents of John M. Lee, of Adams Township, came with their parents to this county at a very early day, and here David died in 1883; his widow resides in Adams Township. . . . George Lee was one of the pioneers.

William Mead settled here in 1826. . . . Daniel Metzger, Adams Township, born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1818, came into the county in 1833, and bought his first land in this township in 1841. . . . Henry and Catharine (Wise) Metzger, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Daniel Metzger, of Adams Township, came to this county in 1833, Henry being one of the first to enter land in this county. . . . An early settler of this name died March 4, 1868. . . . Smith and Catharine (Larkins) McIntyre (deceased), parents of James McIntyre, of Adams Township, and who was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1825, came to this county in 1832. . . . Samuel and Rebecca (Heltzel) Metzger, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, came from Pickaway County, Ohio, to this county in 1836, and purchased land in Adams Township. They were parents of John C. Metzger, of this township, born here in

1838. . . . Simon and Hannah (Mix) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of W. W. Miller, of Bascom, were early settlers in Adams Township. . . . Daniel and Anna (Bergstresser) Miller, natives of New York State, parents of Mrs. John C. Metzger, of Adams Township, were among the first to settle in this county, where Mr. Miller still lives. . . . Jacob J. Miller, of Adams Township, a native of New York State, born in 1829, came, in 1838, with his parents, Daniel and Anna (Bergstresser) Miller, to this county; latter deceased, former now living in Clinton Township. . . . John and Elizabeth (Ryne) Myers, early settlers of Adams Township (about 1825), were married November 11, 1830. Mrs. Myers died January 24, 1885. . . . William Myers, a native of Virginia, settled in Adams Township in 1825.

John Noel, who settled in Adams Township in 1830, died October 29, 1863, in his eighty-seventh year. This pioneer was the father of fifteen children, many of whom are still residents. . . . Nicholas Noel, Sr., settled in Adams Township in 1830, died in 1847. . . . Mrs. Catharine (Rinebold) Noel, of Adams Township, died July 4, 1884. In 1840 she moved with her parents, George and Sarah Rinebold, to Scipio Township, and was married in 1841 or 1842.

John and Sarah (Lawrence) Paine, parents of James Paine (deceased), who was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1818, moved to this county in 1832, locating in Adams Township; John Paine was a soldier of 1812, and is credited with settlement here as early as 1830, although 1832 is the only authentic date. . . . James and Maria Ann (Kline) Paine, parents of Mrs. Nancy M. Pontius, of Adams Township, were among the early settlers of the county. . . . John Pettiecord settled here in 1830. . . . Moses Pyatt was also one of the pioneers of the township. . . . Samuel Pontius (deceased), born in 1814, in Pickaway County, came to this county in 1842, and settled in Adams Township; his widow still resides in this township.

Abram Rine settled in Adams Township in 1824. . . . Solomon and Catharine (Powell) Robenalt, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. Jacob J. Miller, of Adams Township, came to this county about 1833; they both died at advanced ages. . . . Daniel and Jane (Groscrest) Rule were among the first settlers in this township, where their son, Daniel C. Rule, still resides.

Thomas and Elizabeth (Whitestine) Strickling, parents of George R. Strickling, of Adams Township, who was born in 1819, came from Fairfield County, Ohio, to this county in 1829, locating first in Clinton Township, then in Scipio Township, and finally settling, in 1837, in Adams Township. . . . Jacob Stem, born in 1792, in Maryland, came to Tiffin about 1830; he bought large tracts of land, laid out the village of Green Spring; built mills, etc., etc.; he died in 1860, aged sixty-eight years.

Jacob and Catharine (Russ) Wales, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of John Wales (second), who was born in Thompson Township, in 1835, came to Seneca County in 1828, where they died. . . . James A. and Hannah F. (Carpenter) Watrous, parents of Mrs. Dr. D. Proctor Campbell, of Adams Township, were from Connecticut originally, and came to Ohio in 1831, settling first in Huron County, then a few years later in Green Spring, where they died. . . . William Webb settled in Adams Township in 1822-23, and was one of the first traders. . . . Joseph Weiker, of Adams Township, born in Pennsylvania, in 1807, came to this county about 1840. . . . Jacob and Mary (Deal) Weiker, parents of Joseph Weiker, came to this county in 1834, and both died here several years ago. . . . Hugh Welsh, the pioneer of Eden Township, has been a resident of Adams. . . . Daniel and Susan (Coleman) Whiteman (both now deceased), parents of late Mrs. Daniel Metzger, of Adams Township, came from Pennsyl-

vania to this county in a very early day. . . . Col. Williams, whose sister was the wife of Uriah Egbert, served in the Revolution five years, died in Adams Township, in 1841, and lies buried here. . . . Cyrus Wright settled here in 1824. . . . Cyrenus and Diana (Cole) Wright, former a native of the State of New York, latter of Montreal, Canada, parents of Charles Wright, of Adams Township, settled in this county in 1827; both are now deceased.

Charles and Catharine (Spangler) Young, parents of Albert R. and Josiah Young, of Green Spring, came from Germany to this county in 1845.

Among the first settlers the names of Ezra West, L. T. Butler, Bishop Adams, Martin Olds, Thomas Longwith, Squire Rider, C. McEwen, the Culbertsons, Stephensons, Charles Shelby, Solomon Hoppes, Daniel H. Dana, Adam Spade and Samuel Hartsock must not be forgotten. Together with Daniel Whiteman, referred to, were his brothers, Samuel, Jacob and Abraham, all pioneers, and gone with the majority.

The red pioneers left their hunting grounds here over a half-century ago. The savages, who were known to the early settlers, are gone where all good Indians go, even their children have passed away, and now the grandchildren of the tribe, few indeed in number, remember the Sandusky country only as something of which they heard their fathers speak.

Common Schools.—In 1836 "the School Section" was sold as ordinary school land, although the west half of Section 12 was granted to the township in 1826 in lieu thereof, as Section 16 was then the property of the Senecas. Immediately after the sale of this section the school board was formed, and in 1838 the township was laid off into school districts. In 1845 the west half of Section 12 was sold, and the common school system was fully established throughout the township, as shown in the figures for 1847, given in the chapter on statistics.

The present condition of the schools of Adams Township is portrayed in the following statistics (1884): Pupils enrolled—boys, 169, girls, 126—total 295; number of houses, 10; value of property, \$12,000; number of teachers, 21; average pay of teachers, \$43 and \$27; total receipts, \$5,242.64; total expenses, \$3,943.62; local tax, \$1,862.66.

Statistics.—The assessment roll of Adams Township in 1840–41, shows 22,593 acres, valued at \$57,620; value of town lots and buildings, \$1,559; horses, 221, valued at \$8,840; cattle, 613, valued at \$4,904; mercantile capital and money at interest, \$2,767; total value, \$75,690. Total tax, \$1,040.73; delinquencies, \$20.92.

The statistics of assessment and tax levy of Adams Township and Green Spring Village, for 1884, are given as follows: acres in township, 22,756; in village, 165; the former valued at \$798,790 and the latter at \$53,780. The personal property in the township is valued at \$220,750, and in the village at \$51,790, giving the total valuation of the township, \$1,019,540, and of the village, \$105,570. This valuation equalized *per capita* would give \$693.41 to each of the 1,624 persons in the township, according to the census of 1880. Crediting the township with 1,624 and the village with 331, each resident of township would be worth \$627.79, and each one in the village, \$318.89,—the population as taken at present being 1,624 in the township and 331 in the village. The State tax levied in 1884–85 amounted to \$3,150.31, and the total tax levied, \$15,930.98, together with \$131 dog tax. The true value of the township is estimated at \$2,700,000.

The general statistics of Adams Township for 1884 are as follows: acres under wheat 4,294, product, 26,154 bushels; acres of rye, 31; acres of buckwheat 5, product, 67 bushels; acres of oats, 1,343; product of 1,229 acres in

1883, 51,972 bushels; barley, 24 acres; corn, 2,254 acres, product about 40,265 bushels; 1,303 acres of meadow, 1,486 tons of hay; 1,113 acres of clover, 1,201 tons of hay and 1,225 bushels of seed; 182 acres plowed under; potatoes, 112 acres, product about 17,000 bushels; home-made butter, 49,050 pounds; sorghum, 3 acres, 211 gallons of syrup; maple syrup, 1,291 gallons; 91 hives, 730 pounds honey; eggs, 35,450 dozens; apple trees, 410 acres, 7,030 bushels in 1883; pears, 4 bushels; plums, 2 bushels; cultivated lands, 12,018 acres; pasture, 2,338; woods, 3,497; waste, 48; total, 17,901 acres; wool in 1883, 33,105 pounds; cows in 1883, 488; dogs, 128; sheep killed and injured by dogs, 153; died of disease, 17 hogs, 121 sheep, 19 cattle and 9 horses.

Villages.—Sulphur Springs on Section 7, was laid off in 1833 by David Risdon for Josiah Hedges and Solomon Krider, near the great sulphur springs. The enterprise was premature, otherwise through the business genius of Mr. Hedges the now thriving town of Green Spring would undoubtedly have been at this point.

Adamsville, on west half of southwest quarter of Section 36, was surveyed by Thomas Heming for Daniel Kistler, in April, 1846. The settlement called Cooperstown is almost on the site of the *quondam* town of Adamsville.

Lowell, on the northeast quarter of Section 19, was surveyed for Lowell Robinson by G. H. Heming, April 27, 1849. Lowell shows some signs of life, and may reach the height for which its originator hoped.

TOWN OF GREEN SPRING.

This settlement may be said to begin shortly after the time when Jacob Stem arrived at Tiffin (1830). The location was well selected, for it embraced one of the most beautiful tracts of land in the two counties of Seneca and Sandusky. The village was surveyed by David Rees and David Risdon, in May, 1839, for Jacob Stem, who had a first addition surveyed by G. H. Heming, in June, 1852, at right angles to the railroad; a third addition, May 2, 1855, and Stem's fourth addition to Green Spring, surveyed by G. H. Heming, in August, 1859, for Elizabeth, Lydia and Clementine Stem. Stephen T. Finch's first addition was surveyed by Heming; his second addition, June 17, 1852, and his southern addition in September, 1860. P. H. Ryan surveyed Robert Smith's addition in 1872. John Seavolt's addition was made in May, 1873, and S. E. Roy's, in May, 1875.

Organic and Official.—The petition to the commissioners, from the people, of what now constitutes Green Spring Village, asking to be incorporated, was presented December 6, 1871. The names of the petitioners are as follows: Gideon Gordon, C. S. Burton, S. H. Rodebaugh, H. Welsh, G. W. Brestell, E. D. Stein, H. Waterman, H. Goetchius, J. P. Dichel, J. H. Baughton, D. Stineheard, John Noah, Peter Overmier, C. H. Neff, D. H. Hutchison, J. Q. A. Bennitt, I. C. Parker, J. W. Stineheard, P. H. Myers, Dr. J. L. Brown, W. P. Myers, W. J. Merchant, F. J. Wehr, John Fisher, L. Freese, W. B. Kudler, J. S. Borland, U. Fink, W. Lot, W. Stevenson, L. C. Bair, P. F. Cardies, J. J. Luman, O. Dyer mann, E. Dick, O. W. Osborn, M. Gray, George Setzler, Adam Bose, F. M. Kenard, B. M. Reed, A. N. Dennis, F. Vantassel, C. Golls, C. Augustus, T. Cavalier, J. S. Vantassel, J. C. Sharer, J. B. Buck, J. A. Bloomfield, George Kinney, William Frey and B. F. Hottle. Judge H. Welsh was agent for petitioners. February 5, 1872, authority was granted to organize; but the first election was not held until April, 1873.

1873. John A. Wright, mayor; H. B. Adams, clerk; G. W. Brestel, marshal; F. Davis, H. Goetchius, G. W. Davis, John Netcher, Ezra Stoner, A. N.

Dennis and D. Gale, councilmen. W. P. Myers was clerk *vice* Adams, who did not qualify. G. Gordon was appointed mayor in July, 1873, *vice* Wright resigned.

1874. G. W. Davis, John Netcher and Charles Gale, councilmen; John Eisenhart, Joseph Concannon and J. O. Brown, first cemetery trustees; G. Gordon, mayor; William Jodon, clerk.

1875. A. N. Dennis, W. J. Merchant and A. McHesser, councilmen; V. Harry, marshal; James P. Turner, clerk, *vice* Jodon deceased.

1876. John S. Myers, Fred Hahn and H. W. Church, councilmen.

1877. C. S. Burton, mayor; James P. Turner, clerk; H. Ennis, marshal; John Robinson, John Howell and M. Shriener, councilmen.

1878. James Jackson, H. Young and O. McIntire, councilmen.

1879. J. S. Myers, mayor; J. P. Turner, clerk; Fred Hahn, M. Schriener and H. D. Frank, councilmen.

1880. G. W. Earhart, G. Gordon and J. W. Stinchcomb, councilmen.

1881. J. S. Myers, mayor; Orson McIntyre, clerk; H. Ennis, marshal; C. S. Burton, solicitor.

1882. H. D. Frank, James Boughton and W. J. Merchant, councilmen.

1883. B. M. Reed, mayor; Dell McConnell, clerk; A. R. Young, W. J. Merchant and Michael Shriener, councilmen.

1884. B. M. Reed, mayor; Dell McConnell, clerk; C. O. Grove, J. A. Hamilton, M. F. VanBuskirk and O. J. Shutts, councilmen.

1885. B. M. Reed, mayor; W. J. Merchant, clerk; J. C. Kanney, treasurer; John C. Tarris, 1883-86 marshal; O. H. P. Stroug, George Setzler and S. P. Sproul, councilmen.

W. J. Merchant served as secretary of the board of education for fourteen years previous to 1885, and was re-elected for three years in April, 1885. The present board of education comprises J. W. Robinson, John Noah, A. R. Young, J. C. Kanney, W. J. Merchant and H. H. Grown.

The corporation debt of Green Spring was reduced in the year ending April, 1885, from \$2,206.66 to \$608.92.

Business Interests.—The advance made by Green Spring within the last few years has been of a very marked character. The editor of the *Times*, writing in February, 1885, says: "Our village is not an exception to the general rule, and, for the purpose of demonstrating how utterly groundless these misanthropic views are, we have compiled the following list of business men and business places in Green Spring during the year of 1881 and that of 1885. Although that of 1885 may be greatly augmented before it ends, yet the comparison is very flattering indeed, and shows a decided increase in point of business. During the year 1881 the following were in business: C. O. Grove, Mrs. Kinney, J. W. Stinchcomb & Co., D. S. Caldwell, C. S. Burton, I. G. Speck, J. C. Sharer, G. Gordon, James Boughton, G. W. Earhart, Porter Yates, J. B. Schwendt, A. N. Dennis, John S. Myers, Joe Schaefer, A. McHesser, Indianapolis, Bloomington & Western Elevator, Sash, Door and Blind Factory, J. Netcher, First National Bank, William Schrader, Newacheck & Julian, A. R. Young, R. M. Seaman, J. A. Watrous, H. G. Ogden, H. W. Church, John Noah, William Frey and F. Hahn."

The professions, trades, etc., in 1884, were represented as follows: James Boughton, blacksmith; J. L. Brown, physician; C. S. Burton, lawyer; Dr. D. Proctor Campbell, successor to Dr. Hillbish; H. F. Case, flour-mill; A. Cohn, dry goods; A. N. Dennis, Nelson House; J. R. Brown, proprietor health resort; George W. Earhart, bakery; D. A. Egbert, livery; F. W. Entrikin, physician; F. W. Entrikin & Co., Green Spring Sanitarium; E. B. Finch, Green Spring

Hotel; J. Foneannon & Co., planing-mill; William Frey, furniture; G. Gordon, boots and shoes; John Gordon, real estate; Green Spring Academy; the Green Spring *Times*; Van Buskirk & Co., printers; Grier & Co., grain dealers; C. O. Grove, books; F. Hahn & Sons, tanners; J. A. Hamilton, fancy goods; Levi Huber, saw-mill; Walter Huber, saw-mill; John Johnson, carriages; J. C. Kanney, grocer; Mrs. S. Kinney, millinery; J. T. Laird, dentist; A. McHesser & Co., grocers; Orson McIntyre, insurance; Arch. R. McKellar, physician; J. C. McNutt, saloon; M. R. Marks, clothing; Charles Mowry, saloon; J. S. Myers, grocer; L. H. Sprague, physician; J. Netcher, hub manufacturer; A. R. Newhard, jeweler; C. W. Newman, hardware; G. W. Knepper & Co., livery; —Nighswander, saloon; John Noah, meat market; Henry Parker, drayman; B. M. Reed, justice of the peace; L. W. Roys & Co., bankers; Jennie Rule, dressmaker; L. E. Robinson, physician; William Schrader, Jr., saddlery; J. Schaefer, saloon; M. Schriener, flour; J. B. Schwendt, boots and shoes; Mrs. R. M. Seaman, millinery; Setzler, Newachek & Co., carriages; R. M. Sproul, druggist; Southard & Lutz, livery; I. G. Speck, hardware; J. W. Stinchcomb, dry-goods; Stoner House; J. T. Sutton, agent Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company, and manager Western Union Telegraph Company; "Nickel Plate" Railroad offices; Lucy Taggart, millinery; United States Express Company; C. R. Walker, physician; J. A. Watrous, stoves; Willard Wentz, barber; George Whitmore, wood turner; Porter Yates, druggist; A. R. Young & Co., undertakers, R. M. Bartlett, lumber, and Josiah Young, brick-yard. Presbyterian, Catholic, Methodist and United Brethren Churches. Masonic, Odd Fellows and Grand Army lodges, and village council.

The following is a report of the amount of business done at the two railroads at this place. We give the Indiana, Bloomington & Western first:

Charges on freight received.....	\$59,497.29
Tonnage, lbs.....	44,583.901
Charges on freight forwarded.....	\$36,603.43
Tonnage, lbs.....	17,997.469
Ticket sales.....	\$3,975.25

The above does not include transfer business from August 17, 1884, to February 1, 1885, which will amount to

Freight received.....	\$150,000.00
Freight forwarded.....	100,000.00

Amount of drafts paid Indiana, Bloomington & Western for

Freight and charges received.....	\$194,504.93
Received of Indiana, Bloomington & Western.....	72,460.27
Number cars transferred.....	18,250

At the "Nickle Plate" is the following:

Freight received.....	\$40,399.29
Freight forwarded.....	88,524.24
Ticket Sales.....	3,100.00

The above is the amount of business done by the railroads here for the year ending February 1, 1885.

Churches.—St. Jacob's Reformed Church, of Adams Township, was founded in 1834, by Rev. Conrad, as a Union Reformed and Lutheran Church. During the administration of Rev. J. J. Beilhartz, a house of worship was erected on land donated by Jacob Gruber. In 1851 Rev. J. H. Good became pastor; he organized the Reformed Society and remained here.

Salem Reformed Church, of Adams Township, was organized by Rev. F. Rehauser, and a house of worship was built in 1837 on land donated by John German. The original members were Eli Dought, Joseph Kunes, Jacob Britten, Eli Kaishner, John Hensinger and Andrew Mitower, who organized

as a Union Reformed and Lutheran Society. The present house of worship, erected in 1868, is the fourth building raised by the congregation. It and the Reformed Church, of Thompson Township, are served by the same preachers (*vide* History of Thompson Township).

The Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Adams Township, was reorganized under State law, October 16, 1856, with John Kistler, chairman, and John Bennehoff, secretary, Reuben Bennehoff, William Muhn and John Kistler were elected trustees.

The English Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Adams Township, was incorporated September 14, 1867. On the same day a resolution to build a church on a lot of land purchased from Joseph Neikirk was adopted. The trustees elected were Jacob Neikirk, Samuel Metzger and John Clay. The building committee comprised H. Whiteman, Joseph Neikirk and D. H. Neikirk. In November, 1868, John Clay, David Wyand and David Smith were elected trustees to represent other societies, to whom the new church was declared open for service.

The German Baptist Society, of Green Spring District, was incorporated under State law, in March, 1874. The meeting was held at the Union Church, Adams Township, with J. T. Eversoll, chairman, and Jacob Brenneman, secretary. Jacob E. Brenneman, David Wise and Stephen Cocher were elected trustees.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church, founded about twelve years ago, now claims, among its members here, the following families: F. Welty, A. Folmer, Charles Durand, Thomas Kenny, Adam Haas, A. Kanney, Patrick Fox, Patrick Gorman, John Smith, Thomas Scanlon, Mrs. Knepper, Mrs. Maracus, Leonard Muelliard, James Hennessy, and a few others. The church is a neat frame building erected about twelve years ago. The mission is attended from Clyde.

The United Brethren, Green Creek Circuit of the United Brethren Church, was established in 1848, with J. C. Bright, pastor. Prior to that year the pastor of the Honey Creek Circuit attended to this section. Rev. W. Herrington was preacher in 1849; R. Wicks, in 1850; J. Newman, in 1851; and M. Long in 1852. At this time there were 150 members in the circuit. Mr. Long was preacher until succeeded by William Jones, in 1855; and he by James Long and H. Curtiss in 1856. S. T. Lane preached in 1858; D. G. Odgen, 1860; James Long, 1861; Michael Long, 1863; S. Foster, 1864; William Miller, 1865; Peter Flack, 1866; R. K. Wyant, 1867; J. Matthews, 1868; D. F. Senter, 1869; S. H. Roudebaugh, 1870-71; D. D. Hart, 1872; B. M. Long, 1874; E. B. Maurer, 1875; A. Powell, 1876; D. S. Caldwell, 1878; Joseph Bever, 1879; S. T. Lane, 1880; T. D. Ingle, 1881; J. W. Hipple, 1883. The present house of worship at Green Spring was erected in 1873. The members at the present time are Lewis Coy, John Tarris, Daniel Baker, James Steele, James H. Johnson, J. D. Rutter, Albertus Steele, Rev. J. W. Hipple, Amelia Evy, Jennie Tarris, Charlotte Baker, Minnie Baker, Mary Stonebraker, Sarah Arter, Phoebe Arter, Nellie Evy, Mary A. Rutter, Lucy Steele, Ella Sharpe, Eliza Titus, Alice Clinger, Calista Hipple. Rev. J. W. Hipple was appointed pastor in September, 1883.

The "United Brethren Church," of Hedgestown, about two miles southwest of Green Spring, claims the following named members: D. B. Anders, George J. Shedenhelm, W. S. Slaymaker, W. H. Miller, A. C. Brown, J. H. Van Horn, Abbie Anders, Anne Jopp, Jerusha Jopp, Hecla Myers, Laura Shedenhelm, Alice Slaymaker, Mary McKeen, Mary E. Shedenhelm; now attended from Green Spring.

Brick Chapel, of the United Brethren Society, five miles southeast of Green

Spring, has now thirty-four members, including the Hoffman, Beigh, Decker, Hoetzel, Metzger, Morfier, Neikirk, Norris, Stigamire, Nace and Minich families, with a few other members: now attended from Green Spring.

The Methodist Episcopal Church is one of the oldest and largest societies in the township. Rev. T. J. Gard, one of the old pastors of the primitive church of Honey Creek, is preacher in charge. The church building stands on the corner of Main and Morgan Streets. Joseph Cole is superintendent and William Norris assistant superintendent of the Sunday-school.

The Presbyterian Church, corner of Main and Sand Streets, is an old organization.

The corner-stone of the new Lutheran Church building, near the Butz Schoolhouse, Adams Township, was placed in position June 9, 1885.

The new church, known as the Christian Union Chapel, was dedicated November 9, 1884. G. W. Hagans is preacher in charge.

Green Spring Academy.—The Western Reserve University was chartered as Western Reserve College, February 7, 1826, and located at Hudson, Ohio. After many years of successful labor it received increased endowment, and in 1882 was removed to Cleveland, Ohio. It now includes two colleges and two academies: Adelbert College and Cleveland Medical College, both of Cleveland, Ohio; Western Reserve Academy, of Hudson, Ohio, and Green Spring Academy, of Green Spring, Ohio.

The Academy at Green Spring, Seneca Co., Ohio, was founded by the Synod of Toledo, in 1881. After two years of such struggles as are incident to new institutions, it was connected with the Western Reserve University as a preparatory school for Adelbert College. It remains, however, under its own board of trustees, and continues to give special attention to preparation for teaching and general culture, as well as to preparation for college. Normal work is introduced so far as is practicable, and an attempt is made to cultivate all departments with that thoroughness which is necessary in a preparation for higher culture. In the past years good work has been done, and it is the purpose of the trustees and teachers to keep up with all the improvements and demands of the times. The trustees are R. B. Hayes, president, Fremont; D. J. Meese, secretary, Sandusky; J. A. P. McGaw, D.D., Toledo; I. G. Hall, Lima; J. W. Cummings, Toledo; Samuel Smith, Green Spring; Carroll Cutler, D.D., Cleveland; E. Bushnell, D.D., Cleveland; C. P. Wickham, Norwalk.

The faculty is made up as follows: Rev. J. S. Axtell, A.M., principal, and instructor in Greek and Science; Prof. E. O. Loveland, instructor in Commercial Course and Mathematics; Prof. W. J. Alexander, A.M., instructor in English, German and Latin; Miss Rose Giddings, instructor in Instrumental and Vocal Music; Miss Kate Blayney, instructor in Drawing and Painting.

Rev. R. B. Moore, of Tiffin, was the first principal, being in charge from the establishment of the academy until 1883.

Cemeteries.—Butternut Ridge Cemetery Association, was organized August 17, 1877, with W. E. Lay, F. Crockett, H. F. Niles, Denis Downs, John T. Perrin, Alpheus Lee, H. S. Lay, J. D. Lefever, Mrs. S. A. Kistler, Harry Tuck, H. W. Harris and J. R. Downs, members.

St. Jacob's Union Cemetery Association, of Adams Township, was organized at the Reserve Church, November 1, 1884, with the following members: Joseph Hilsinger, H. Brinkman, George Detterman, P. Happs, D. Shawberry, H. Lynn, E. Miller, Jacob Gruver, W. F. Miller, Daniel Gruver, Samuel Determan, H. Miller, H. A. Determan, George Brinney, J. J. Miller, H. H. Determan and F. F. Meyer.



Montgomery Noble

There are other cemeteries in the township: One on the northeast quarter of Section 2; one on the northwest quarter of Section 20; one on the Albright farm, in Section 24; two on the south line of Section 32, and one in the northwest corner of Section 36.

Postoffice.—The first postmaster at Green Spring was Daniel H. Dana, appointed about 1840. Robert Smith was appointed subsequently, and was serving in 1847–48, and up to the time Mrs. Matilda Bartlett was appointed. In August, 1885, Miss M. L. Bartlett, the late postmistress, retired, and Andrew McHarser took charge.

Banks, Bankers, etc.—Robert Smith, the old postmaster of Green Spring, may be said to have founded the first banking house in the village.

The First National Banking Company, of Green Spring, chartered some years ago, met in February, 1881, and resolved to go into liquidation as a national bank, and transact business under the laws of Ohio. The same month this resolution was carried out, when Addison Hills and L. W. Roys purchased the entire stock, and opened the banking house now known as L. W. Roys & Co.

The Green Spring Building and Loan Association was incorporated March 22, 1873, with J. W. Stinchcomb, C. D. Brick, George W. Davis, J. L. Stoner and John Nash, members. The capital stock was, \$80,000.

Secret and Benevolent Societies.—Green Spring Lodge No. 318 I. O. O. F., was chartered June 11, 1857, with the following members: N. C. West, B. F. Porter, J. B. Buck, Ezra Twombly, George T. Bell, James McGregor and M. W. Plain. The lodge was incorporated November 2, 1867. E. Twombly presiding, with H. D. Parmeter, secretary. Hugh Goetchius, William Stevenson and Fred Isenhardt were elected trustees, and Gideon Gordon, clerk. All records, prior to July 1, 1870, were destroyed in the fire of June 29, 1870, so that the first record extant is of date July 6, 1870, being a letter from the Grand Lodge agreeing to issue a new charter instead of the one destroyed. The Past Grands since that date are named as follows: J. A. Kettle, H. D. Parmeter, M. Gray, F. J. Wehr, B. F. Boetz, W. Groves, R. H. Slaymaker, W. P. Myers, C. R. Huss, John Eisenhart, J. C. Sutton, James Boughton, M. L. Huss, W. C. Gray, F. Hahn, G. E. Whitmore, O. J. Shutts, John Gordon, John Young, A. Ferguson, A. Waldron, William Ross, James McIntire, M. Thraves, C. L. Rathbun, F. Clink, N. U. Egbert, W. H. Waldron, J. W. Stinchcomb, A. R. McKellar, C. Holtz, G. W. Davis. The secretaries since 1870 have been M. Gray, B. F. Bretz, R. H. Slaymaker, W. P. Myers, J. C. Sutton, W. C. Gray, M. L. Huss, G. W. Davis, A. Ferguson, G. E. Whitmore, John Gordon, O. J. Shutts, O. J. Shutts, M. L. Huss, A. Ferguson, A. Ferguson, George W. Davis, John Gordon, O. J. Shutts, G. Gordon, G. Gordon, G. Gordon, G. Gordon, O. J. Shutts, serving his seventh term.

Daughters of Rebekah, No. 82, Green Spring, was chartered October 17, 1872.

Green Spring Lodge No. 427 F. & A. M., was chartered October 20, 1869, on petition of S. T. Finch, Horace B. Adams, Truman Grover, E. B. Finch, Sidney Tuck, Val. Ham, Thomas Almand, C. D. Buck, L. E. Sprague, D. H. Clark and L. H. Sprague. The records of this lodge, prior to October 1873, were destroyed, so that the names of masters and secretaries from this date forward can only be given: Past Masters.—Thomas Almand, 1873; George Raymond, 1874–75; H. B. Adams, 1876; E. T. Gettins, 1877–78; Walter J. Merchant, 1879–80; George Raymond, 1881–82–83; A. R. McKellar, 1884; W. F. Huber, 1885. Secretaries.—G. W. Brestel, 1873; W.

Jodon, 1874; W. Wilson, 1875; W. J. Merchant, 1876; Truman Grover, 1877; W. J. Merchant, 1878; E. W. May, 1879-80; W. J. Merchant, 1881; Ed Walden, 1882; C. O. Grove, 1883; H. C. Campbell, 1884; J. W. Stinchcomb, 1885. A. A. Jones is acting secretary. The lodge claims a membership of twenty-six, with hall in Pearson Block, in good financial condition.

Potter Post, 105. Green Spring, was instituted under charter July 19, 1881, and named in honor of Henry C. Potter, whose record is given in the military chapter. The charter members were G. W. Brestel, James Martin, James P. Turner, A. Grove, Jacob Shultz, P. Unser, A. N. Dennis, J. C. Tarris, William Ross, W. Fitz, James H. Boughton, J. W. Stinchcomb, Francis Keenan, M. Alsbaugh, H. H. Roselle, D. H. Hutchison, Porter Yates, John Seaman, Rufus Slaymaker, John Kimsman, G. W. Earhart, W. J. Merchant, Walter Huber, Harry Crull, M. Clinger, John Noah, Henry Ennis, Daniel Guisbert and George Raymond. The commanders are named as follows: J. W. Stinchcomb, 1881; G. W. Earhart, 1882; J. W. Stinchcomb, 1883; G. W. Brestel, 1884; A. A. Jones, 1885. The post has now about fifty members. The adjutants were W. J. Merchant, 1881; Henry Ennis, 1883; George W. Brestel, 1883; J. W. Stinchcomb, 1884; A. G. Perrine, 1885.

The Green Spring Temperance Aid Society was organized September 9, 1862, with Mrs. Dr. Brown, president; Mrs. W. L. Bartlett, vice-president; Sam. Stoner, treasurer, and Miss P. Finch, secretary. This society sent a great quantity of valuable clothing to the volunteers in the field. Temperance organizations in one form or another have been carried down since 1862, always exercising a beneficial influence.

Green Spring Grange, Patrons of Husbandry, was incorporated September 19, 1876, with M. Alsbaugh, M. D. Jopp and John Shulls, trustees; B. F. Britz, secretary, and E. May, master.

Green Spring Cure and Health Resort.—The mineral resources of the Green Spring District were first developed in 1867, and a home for visitors and patients opened January 1, 1868. The first patient was Mrs. Hugh Welsh, who died at the Spring June 6, 1869. When the Cure was erected and the enterprise organized, Charles E. Stockley was manager, and Dr. I. W. Moliere, physician. Since that time it has had its vicissitudes, but is now one of the best supported institutions of the kind in the West. The Marshall brothers succeeded Dr. L. H. Sprague as physicians in charge in 1885, while John Koller took charge of the hotel, making all the departments during the season of 1885 a success. The legend of the spring is as follows: "Once, a number of 'moons' ago, a fair Indian maiden, the daughter of a great chief of the Ottawa tribe, was taken dangerously sick with a malady unknown to the wisest of their medicine men. The poor girl was becoming worse every day, and many fears were entertained of an early dissolution. A young chief, who was her lover, and to whom she had promised her hand, felt keenly the illness of his promised bride. One day he was out hunting, and becoming tired, he lay down under the shady branches of a large oak and fell asleep. While sleeping he had a dream, in which he was advised by the 'Great Spirit' of the existence of a wonderful pool of water, the use of which cured many of the numerous diseases of the body. The dream depicted this modern pool of Siloam as lying far toward the setting sun, and to reach it a person must encounter many dangers and untold hardships. The young chief was greatly impressed with the dream, and resolved, at all hazards, to procure some of this water for the sick maiden. Accordingly, he called his warriors together, and selecting a few trusty braves, he started on the journey. After many days he

reached his destination, and found the spring. He procured some of the water and returned to his nation. The maiden partook of the water, and soon recovered from her sickness."

This beautiful summer resort is situated about 160 rods north of the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Depot at Green Spring. Nature has done her duty nobly in giving the grounds a picturesque and pleasing site for the location. The hotel stands upon a hill a few hundred feet back from the street, and is surrounded by a heavy foliage of trees that during the warm summer months shade every walk and avenue about the grounds. At the foot of the hill is the Sulphur Spring, which discharges about 700 cubic feet of water per minute through a fissure in the bed rock. The water is as clear as crystal, of a slightly greenish cast, and possesses remarkable curative properties, and hundreds of invalids avail themselves of its benefits every year. The hotel is in keeping with the management of the Spring, and has accommodation for 150 guests.

Statistics of Corporation.—The general statistics of Green Spring, for 1884, are as follows: Acres of wheat, 652; acres of rye, 15; of oats, 78; of corn, 60; of meadow, 182, product, 273 tons; of clover, 94, product, 111 tons, 43 bushels of seed, with 12 acres plowed under; of potatoes, 4, yielding 1,790 bushels; home-made butter, 3,200 pounds; 1 acre of sorghum yielded 41 gallons of syrup; maple trees yielded 50 pounds of sugar and 120 gallons of syrup; 5 bee-hives; 2,240 dozens of eggs; 41 acres of apple trees yielded 819 bushels of fruit in 1883; acres of land cultivated, 1,130; of pasture lands, 264; of woodland, 346 acres; waste land, 15 acres; total acreage, 1,755; wool, 5,233 pounds in 1883; milch cows, 38; dogs, 9; sheep killed and injured by dogs, 16; 54 sheep, 2 cattle and 1 horse died of disease.

The Green Spring schools presented the following statistics at the close of scholastic year, 1884: number of pupils, 201—99 boys and 102 girls—of whom 41 are attending the high school; one school building valued at \$9,000; 4 teachers; average salaries, \$95 and \$30; local tax, \$1,347.15; revenue, \$4,213.27; expenditure, \$3,451.62.

CONCLUSION.

There are so many incidents connected with the settlement and progress of this division of the county, related in the chapters of the general history as well as in that on the personal history and reminiscences of the township, that this chapter is confined especially to matters pertaining directly to Adams. It presents a plain record of pioneer and official, religious and social, commercial and statistical history, and as such lays claim to so much completeness as history based on records and authentic statements warrant.

CHAPTER XV.

BIG SPRING TOWNSHIP.

THIS township was surveyed in 1820 by J. Glasgow, outside the boundaries of the reservation, and, on the cession of the Indian lands, C. W. Christmas surveyed the reservation in 1832, all forming Township 1 north, Range 13 east. The Indian Treaty of September 17, 1818, provided that 16,000 acres should be set apart for the use of the Wyandots of Solomon's Town and Blanchard's Fork, with the center of such tract at the Big Spring of Seneca County. By the treaty of January 19, 1832, all this reservation was ceded, except 320 acres kept for Roennas. The President's proclamation, ordering the sale of the lands thus ceded, was made November 13, 1832, and the work of pioneer settlement was begun.

The spring from which the township takes its name, is near the hamlet of Springville. It is an ordinary lime spring, showing no traces of sulphur, clear, pure and invigorating.

The creeks of the township are all native, that is, finding a source and an outlet within the township; the soil is fertile, and the 4,000 acres, still classed as forest-land, are well timbered with valuable hard wood. The drains in the southern sections have drained the great swamp.

Organic and Official—The commissioners established this township March 6, 1833, and April 4, following, the first election was held.* Richard Reynold and E. Bogart were elected trustees; William Brayton, clerk; Hugh Mullholand, treasurer; Cornelius Bogart, And. Springer and Joshua Watson, fence viewers; Elijah Brayton and Charles Henderson, overseers of the poor; and Austin Knowlton, constable. The records for 1834, 1836 and 1837 are gone where too many good records go, so that there is no certain way of supplying the names.

1835. John Ellerton, Jacob Grove, Peter Lantz, trustees; William Brayton, clerk.

1838.—William Benham, Peter Lantz, Ezekiel Bogart, trustees; Israel Harmas, clerk.

1839.—E. H. Cook, John Jenkins, David Bowersock, trustees; I. Harmas, clerk.

1840. W. Benham, Frederick Waggoner, Peter Lantz, trustees; I. Harmas, clerk.

1841-42.—N. L. Hulling, Peter Lantz, John Elarton, trustees; David Byrnes, clerk.

1843.—John Elarton, Peter Lantz, N. L. Hulling, trustees; John Luzaider, clerk.

1844-45.—William Smith, Theo Frink, Peter Lantz, trustees; Abram Dow, clerk.

1846.—H. Davis, Theo Frink, Samuel Young, trustees; A. Battenfield, clerk.

1847.—H. Davis, Theo Frink, Samuel Young, trustees; H. J. Flack, clerk.

*Originally attached to Seneca Township.

- 1848.—William Smith, T. Frink, A. Frederick, trustees; Samuel Lutz, clerk.
- 1849.—Hiram Davis, T. Frink and S. Young, trustees; Montgomery Noble, clerk.
- 1850.—Hiram Davis, T. Frink, S. Young, trustees; D. Burns, clerk.
- 1851.—Hiram Davis, T. Frink, Peter Wenner, trustees; J. C. DeWitt, clerk.
- 1852.—Hiram Davis, Adam Vetter, Henry Boucher, trustees; J. C. DeWitt, clerk.
- 1853.—John Werley, Adam Vetter, Hiram Davis, trustees; John C. DeWitt, clerk.
- 1854.—John Yentzer, John Werley, H. Davis, trustees; J. C. DeWitt, clerk.
- 1855.—H. Davis, T. Frink, P. Simons, trustees; J. C. DeWitt, clerk.
- 1856.—A. J. Sanders, Peter Simons, Jacob Von Blon, trustees; John C. DeWitt, clerk.
- 1857.—David Burns, J. Von Blon, James Keesberry, trustees; Daniel Rinsel, clerk.
- 1858.—Joshua Watson, P. Simons, J. Von Blon, trustees; Daniel Rinsel, clerk.
- 1859.—Joshua Watson, J. Von Blon, A. Vetter, trustees; Daniel Rinsel, clerk.
- 1860.—Peter Wagner, J. Von Blon, A. Vetter, trustees; Joseph Zint, clerk.
- 1861.—Peter Wagner, J. Von Blon, A. Vetter, trustees; J. W. Lantz, clerk.
- 1862.—Peter Wagner, J. Von Blon, A. Vetter, trustees; George M. Shumaker, clerk.
- 1863-64.—William Smith, J. Von Blon, A. Vetter, trustees; George M. Shumaker, clerk.
- 1865.—Thomas Rinehart, J. W. Lantz, C. Wagner, trustees; J. F. Frink, clerk.
- 1867.—Thomas Rinehart, A. J. Sanders, C. Wagner, trustees; J. F. Frink, clerk.
- 1868.—John P. Genzler, I. W. Cline, P. Wagner, trustees; W. Bearly, clerk.
- 1869-70.—John P. Genzler, I. W. Cline, P. Wagner, trustees; D. Rensley, clerk.
- 1871.—Ernst Kerrian, I. W. Cline, P. Wagner, trustees; D. Rensley, clerk.
- 1872.—Matt Faller, I. W. Cline, J. P. Genzler, trustees; S. Bearly, clerk.
- 1873.—Matt Faller, A. Vetter, J. P. Genzler, trustees; James V. Magers, clerk.
- 1874.—Joseph Lafontaine, J. P. Genzler, A. Vetter, trustees; James V. Magers, clerk.
- 1875-76.—Joseph Lafontaine, Thomas Rinehart, A. Vetter, trustees; James V. Magers, clerk.
- 1877.—Nick Marks, A. Vetter, Thomas Rinehart, trustees; James V. Magers, clerk.
- 1878.—Nick Marks, Dominick Arndt, Thomas Rinehart, trustees; James V. Magers, clerk.
- 1879.—Nick Marks, Dominick Arndt, John Mathias, trustees; James V. Magers, clerk.
- 1880-81.—Michael Goshe, D. Arndt, N. Marks, trustees; B. J. Murphy, clerk.

1882.—M. Goshe, D. Arndt, John Mathias, trustees; B. J. Murphy, clerk.

1883.—John N. Kinn, John Mathias, D. Arndt, trustees; William Haines, clerk.

1884.—Paul Huss, N. Kinn, John Mathias, trustees; William Haines, clerk.

The officers of Big Spring Township, elected in 1885, are Paul Huss, Nicholas Kinn, A. W. Simonis, trustees; William Haines, clerk; Charles Shubert, treasurer; Peter Goshe, assessor, William Haines, T. M. Frink, I. W. Cline, and Charles Shubert, justices of the peace; J. Vetter, and Joseph Wullen schneider, constables.

Schools.—The township of Big Spring was laid off in six school districts, June 22, 1838. The people of Big Spring Township voted on the question of selling the school lands of that township, June 22, 1850. Samuel Young, Theo. M. Frink and Hiram Davis were judges. There were fifteen votes cast. October 25, 1851, a sale of the west half of east half of Section 16, Town 1, Range 13 was sold to John Houck for \$270, and of the west half of west half of Section 16, Town 1, Range 13 to Theo. Pierce for \$270. These tracts were sold with Liberty Township lands. The remaining tracts were not sold owing to want of purchasers at appraised price. September 3, 1853, the east half of the east half of Section 16, was sold to M. Zinder for \$275, and the east half of the west half to Jesse Boucher for \$264. The following statistics give the state of the schools in Big Spring Township, outside the villages, for the year ending August, 1884: Local tax, \$2,362.76; total receipts, \$4,513.06; expenditures, \$3,373.11; number of schoolhouses, 9; value of property, \$4,000; number of teachers, 14; average pay, \$41 and \$29; number of male pupils, 154; of female, 88.

Statistics.—The assessment in 1841 gave the following figures: 24,721 acres of land and improvements, valued at \$38,474; value of town lots, \$1,544; 139 horses, valued at \$5,560; 483 cattle, valued at \$3,864; merchants' capital and moneys at interest, \$2,500; total, \$51,942. Total tax, \$662.26. Delinquencies of 1840, \$64.27. The value of 20,885 acres of land in Big Spring Township in 1884 was placed at \$617,150; 1,750 acres in Adrian School District at \$73,030, and 64 acres in New Riegel Village at \$22,180. The personal property in the township was valued at \$216,640; in Adrian District at \$31,090 and in New Riegel at \$58,840, giving a total of \$1,018,930. This sum equalized according to population of 1880 would give to each of the 2,048 persons, then forming the population, \$497.50. The total tax levied in 1884-85 was \$9,625.30 and \$150 dog tax. The actual value of the township may be placed at \$2,800,000.

The general statistics of Big Spring Township for 1884 are as follows: Acres of wheat, 5,154—product of 1883-84, 27,557 bushels; 15 acres of rye produced 202 bushels; 16 acres of buckwheat, 87 bushels; 1,315 acres of oats, 42,440 bushels; 2,594 acres of corn, 62,245 bushels; 1,575 acres of meadow yielded 1,290 tons of hay; 732 acres of clover produced 740 tons of hay and 925 bushels of seed; 116 acres of potatoes yielded 15,019 bushels; home-made butter, 36,060 pounds; 8 acres of sorghum, 637 gallons of syrup; maple trees produced 29 gallons of syrup; 77 hives yielded 605 pounds of honey; eggs, 11,845 dozens; orchards, 295 acres—3,771 bushels of fruit; acres of land cultivated, 11,412; acres of pasture land, 5,611; acres of woodland, 3,859; total acreage, 20,882; pounds of wool, in 1883, 4,096; milch cows, 534; dogs, 150; animals died of disease—hogs, 917; sheep, 108; cattle, 20; horses, 14.

Pioneers and Old Settlers.—When the first permanent settlers arrived in the township, they literally stepped in the tracks of the original owners, who

just moved out to give them place. The locality subsequently named Springville, was the only garden spot in the township, and around it the first settlements were made, within a year or two of the period when the township was organized. South of the township line the families of Asa Lake and Nehemiah Earls settled as early as 1819, Daniel Hodges in 1821, Christopher Baker, William Brown and John James in 1822, John Carey in 1823, Smith Kentfield in 1825 and Hiram J. Starr in 1830. Many of those pioneers of the Delaware and Wyandot country were acquainted with the big spring, coming and going over the Wyandot trail from the Big Spring Reservation to the Upper or Twelve-Mile Reservation, so that when the pioneers of this township arrived they were within easy distance of the pioneers of what is now Wyandot County. William Brown entered his lands, just south of the base line, in 1822, and may be counted among the pioneers of the township. The Jenkins brothers were early traders, and, it is believed, the first white residents of Big Spring. The Braytons, pioneers of Tymochtee Township, Wyandot County, came in 1832; the Knowltons, Bogarts, Mullhollands, Hendersons, Youngs, Springers, Peers and Reynolds were all here prior to organization.

The year 1833 witnessed the true beginnings of settlement, and immigration then commenced and continued to flow in for years, until the whole township was peopled with as industrious and good a class of citizens as it is the fortune of any county to possess.

Stephen Bearld, or Beardly, purchased the west half of northeast quarter, Section 12, from Jacob Haser, in 1833, and entered on its improvement. . . . Hiram Bogart, E. Bogart and Cornelius Bogart were among the very early settlers. . . . Elijah and Anna (Holebrook) Brayton, parents of Peter Brayton, natives of Vermont, where they married and lived for a few years thereafter, moved to Fremont, Ohio, in 1814, thence about 1816 to Huron County, and later to Wyandot County, where they remained until 1832, when they settled on what is known as the Big Spring Indian Reservation; Mrs. Brayton died here in 1851; Mr. Brayton in 1868. . . . William Brayton, son of Elijah Brayton, and brother of Matthew Brayton, who was lost in the woods in 1825, moved into Big Spring Township in 1832; is now in Wyandot County; Matthew was lost as mentioned when a child of eight years, while searching for cattle with his brother William, and about 1859 a captive appeared who stated that he was captured by the Copperheads, a band of Canadian Indians, who named him Ohwa-owah-kish-me-wah. In 1851 this man married Tefronia or Tame Deer, daughter of O-wash-kah-ke-naw, and by her had two children: Tefronia and Qululee. Thirty-four years after the capture the Cleveland *Herald* contained an advertisement of a captive who did not know his original name. William Brayton, now living, proceeded to New York State, having with him a description of the marks on the boy, and there, in the house of one Smith, he found his alleged brother, but, on closer investigation, the stranger proved to be one of the Todd family, of Michigan, who was known as William Todd. He entered the army in 1861 and died at Nashville. The fate of Matthew Brayton is unknown. . . . Landelin and Elizabeth Brosemer, natives of Baden, where they married, came to America about 1832, and settled on the farm now occupied by their son, who was born in this township in 1846. Mr. and Mrs. Brosemer afterward lived in New Riegel until Mrs. Brosemer's death, caused by a team of horses running away. Landelin Brosemer was born in 1803; died in 1885. . . . The Bakeis family, of whom Nicholas Bakeis is a member, have resided for over forty-three years on their homestead.

George and Mary Cline, natives of Maryland, and parents of Mrs. William

Johnson, came from Lancaster County, Penn., to this county about 1836, and here the former died in 1861, and the latter in 1856.

Frederick and Frederica Dible (both deceased), parents of Mrs. John Luzander, born here in 1838, were early settlers of the township. . . . Isaac and Eleanor De Witt, parents of Mrs. Samuel Kiser, of Loudon Township, were pioneers.

Anderson and Julia Ewing, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of John F. Ewing, of Adrian, came from Pennsylvania, in 1840, to this county, where Mrs. Ewing died in 1847; Anderson Ewing subsequently married, and removed into Wyandot County, where he died in 1875.

Theodore M. and Sabrina (Torrey) Frink, natives of Massachusetts, the former born in 1804, the latter in 1808, came to this township in 1837, from Tymochtee Creek, where they spent the winter of 1836; Mrs. Frink died in 1855.

Jacob Gwyer was in the township in 1832, but was not a settler. Many depredations were credited to this old resident of Stark County while among the first settlers of Seneca County. About the time of the Michigan conspiracy case he was arrested on a charge of murder, escaped from prison, and completed a bad career by suicide. . . . John and Margaret (Limbauch) Grine, natives of Belgium, came to Seneca County in 1847, and here Mrs. Grine died in 1839. . . . John and Elizabeth Guillian (both deceased), parents of Mrs. John Mathias, were early settlers in this county.

Joseph W. and Elizabeth (Titler) Harsh, natives of Wayne County, Ohio, born in 1823 and 1829, respectively, came to the township in 1848. . . . Charles Henderson was an early settler. . . . John Hile settled in the township at an early day: died in 1869. . . . Nicholas and Catharine Huss, and their son Paul, all natives of Germany, the latter born in 1843, came direct from the fatherland to this county in 1846, where Mrs. Huss died in 1873. Nicholas Huss and his son Paul are now residents of New Riegel.

Ben Jenkins, the trader at the Big Spring, was among the first settlers of the township, and with John Jenkins caused the site of Springville to be surveyed into town lots. . . . Lewis and Margaret Jenny, natives of Europe, parents of Mrs. Francis Kalmes, came in an early day to this township, where they died. . . . Archibald Johnson, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Big Spring Township about 1820; was killed by lightning in 1845; his widow died in 1879.

Francis Kalmes, a native of Belgium, born in 1822, came to this county in 1846. . . . A. J. Kinney, born in New Jersey in 1807, came from Wyandot County, Ohio, about 1843, and settled here. . . . Austin Knowlton, born in Massachusetts in 1809, has resided in this county since 1830, and is called the "Father of Big Spring." Mrs. Rhoda Knowlton (widow of Timothy Knowlton, who died in Massachusetts in 1823), mother of Austin Knowlton, after her husband's death moved with her family to Wyandot County, Ohio, and after remaining there a few years settled here, where she died at age of eighty-six.

Joseph Lafontaine and his parents (Nicholas and Mary Lafontaine), all natives of Belgium, came to America in 1841, and settled in Big Spring Township, where the parents died. . . . Christian and Catharine Lenner, natives of Bavaria, where they married, came to New York in 1831; to Stark County, Ohio, in 1832, and in 1837 to this township, where Mrs. Lenner died in 1876; Christian Lenner lives with his son Daniel. . . . John Lugader, born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1814, came from Wyandot County to this county in 1833.

John B. Martz and his parents, Henry and Margaret Martz, all natives of Belgium, came direct from their native land, in 1846, to Big Spring Township, where the parents died. . . . Nicholas and Theresa Marks, natives of Germany,



John Seitz

where they were married, former born in 1809, latter in 1823, came direct from their native land to this county in 1850, and settled in this township.... Joseph E. and Mary A. (Sneeringer) Magers, pioneers of Stark County, Ohio, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, settled in Seneca County in 1852; the present clerk of Seneca County is their eldest son.... Lewis and Josephine Mathias, natives of Europe, settled here at an early day, and here their son Nicholas, of New Riegel, was born in 1849; Lewis Mathias died in 1878; his widow survives him.... Lewis and Clara Mathias (both deceased), natives of Luxemburg, Germany, came to America in 1840, and settled here.... Mack and Eliza McCullough, parents of Mrs. John F. Ewing, of Adrian, settled in this county in early times, thence moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, where they died.... John and Magdalena Miley, natives of Virginia, parents of Mrs. Jacob Black, came, about 1828, to Seneca County, where Mrs. Miley died in 1856, Mr. Miley, in 1874.... Dr. John Montgomery, after a long and painful illness, died at Adrian, January 29, 1885; Dr. Montgomery had been a resident for a great many years and was widely known.... Hugh Mullholland was elected the first treasurer of the township in April, 1833.

John Peer and Philip Peer settled in the township, previous to its organization.... Nichols and Elizabeth Plenz, natives of Germany, parents of Mrs. Paul Huss, of New Riegel, came here about 1848, and have ever since resided here.

Richard Reynolds was a settler prior to 1833, in Big Spring Township.

Anthony Schindler, who settled on Section 12, Big Spring, in 1833, may be considered one of the pioneers of the German colony.... Charles Schindler settled on his farm in 1835.... Christian and Elizabeth Schlemmer (both deceased), parents of Mrs. Jacob Herbert, were early settlers in the county.... Adam and Kathrina (Effert) Simonis, natives of Germany, parents of Peter Simonis, of Fostoria, were among the pioneers of this township.... Conrad and Elizabeth Smith, natives of Germany, parents of John M. Smith, came to Seneca County in 1834, where latter died in 1870, former in 1880.... Timothy and Catharine Smith, natives of New York, parents of William Smith, of Big Spring Township, who was born in 1815, in New York State, came to Seneca County in 1833, and here died, former in 1853, latter in 1883.... Jacob Spraw, a native of Bavaria, born in 1809, came to Ohio in 1832, locating in Big Spring Township.... Andrew Springer was one of the first American pioneers.

Henry Tull, born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1819, came to America in 1849, locating in this county.

Dr. A. S. Uberoth, one of the physicians of the township, was mangled to death by a train on the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad, February 16, 1883. His watch, umbrella and other articles were found scattered along the track. This showed that he had been dragged by the train for some distance and met with one of the most horrible deaths which it is possible to depict.

George Wehrle, of New Riegel, who settled in the township in 1833, was the first president of the village.... Michael Wagner, one of the oldest inhabitants of this county, died at New Riegel, September 9, 1885, aged one hundred and two years.... John and Elizabeth Wullenschneider, natives of Germany, married in Licking County, Ohio, and settled here many years ago, where former died in 1860.... Joshua Watson was one of the first settlers; his name is almost forgotten.

John Young and family settled in Big Spring in 1833, and were among the first settlers in the wilderness.... Samuel and Isabella Young, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. Jonathan A. Haines, were married in Wayne County,

Ohio, where they remained until 1833, then came to this township, where Mr. Young died in 1859; his widow remarried and now resides in Adrian; Mrs. J. A. Haines was born in Seneca County, in 1835.

Nimrod and Mary Zender, native of Switzerland and Luxemburg, respectively, came here at an early day, where they died. Here their son Joseph was born in 1835.

ADRIAN VILLAGE.

Oregon (now Adrian) was surveyed by R. M. Shoemaker, in February, 1844, for Erastus H. Cook and DeWitt C. Henderzon, on west half of northwest quarter of Section 36, Big Spring Township. Prior to this time the location was known as Foster's Mills, under which name it was established a postal town early in the "thirties," with William White postmaster. He was succeeded by John Carr, who had the office in 1847. C. G. Fenn was succeeded in August, 1885, by William Haines. The town has since been extended into Section 35.

The Business Circle is made up as follows: D. F. Bascom and Adam Vetter, blacksmiths; Isaac W. Kline, grocer, business now owned by William Haines; James Curtiss, dry goods; Lewis Etchin, boots and shoes; Shober Bros., meat market; J. H. Snyder, stoves and tinware; Miss Anna Haines, milliner; Mrs. Catherine Krell, hotel; John F. Ewing, carpenter. E. Slack's flouring-mill was burned in 1884. Dr. W. H. Paul left Adrian in the summer of 1884, and Dr. John Montgomery died here in February, 1885. C. G. Fenn has been postmaster for almost a quarter of a century, succeeding Lou Anderson and James Curtiss in that office, James Kline established a steam saw-mill in the winter of 1883-84.

Schools.—Adrian High School Association was incorporated January 13, 1869, with James C. Runneals, Frederick Hahn, Timothy B. Hawkins, James T. Ewing, James J. Zint, H. B. Curtiss, M. L. Knowlton, William Nease and Dr. J. A. Lutz, members. The object was to build a house and conduct a high school at Adrian.

The condition of the schools of Adrian, August 31, 1884, was as follows: Number of male pupils, 26, of female pupils, 34, of whom 26 were in the high school; one house valued at \$2,000; 2 teachers receiving \$36 and \$30, each, per month; local tax, \$267.44; revenue, \$800.64; expenditures, 513.07.

Societies.—Adrian Protection Horse Company was organized April 20, 1874, with the following members: James J. Zint, B. Copley, L. Walton, J. R. Higgins, John Baker, John Kimble, D. Wander, Martin Wenner, John Haines, and the trustees then elected George Wander, Levi Haines, and David Leuhr.

Adrian Lodge No. 494, I. O. O. F., was organized under State law, January 20, 1877, with Joseph Zint, G. W. Shober, Louis Etchen, Jacob Bloom, W. H. Slaymaker, A. Johnson, John Greer, T. B. Hawkins, Frederick Shober, John Snyder and Josiah Haines, original members.

May Flower Grange 290, was organized at Adrian, January 30, 1877, with W. H. Copley, J. R. Higgins, Daniel Lemer, John Grier, J. W. Eckleberry, G. W. Mullholland, H. Vogle, Charles Bier, D. H. Wander and Benjamin Copley, members.

Churches.—Methodist Episcopal Church. The early records of this church are not to be found: the oldest record is that of the Sunday-school, which points out that the Oregon Sunday-school was organized May 17, 1845. The subscribers were Charles Foster, L. C. Anderson, Stephen McKennie, Al Yancer, William White, Anthony Frederick, Samuel Young, William Blew, J. W. Frederick, I. C. Waggoner, W. Young, Austin Knowlton, F. Waggon-

er, Peter Wenner, Levi Hare, Jacob Yancer, Al. Loy, S. H. Foster, Susan Anderson, R. Taft, Hannah Clark, Mary Whittlesey, Curtis Berry, Thomas Baker, Ira Taft, Aaron Strouse, Sarean Blew, Andrew Vance, Josiah Flack.

The early preachers at Adrian were Rev. Warner, who was here about thirty-eight years ago with Mr. Dodge and Philip Cole, 1850; James Milligan and Philip A. Drownd, 1854; Mr. Close, 1856; Mr. Biggs, R. K. Good, 1860; Mr. Holmes, 1863, and J. W. Miller, the last preacher from the Carey Circuit. In 1868 Adrian was detached from Carey, and created a circuit, with Samuel L. Boggs, preacher. In 1870 R. M. Culver came. He was followed by J. W. Hill, in 1873; I. N. Kalb, 1875-78; Philip A. Drownd, 1878; John Houghtley, 1880; Benjamin L. Rowand, 1882; Rev. M. C. Howey, the present pastor. The society has a membership of thirty-seven. The present brick church was erected in 1854, but prior to this time, services were held in the old school-house on the Knowlton farm.

The Catholic Church of St. Nicholas was founded in 1855 for the accommodation of the French population; but, from the beginning, half the membership was made up of Germans. The church, however, is known as the French Church. The pastors who have had charge of the congregation since 1855 are named as follows: Revs. L. Molon, Bally, Dolweek, Laux, Moes, Magenhann, Burkell, and the present pastor, Rev. Joseph P. Gloden. The house of worship, located on the highest point of land in the county, Section 23, Big Spring Township, was erected in 1856. The membership is about 500.

Universalist Church of Adrian was organized in 1870, with the following named members: John Slaymaker, Sr., and wife, J. T. Ewing, I. A. Lombard and wife, William Haines and wife, F. Hahn and wife, S. Keenan and wife, Joseph Zint and wife. The present membership is about twenty. The church was erected prior to the regular organization in 1869, at a cost of about \$1,600. The first pastor (1870) was Rev. N. A. Saxton. He was preceded by George R. Brown, of Clyde. The pastors since Rev. Saxton's time have been varied. Rev. D. R. Biddlecomb was the last preacher, who left for Akron several years ago. The organization is observed, but no regular services have been held.

Evangelical Trinity Church of Adrian was founded in 1869, by B. Popley, John Wonder, William Brayton, Eli Gear, James Loy, John Scheirman and Rev. E. B. Crouse. The church was erected the same year at a cost of about \$2,000. Since George Wonder settled here in 1871, he has been connected officially with the society. The original society was organized years ago, but never erected a house of worship. Rev. C. M. Rinehold succeeded Rev. Mr. Wingerd in April, 1885. The congregation numbers about fifty.

NEW RIEGEL VILLAGE.

New Riegel was surveyed by G. H. Heming in January, 1850, for Anthony Schindler. Walter Myers' addition to New Riegel was surveyed by Heming in April, 1855, within the angle formed by Tiffin and Perry Streets. John Werley's addition to New Riegel was surveyed in January, 1877.

Organic and Official.—New Riegel Village was incorporated December 2, 1882, on petition of B. J. Murphy and thirty-nine other residents, presented to the commissioners of the county, December 28, 1881. The local records, however, acknowledge the order of February 5, 1883, as the act of incorporation, because under this order, the first village elections were held April 2, 1883.

The record of this election is as follows: For trustees, Andrew Werley, 42 votes; B. G. Wullenschneider, 47; Celestine Friedman, 44; N. Plenz, 29;

Peter Clause, 26; John Werley, 28. The first three named were elected. Andrew Werley was chosen president, which position he now holds; Charles H. Klein was appointed clerk, which position he still holds in conjunction with the treasurership. Joseph Zender, elected first marshal in 1883, was succeeded by Joseph Wullenschneider, who is now serving (March, 1885). In June, 1884, sidewalks and street crossings were authorized, and a series of public and private improvements commenced.

Andrew Werley, the first postmaster at New Riegel, was appointed in 1877, and served until April, 1878, when he resigned in favor of C. H. Klein, who has also been notary public since November, 1881.

The Business Circle is made up as follows: Altwise Bros., and George Klein & Son, furniture; N. Dandlinger, blacksmith; William H. Focht, F. Walter and F. M. White, physicians (Dr. J. M. Drescher has removed); Peter Huss, John Wissler, shoe-makers; C. H. Klein and J. & A. Schalk, dry goods, etc.; C. H. Klein and N. Mathias, groceries; Joseph Zender, butcher; Peiffer & Clouse, saw-mill; Smith & Clouse, agents for well augers and earth elevators; Nicholas Petty, wagon-maker; A. & C. Wangler, builders and contractors; Martin Wetzell, harness-maker; B. G. Wullenschneider, proprietor of the Empire House; Thomas Marks and John Zimmer, saloons. Joseph Plentz, who was shoe-maker here, moved to Tiffin in 1885. Andrew Werley established his grain trade here in 1881, and built an elevator the same year.

Churches.—The Catholic Church.—As early as 1825 a few Catholics moved to the vicinity of New Riegel, who were visited at intervals by the Redemptorist fathers. Ten years later Rev. Father Trebenhens, C. S. S. R., visited the neighborhood, and has been engaged ever since as a traveling missionary, journeying on foot throughout Seneca and the adjoining counties. In 1845, the congregation of the Most Precious Blood established a mission at New Riegel, with Fathers Sales and M. Brunner and five priests of the congregation in charge. The property of the church at New Riegel is valued at \$25,000, the church itself is one of the finest buildings devoted to religion in northwestern Ohio, while the monastery, convent and schools are buildings equally suited to the wants of a large religious community and a great congregation. The number of the congregation is over 600, principally Germans. The Catholic schools are attended by 160 scholars in charge of two sisters and one lay teacher.

Other religious denominations claim representation here, but are without organization or house of worship.

Schools.—The statistics of the schools of New Riegel for the year ending August 31, 1884, are as follows: local tax, \$34.32; revenue, \$542.74; expenditures, \$245.25; one schoolhouse—value of property, \$450; two teachers, average salary, \$35; number of pupils enrolled, 23—18 boys and 5 girls; average attendance, 11. This was set off as a special district about ten years ago. The schools of St. Boniface in connection with the church are in charge of two sisters, and the male school has been in charge of Jacob Schiffer for the last seventeen years.

SMALL SETTLEMENTS.

Springville, on the southeast half of Section 29, Town 1 north, Range 13 east, was surveyed in May, 1834, by D. Risdon for Benjamin and John Jenkins. Springville does not now contain any business house. Mr. Cooke carried on a store there for many years, until the building burned down.

Charles Foster, John Ganz, Adam Felter, and Eli Gehr were the first settlers at Springville.

Dr. D. Peters and Dr. George H. Scoles were resident physicians at Springville, in 1847-48; but Dr. Lang was the pioneer resident physician in 1834.

French Town is the name given to the French settlement, west of New Riegel, settled by the Lafountaines and others between 1840 and 1847. Comfortable homes and well cultivated farms characterize that portion of the township known under this name.

Alvadia, or Alvada, a small settlement in Section 18, was surveyed in January, 1876, by A. C. Turner for William Smith and T. J. Anderson. The business men of Alvada are Beitler Bros., general store; James Beitler, blacksmith; Louisa Ludwig, grocer; Nicholas Schira, shoe-maker; H. J. Star & Son, grain dealers; Frank Kopfler, hotel; N. Schira, Peter Nye and F. Kopfler, saloons; Benjamin L. Ludwig, postmaster.

RAILROADS.

The railroads which cross Big Spring Township are the Indiana, Bloomington & Western and the Ohio Central; the former enters the township in the northeast quarter of Section 25, takes a southwesterly course, passing through Adrian Village, and leaves the township at Section 35; the latter penetrates the township in the northwest quarter of Section 2, runs in a southeasterly direction, passing close to New Riegel Village, and leaves the township at Section 13.

CONCLUSION.

This township, now one of the richest in the county, was originally settled by native citizens. To-day it is a rare thing to meet an American born resident other than the children of the German and French pioneers, who now may be called the sole possessors of the southwestern division of Seneca County.

CHAPTER XVI.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

BLOOM, or Town 1 north, Range 16 east, is one of the oldest and richest divisions of the county. The population in 1830 was 389, increased in 1880 to 2,162, including the village of Bloomville, which then contained 689 inhabitants. The township is watered by Honey Creek, Silver Creek and tributary streams. Honey Creek enters the township in the northeast quarter of Section 1, flows in a general southwestern course, and leaves the township in the southwest quarter of Section 18. Along its banks are numerous springs, and here, too, many of the early saw and grist-mills were erected. The pioneers selected the neighborhood of the creek for their homes, and opened their first farms. Silver Creek may be called a native stream, has its source in the southeastern corner of the township, and, flowing generally northwest, leaves the township in the northwest quarter of Section 19. The county drain enters this creek, and it is also fed by a number of rivulets.

The geological formation of Bloom has been referred to in Chapter I. The State Geologist, in Volume V, page 633, says: "For building purposes the limestone which is quarried from the corniferous formation at Bloomville, Seneca County, has a higher reputation than the Helderberg limestones, and indeed, it is said, that these quarries produce one of the best limestones in northwestern Ohio. The material has been quite extensively used in Tiffin for many

years for trimmings and stone fronts, and also for general building purposes in Mansfield and surrounding country. Good material for flagging, bridges and foundations is quarried, and a slab twenty-five feet square might be obtained. It has already displaced in a measure the sandstones which are quarried in that vicinity."

The specimens of this stone are of an attractive gray color, and are highly fossiliferous. Some fossils have apparently been entirely removed at some period, and their places supplied with a clear crystalline calcite, and some of the fossil forms are therefore strikingly apparent upon polishing the surface of the stone. Under the microscope the stone is found to be a grand aggregate of fossil fragments, among which are rhombohedral crystals.

In November, 1884, a dynamite explosion took place at the old Francis Stone quarry, just east of Bloomville. A dynamite blast had failed to discharge, and Alexander West, a brother of Dr. West, and two Germans were trying to remove the dynamite and prepare a new fuse, when it exploded. Mr. West's hands and arms were terribly mangled, one of his eyes badly injured and the side of his face frightfully bruised. The Germans were only slightly hurt.

The soil is fertile, and a glance at any or all the farms will justify the name, "Bloom," in its literal acceptance.

Organic and Official.—Bloom Township, as established in 1824, comprised the towns of Bloom, Scipio, Reed and Venice (*vide* transactions of commissioners' board), and was named in honor of the German patriot, Bloom, on the suggestion of John Seitz. In after years, Scipio, Venice and Reed were organized, and this township was reorganized within its present boundaries. In December, 1824, Scipio was detached; in December, 1826, Reed was established, and in June, 1829, Venice was set off as a separate township. Owing to the vagrant character of the pioneer clerk's office, the records of the first decade of the township are not to be found. The record of elections from 1835 to the present time has been fortunately preserved, and from these old books the following list of leading town officers is made:

1835.—Henry Opt, I. G. Watson, J. Q. Hammond, trustees; H. Perky, clerk.

1836.—Isaac G. Watson, John Newman, Abraham Kagy, trustees; H. Perky, clerk.

1837.—Abraham Hammon, Abraham Kagy, James Dornan, trustees; W. B. Smith, clerk.

1838.—Abraham Hammon, James Boyd, Samuel Gross, trustees; Thomas Treat, clerk.

1839.—James Boyd, Samuel Gross, Lewis Seitz, trustees; Thomas Treat, clerk.

1840.—Jacob Myers, J. C. Martin, Lewis Seitz, trustees; Joseph Pennington, clerk.

1841.—Joseph McClellan, Samuel Gross, Lewis Seitz, trustees; Joshua Preble, clerk.

1842.—Benjamin Huddle, Samuel Gross, Joseph McClellan, trustees; John A. Morison, clerk.

1843.—Benjamin Huddle, Jacob Hossler, Joseph Swigert, trustees; Julius A. Treat, clerk.

1844.—Jacob Hossler, Henry Opt, John T. Reid, trustees; Henry Perky, clerk.

1845.—Henry F. Hall, Henry Opt, Jacob Hossler, trustees; Samuel Gross, clerk.

1846.—Jacob Hossler, James Boyd, Henry Opt, trustees; Abraham Kagy, clerk.

1847.—Same trustees and same clerk as in 1846.

1848.—Nathan Martin, Louis Spitler, James Boyd, trustees; Abraham Kagy, clerk.

1849.—Same trustees; Jacob Hossler, Henry Perkey, justices; Abraham Kagy, clerk.

1850.—Same as in 1848.

1851.—Ira Gulick, Henry Opt, Nathan Martin, trustees; Lewis Seitz, Jr., clerk.

1852.—Same as in 1851.

1853.—W. H. H. Hedden, Henry Opt, Ira Gulick, trustees; H. M. Betz, clerk.

1854.—W. H. H. Hedden, John T. Reid, Ira Gulick, trustees; H. F. Hossler, clerk.

1855.—John Wax, J. T. Reid, H. F. Hossler, trustees; H. F. Hossler, clerk.

1856.—George A. Blackwell, D. H. Watson, John Wax, trustees; John Newman, clerk.

1857.—H. Opt, Ira Gulick, G. A. Blackwell, trustees; John Newman, clerk.

1858.—John Einsel, D. H. Watson, G. A. Blackwell, trustees; Jacob Geiger, clerk.

1859.—John F. Heilman, Henry Geiger, G. A. Blackwell, trustees; Jacob Geiger, clerk.

1860.—D. H. Watson, I. B. Steinbaugh, L. R. Owen, trustees; W. T. Brown, clerk.

1861.—D. H. Watson, I. B. Steinbaugh, L. R. Owen, trustees; W. T. Brown, clerk.

1862.—D. H. Watson, I. B. Steinbaugh, Henry Geiger, trustees; W. T. Brown, clerk.

1863.—Ed Saul, H. Geiger, Daniel Spitler, trustees; William DeWitt, clerk.

1864.—Jacob Hossler, R. A. Blackwell, D. H. Watson, trustees; Jacob C. Geiger, clerk.

1865.—R. A. Blackwell, J. Wax, John Newcomer, trustees; Jacob C. Geiger, clerk.

1866.—D. T. See, H. Einsel, John Wax, trustees; W. DeWitt, clerk.

1867.—D. H. Patterson, H. F. Hossler, Henry Einsel, trustees; W. DeWitt, clerk.

1868.—Edward Saul, Henry Geiger, D. H. Patterson, trustees; W. DeWitt, clerk.

1869.—John Wax, William Mitchell, M. Finch, trustees; W. DeWitt, clerk.

1870.—Samuel Mull, H. F. Hossler, Henry Geiger, trustees; W. DeWitt, clerk.

1871.—H. Kirgis, L. R. Owen, H. F. Hossler, trustees; W. DeWitt, clerk.

1872.—I. B. Steinbaugh, L. R. Owen, H. F. Hossler, trustees; S. S. Lehman, clerk.

1873.—Daniel Seitz, I. B. Steinbaugh (I. G. Watson, deceased), L. R. Owen, trustees; S. S. Lehman, clerk.

1874.—S. H. Wolf, I. B. Steinbaugh, L. R. Owen, trustees; S. S. Lehman, clerk.

1875.—Daniel Seitz, S. H. Wolf, I. B. Steinbaugh, trustees; S. S. Lehman, clerk.

1876.—Daniel Seitz, Conrad Klahr, I. B. Steinbaugh, trustees; U. E. Cory, clerk.

1877.—Daniel Seitz, Conrad Klahr, Abraham Sponseller, trustees; S. S. Lehman, clerk.

1878.—Michael McNamara, A. Sponseller, C. Klahr, trustees; S. S. Lehman, clerk.

1879.—Henry Einsel, Michael McNamara, A. Sponseller, trustees; S. S. Lehman, clerk.

1880.—John Newcomer, J. P. Echelberry, Eli Spitler, trustees; P. F. Samsel, clerk.

1881.—S. B. Hossler, George M. Martin, Eli Spitler, trustees; P. F. Samsel, clerk.

1882.—Same as in 1881.

1883.—Daniel Seitz, Eli Spitler, George M. Martin, trustees; P. F. Samsel, clerk.

1884.—John E. Miley, Henry Scheerer, W. L. Reid, trustees; P. F. Samsel, clerk.

The officers of Bloom Township in 1885 are William Reid, Republican, S. B. Hossler, Republican, Henry Kirgis, Democrat, trustees; P. F. Samsel, Democrat, clerk; H. S. Samsel, Republican, treasurer; S. S. Lehman, Republican, assessor; B. H. Spitler, Democrat, Fred Bolland, Republican, constables.

Pioneers of Bloom Township.—When Hadley and Hampton beheld this township in 1821, it appeared beautiful in its wildness. In 1822 the vanguard of the pioneers arrived, and then was begun that round of labor which resulted in giving to the county even before its organization, a garden spot for all time and a well-organized community. In reviewing the history of the settlement of the county, the following names are selected to represent the pioneers of Bloom. The few who may chance to be left unnoticed in this particular portion of the work, find mention in one or other of the many chapters devoted to general, local and personal history.

James Beauchamp, who owned 135 acres on the southwest quarter of Section 6, died in 1830, when Thomas McMillan was appointed administrator of the estate. Sidney Smith was appointed guardian *ad litem* for his five children. . . . Jacob and Rosa Bessey, natives of Germany, parents of Mrs. Abraham Sponseller, who was born in this county in 1842, came to Bloom Township in an early day. Mr. Bessey died in 1867; his widow now resides in Crawford County. . . . Joseph Burnsides or Birnside, who subsequently settled near the present City Cemetery of Tiffin, located land near Bloomville in 1822, but found it to have been previously purchased. . . . The Bixler family must be named among the pioneers, so also Henry Blackman, a name familiar in all old residents' societies. . . . George Bever, Robert McClellan, Jacob Black, Noah Rhinehart were the only supporters in this township of Butterfield's History, in 1848. . . . Thomas and Elizabeth (Hughes) Boyd, located on Honey Creek in 1822, being the first permanent settlers, where they resided until their death—Mrs. Boyd dying in 1834, Mr. Boyd November 27, 1847. . . . James Boyd, born in 1805 in Pennsylvania, came to Bloom with his parents in April, 1822, married Miss Eliza Steele and after her death married Miss Mercy Smith, who died in 1865. Mr. Boyd died in 1871 at his home on Honey Creek. . . . James T. Boyd, son of James Boyd, was born in Bloom Township in 1842. . . . Adam and Catherine (Fike) Buchman, natives of Bavaria, came in 1833 to Bloom Township, where the former died in 1881. . . . James and Eliza Boyd (both deceased), parents of Mrs. George Shunaker, of Pleasant Township, came from Pennsylvania to Bloom Township in an early day.

Edward Cooley was one of the early settlers, but the exact date of his coming cannot be ascertained. He erected the first house on the site of the present



William Ash

village of Bloomville....David Crapo was among the pioneers of the third decade of this century.

John and Hannah (Kershner) Davis, former a native of Maryland, born in 1785, latter of Pennsylvania, born in 1790, were married in 1816, and November 12, 1824, came from Perry County, Ohio, to Section 8, Bloom, where they permanently settled. John Davis and Russel Munsell built, in 1826, a saw-mill on that farm, which mill was rebuilt later and sold to John Shoutz. Mrs. Davis died in 1840, Mr. Davis in 1849. Their son, William M., of Bloom Township, was born in 1819, in Perry County, Ohio....Jacob and Elizabeth Detwiler, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Jacob Detwiler, who was born in 1828 in Columbiana County, Ohio, settled here in 1844. Jacob Detwiler, Sr., died in 1850, his widow in 1860....Edward Delaney came from Ireland in 1831 or 1832, and selected the beautiful wilderness of Bloom for a home....Mrs. Mary Donnell widow of James Donnell and sister of the pioneer, Thomas Boyd, came in 1822. James Boyd, a brother, arrived at the same time. The latter moved to Iowa in later years with his sister, and died there....James Donald, who was one of the builders of the first saw-mill, arrived prior to 1826....Evan Dorsey first settled in Bloom, and afterward became interested in other townships....William DeWitt, father of Mrs. James T. Boyd, of this township, was a pioneer of Bloomville.

John and Elizabeth Einsel, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, parents of Henry Einsel, who was born in 1834, came from Fairfield County, Ohio, to this county in 1833, where Mrs. Einsel died in 1865, and Mr. Einsel in 1872.

John and Barbara (Myers) Fisher, of Maryland, located here in 1835. John Fisher died in 1879, his wife in 1859....James Fisher, M. D., a name well known in the history of Tiffin, and who is referred to in the chapter on physicians, first settled in Bloom....George Free settled here about 1823, and was known as "Section 3;" he passed to his reward long years ago....George and Elizabeth (Ellenberger) Free, former born in 1785, died in 1848, latter born in 1796, died in 1867 (parents of John Free, late of Reed Township, born in Virginia in 1819, died in 1874), came to Bloom Township in 1822.

Samuel Gross, one of the oldest men living here, was born in 1810 in Pennsylvania, and in 1831 moved with his parents to Tiffin. He married, in 1830, Miss Ann Owen, born in Pennsylvania in 1807, and they then located in Bloom in 1831. The old couple still occupy the log house which they built on coming here, which is the oldest residence in the township, and Mr. Gross' workshop still stands, a well-known landmark.

Nehemiah Hadley and J. C. Hampton, who settled in Bloom in 1822, are referred to in the chapter on pioneers. It is there related that they were temporary settlers as early as 1821, the former accompanying the latter on a commercial incursion. Hadley was a great hunter, and was known to the pioneers of Iowa, where he settled....John Coles Hampton, born in Virginia in 1803, settled permanently in Bloom Township in 1822, and here married, in 1832, Elizabeth Long. He was an auctioneer here for nearly forty years, until his death in 1885....Rev. Henry F. and Susan (Sellon) Hall, parents of Mrs. John Rice, of Bloom Township, who was born in New York State in 1826, settled here in 1835. (*vide* Pioneer Chapter)....John George and Catherine Hawblits, natives of Germany, came to Stark County, Ohio, in 1830, bringing their son, Peter Hawblits, now of Bloom Township, who was born in 1829. After nine years' residence in Stark County, Ohio, they settled in Bloom Township, but are now residents of Venice Township....Jacob Hossler, born in 1806, in Pennsylvania, father of Samuel B. Hossler (latter born

there in 1842), moved with his parents (his father, Frederick Hossler, was born in Pennsylvania in 1782) to Stark County, Ohio, in 1821, and there married Anna Funk, a native of the place, and in 1834 came to Bloom. . . . Jonas Hossler, Benjamin Hottel and Isaac Jeffries are named among the old residents of the county. . . . Michael and Hannah Hunsicker, parents of Mrs. Conrad Briner, of this township, were early settlers here.

Abraham Kagy, born in Virginia in 1803, came with his parents, in 1820, to Fairfield County, Ohio, there married Miss Elizabeth Ruch, of that county, and in 1823 they settled in Bloom Township. They had a large family, and at one time owned over 1,000 acres of land. John, their son, has lived all his life in Bloom Township. Abraham Kagy still lives on the old homestead. His wife died in 1863. His mother, Hannah Kagy, died in this township when over ninety years of age. . . . Truman King, George King and Rufus Kirstmer were all early settlers here. . . . John and Eve (Reigle) Koller, former a native of Pennsylvania, settled on Honey Creek, Bloom Township, from Pennsylvania, in 1834. Mr. Koller built the first brick house in the township. He died in 1845, and his widow, who subsequently married William Watson, died in 1863. Nathaniel, son of John and Eve Koller, was born here in 1834. . . . Simon Koller was born in 1802, in Pennsylvania, married there Mrs. Mary Magdalena Bricker, also a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1810. In 1838 they came to Ohio, and to Bloom Township in 1846. Mrs. Koller died in 1881, Mr. Koller in 1882.

D. T. Lee settled in the township about 1835. . . . John Lewis, wife, four sons and one daughter came to Bloom Township in December, 1833, and settled on the Marion State road near the county line. John Lewis died there about 1845, and Mrs. Lewis in 1840. Both are buried in Rock Creek Cemetery in Eden Township. . . . In June, 1835, Henry F. Hall settled in the northeast corner of Bloom Township, having come from Steuben County, N. Y., in June of that year. His daughter, Mrs. John Rice, refers to the farm as follows: "There was also a pretty good log-house that the original builder had intended to be a nice one for those pioneer times. The doors and windows were cased nicely; the gable ends were sided up and the roof was covered with shingles instead of clapboards, but he had sold out before it was all finished, and a man named John Lowman owned it. He was a rare specimen of the *genus homo*, and spent his time in studying out a perpetual motion, and the doors, both outside and inside, were covered with circles, angles and curves and all sorts of geometrical designs that would almost have driven an inventor crazy. He was too much of a genius to spend his time on commonplace things. He had lived there five years without any sash or glass in his windows. In winter they hung blankets over them, and in summer he said they put a chair in at night to keep out the dogs. Unlike most of the houses of that day, the chimney was built inside of the house, but the big fire-place occupied a large place below the stairs, and the chickens had a nice comfortable roost behind the chimney on the ends of the sticks of which it was made, and those that did not come in at the door, found their way in through the chinks between the logs. Father had the true Yankee pluck and went to work, and soon the dogs and chickens found out that a new family had moved in."

Nathan and Elizabeth (Devins) Martin, former born in Pennsylvania in 1785, came from Canada to Bloom, in 1839, where his two brothers had settled at an earlier date. He died in 1862, his widow in 1870. This old settler was a soldier of the Revolution. . . . John Chapman Martin born in 1798, in Pennsylvania, came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1812, and there married Miss Mary Ann McCandlish, a native of Ohio. They came here in 1828.

Mrs. Martin died in 1870, Mr. Martin in 1881....George and Magdalena (Troxel) Muckley, former a native of Germany, latter of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. Jacob Detwiler, of Bloom Township, who was born here in 1834, came from Stark County, Ohio, in 1833. Mr. Muckley died in 1843, and his widow married Isaac Rohrer and now lives in Mahoning County, Ohio.... Joseph McClelland, born in Mifflin County, Penn., August 25, 1787, moved to Shelby County, Ky., in 1815, to Bloom Township in 1822, to Hopewell in 1854, where he died aged seventy-two years, four months and thirteen days.... A. B. McClelland, born January 7, 1818, in Centre County, Penn., settled in Bloom in November, 1834.... Jacob Meyer was a settler of the third decade.... Butler and Mary (Boyd) Munsell, parents of Mrs. Isaac S. Baldwin, of Bloom Township, who was born in this township in 1838, were early settlers here.... Roswell Munsell settled in Bloom in 1822, and the following fall assisted Davis in erecting the first saw-mill.... Aaron Malony and wife, Mrs. Edwin Bristol, S. G. Malony and John C. F. Malony left Maryland in October, 1830, and arrived in Bloom Township in January, 1831. Rachel McLelland, two daughters and one son, James Beecham and wife and children came also to Bloom in 1831, and the three families settled in this township.

Levi Neibel, John Newman, Samuel and Henry Nisley were all old and useful residents.

Lewis R. Owen, born in 1815, in New York State, came to Bloom Township from Scipio Township, in 1835.... Zeli Owen and William Owen were also old settlers.

John Pennington and Henry Perkey, are named among the old residents.... Philip J. Price one of the early settlers of Eden, moved to Bloom Township, and is mentioned in the history of Tiffin.

Samuel and Elizabeth (Parks) Ralston, parents of Mrs. Samuel B. McClelland of Bloom Township, who was born in Virginia in 1828, settled in this township in 1834. Mr. Ralston died about 1867; his widow still resides here.... John T. Reid, born in Maryland in 1807, came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1813, with his uncle, and to Bloom Township in 1831. It is also stated that this settler arrived in 1828.... Lowell Robinson settled in Bloom in 1823; died in California. He served the county as associate judge, and for this reason, a sketch of him appears in the law chapter.... Gain Robinson and Lyman Robinson are names identified with the early years of Bloom.... Rev. James Robinson settled here in 1830, and took a prominent part in the church work of that period.... Jacob Rodezel settled in Bloom about 1829.... Timothy P. Roberts, so well known in the history of Scipio, is said to have erected the first frame house in this township.... Isaac Rohrer was another old settler.

John Seitz, a native of Virginia, born in 1790, came to Fairfield County, Ohio, with his parents, in 1801. There he married, in 1811, Miss Magdalena Spitzer, also a native of Virginia, and in 1823 they located permanently in this township, the name of which was bestowed by Mr. Seitz the year previous. Mrs. Seitz died in 1862, Mr. Seitz in 1874. Their son Daniel, born in 1825, and the first white male child to see the light of day in Bloom Township, is now the oldest resident of this part of the county.... Elder Lewis Seitz, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born in 1802, father of Aaron Seitz of Bloom Township (who was born in the township in 1844), married, in 1823, Miss Barbara Kagy, and in 1824 moved here. Mrs. Barbara E. (Bretz) Seitz, wife of Daniel Seitz, of Bloom Township, daughter of David and Frances Bretz, natives of Virginia, was born here in 1834.... Martin Shaffner, father of W. H. Shaffner, of Tiffin, came to Bloom Township from Crawford County (formerly

from Pennsylvania). in 1843. He was the father of twenty-one children.... George Showman was a settler of 1835.... Jacob Shock, a native of Stark County, Ohio, (father of Mrs. Aaron Seitz, born there in 1842.) was an early settler. Died in 1878.... Jacob and Catharine (Seitz) Spitler, natives of Virginia, parents of Martin J. Spitler, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born in 1824, came to that county about 1802, where they were married, and in 1850 they moved to Bloom. They had seventeen children, and at their death left 127 descendants. Jacob Spitler died in 1865, his wife in 1863. Martin J., their son, came to this township in 1845.... Lewis Spitler is also an old settler.... Frederick and Elizabeth (Prouse) Sponseller, natives of Stark County, Ohio, former born in 1815, latter in 1818, parents of Abraham Sponseller of Bloom Township, who was born in the township in 1845, were married in 1840 and then located here.... James Steele put up a saw and grist-mill about 1833 or 1834.... Adam Stinebaugh, born in 1799, in Pennsylvania, moved when very young with his widowed mother to Maryland. There he married, in 1829, Miss Susanna Bowser, sister of the old pioneer of this county, Jacob Bowser, and same year came with her father, John Bowser, to Seneca County. He bought a tract of land where Republic now stands, and which he sold in 1835. In 1836 he bought land in Bloom Township, and here made a permanent settlement. Mrs. Stinebaugh died in 1856. Their only child, Isaac B., of Bloom Township, was born in 1829, on the site of Republic Village.... Mrs. John Swigert, who died August 18, 1884, and her husband are numbered among the pioneers.... John Stinchcomb came from Maryland to this county in 1825, settled in Bloom Township, and there remained until 1851, when he moved to Clinton Township, where he died. His father, George Stinchcomb, was a native of Scotland, and died in Maryland. James Stinchcomb, his son, now of Clinton Township, was born in Bloom in 1831.... Bart Stout was one of the settlers of 1833.... John Stroh settled in Bloom in 1823.... Edward Sutherland came in subsequently.... Joseph and Susana Swigart, natives of Maryland, parents of George Swigart of Seneca Township (who was born in Maryland in 1825), came to this county and first settled in Bloom Township, afterward in Eden Township, where Mrs. Swigart died. Mr. Swigart is also deceased.

The Trail family, Thomas T. Treat and Julius Treat are names well known in the early history at Bloomville.

George and Mary (Grove) Valentine, former a Revolutionary soldier, a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Maryland, came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1807, but spent their latter days in Bloom, and Mr. Valentine's grave in Woodland Cemetery is one of the few Revolutionary soldiers' graves in Seneca County. John Valentine, their eldest son, born in Maryland, for a time a soldier in the war of 1812, was married to Miss Sarah Talbott, also a native of Maryland; they settled in 1829 on a quarter section of land in Bloom Township, obtained from the government in 1822, and Thomas George, of this township, their son, born in 1826, a soldier three years and three months in the war of the Rebellion, now occupies that same quarter section of land.

James R. Wilson, one of the lawyers of the county, settled in Bloom in 1834, and thirty-two years later was admitted to the bar.... I. G. Watson, father of Mrs. Frank A. Chatfield, of Bloomville, was one of the pioneers of Bloom Township, where he died in 1873; his widow, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Watson, an old settler of Eden Township (1845) survives. Mrs. Margaret Watson, born in Centre County, Penn., June 25, 1823, settled in Bloom in 1830. Jacob Webster is named in the pioneer roster. Thomas West, born in

1800, in New York State, came to Bloom Township in 1823, and here married, in 1824, Miss Margaret C. Donnell, who was born in 1804, in Pennsylvania, coming to Bloom Township with her parents, John and Mary (Boyd) Donnell, in 1822. She died in 1836, and Mr. West then married Miss Nancy B. Boyd, born in Pennsylvania in 1806. Mr. West died in 1879; his widow, who resides on the family homestead, is the second oldest pioneer in the township, and the only representative of her father's family in the county.

BLOOMVILLE VILLAGE.

Bloomville was surveyed in December, 1837, by James Durbin, for P. J. Price, Thomas T. and Julius Treat, on Section 16. John C. Hunsicker's addition was surveyed June 4, 1852, by G. H. Heming. Huddle's addition was surveyed in April, 1863, by G. H. Heming, for Lewis Huddle, north of New Haven Street. Henry Schearer's addition was surveyed April 6, 1871, by Dennis Maloy. Conrad Klahr's addition was surveyed by P. H. Ryan, in February, 1872. Ed P. Bliss made an addition in February, 1872, the survey being made by P. H. Ryan. E. J. Turner's addition was surveyed in July, 1873, by Samuel Gray. At the same time he surveyed the plat of Thomas West's addition. Henry Dittenhafer's addition was surveyed by Samuel B. Gray, in March, 1873, and his out-lots in August, 1873. John Kriley's addition was surveyed by S. B. Gray, in April, 1873.

The following additions to the town have since been made:

West & Knapp's, surveyed July, 1873; Eli Winter's, surveyed September, 1873; Eli Winter's, surveyed September, 1874; Conrad Klahr's, surveyed October, 1873; West's, surveyed August 11, 1873; Melinda Lee's, surveyed March, 1875; Benjamin Knapp's, surveyed January, 1877; Melinda Lee's, surveyed April, 1876; Henry Schafer's, surveyed September, 1880; Northwest, surveyed June, 1880; Kriley's, surveyed May, 1882; Martin Koller's surveyed July, 1883.

Organization and Officers.—A petition, signed by 112 residents of Sections 9, 10, 15 and 16, Town 1 north, Range 16 east, asking for the incorporation of Bloomville, was presented to the commissioners by John Andrews and Albert Gaetz, agents for petitioners, and then August 22, 1874, permission to organize was given. The first elections were held in 1875, when Jacob Hossler was elected mayor, *vice* James Turner, declined nomination; S. S. Lehman, clerk; J. T. Reid, S. Holt, L. D. Revington, E. J. Turner, Conrad Klahr, and C. B. Walker, councilmen; John Swigert, treasurer, and E. B. Watson, marshal. In 1876, Henry Schearer, Jefferson Freese and D. H. Watson were elected councilmen.

The elections of 1877 resulted in the choice of Jacob Hossler, mayor; S. S. Lehman, clerk; Dr. J. W. Bell, Jacob Beelman and N. S. Lehman, councilmen. In 1878 the councilmen elected were Alfred Owen, A. Einsel, D. R. Whiteman, James Turner and J. Basore. In 1879 Henry Einsel was elected mayor; S. S. Lehman, clerk; John Winters, L. D. Bevington, F. P. Klahr, councilmen, and in 1880, David Blaney, A. Owen and J. Beelman, councilmen. The elections of 1881 resulted in the choice of John Andrews, for mayor; S. S. Lehman, clerk; D. Snyder, H. W. Patterson, John T. Reid and F. P. Klahr, councilmen. In 1882 F. D. Wilsey, was elected clerk; J. S. Ink, J. F. Wilsey, John Hershberger and Sol. Hilbert, councilmen.

The elections of 1883 resulted in the choice of James Turner, for mayor; A. F. Walker, clerk; H. Sheer, Jacob Beelman, N. J. Farnsworth and A. F. Spitler, councilmen. The mayor resigned, when John Swigert was appointed. In 1884, O. M. Holcomb was elected mayor; A. F. Walker, clerk; Jefferson

Freese, George Griffin, Ed Turner and H. Kannell, councilmen. The elections, 1885, resulted as follows: Mayor, O. M. Holcomb, Democrat; clerk, James Turner, Republican; treasurer, Henry S. Samsel, Republican; councilmen, H. Einsel, Democrat; Henry Kannel, Republican; Paul Miller, Democrat; marshal, B. H. Spitler, Democrat; street commissioner, John Strouse, Republican; school board, A. J. Shintz, Democrat; J. W. Snyder, Democrat. Daniel Hart was the first street commissioner, elected in 1876. Jacob Leach was elected marshal in 1876; U. E. Cory, in 1877; L. L. Lehman, 1879; T. S. Hanna, 1883; W. S. Lowry, 1884-85. E. J. Turner was elected treasurer in 1877, and Henry Samsel, in 1881.

Postmasters.—Thomas T. Treat was the first postmaster at Bloomville in 1837-38. On the purchase of Treat & Price's store by the Brown Bros., it is said that they carried on the postoffice for some time. In February, 1873, Lorenzo Bevington succeeded Daniel Behm as postmaster. In September, 1885, David Blaney was commissioned postmaster at Bloomville.

Churches.—The Baptist Church of Bloom dates back to May 27, 1827, when the "Honey Creek Church" was organized. Three years later Elder Lewis Seitz was appointed pastor, and has held that office down to our own times.

In 1840 an itinerant preacher, named Rev. George R. Brown, succeeded in establishing a Universalist society at Bloomville, but it disestablished itself after a very short time.

The several attempts made to organize new religions, among which was the Mormon, failed in this township.

Mount Pisgah Reformed Church, Bloomville, was organized August 25, 1850, with H. K. Baines, pastor; George Swigart and Philip Heilman, elders; Adam Baker and F. Zimmerman, deacons. The church was built on an acre tract of land donated by Simon Koller. The pastors of the church since Mr. Baines' time have been J. C. Klahr, D. Kelley, M. Keeffer, J. H. Good, W. W. James, J. A. Keller, L. Grosenbaugh, J. A. Steplar, J. D. Gehring, Samuel Shaw (appointed in 1876), J. W. Shaw, and J. S. Myers, the pastor in 1884-85.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Bloomville has a history extending over more than half a century, being almost a contemporary of the old church at Melmore, and a sharer in its official and ministerial life for many years. In 1835 the society erected a house of worship on the Stinchcomb farm, and the old building was carried down the years until a church of native stone was erected. The membership of this church at Bloomville is about 100, and the value of the property \$3,500. Rev. E. S. Tompkins is the present pastor.

United Brethren Church of Bloomville was organized May 7, 1882, with the following named members: Rev. Jacob Gerber, Mrs. Elizabeth Scott, Mrs. Henry Dittenhafer, Mrs. Maggie Koller, Mrs. J. R. Wilson, John Shook, Susan Shook, A. J. Spitler and Mrs. Ellen Spitler. The church house was dedicated to the worship of God on the 14th of May, 1882, Bishop J. Weaver officiating. The house is a neat brick structure, beautifully situated on corner of High and Marion Streets. On the 28th of May, 1882, a Sabbath-school was organized with a membership of twenty persons, with A. J. Spitler as superintendent. The school has since that time steadily grown to a prosperous condition, numbering at the present time 100 or more members. Only one death has occurred in the class since its organization. The pastors have been Rev. M. E. Spahr and Rev. G. P. Macklin, and the present incumbent is J. H. Arnold.

The Presbyterian Church of Bloom, in its earlier history, belongs to that of the church at Scipio Centre. In 1834 a frame building was erected by the

Presbyterians of Bloom, who had been organized by Rev. James Robinson in 1830. John Davis was the leading builder of this church. On its destruction by fire a small brick house was erected on what is known as the Ravely farm. This stood the test of time so well that it had to be torn down, and its pioneer brick is, in fact, a large factor in the more pretentious building in Bloomville Village. Rev. W. T. Hart is pastor of this church.

St Stephen's Church is referred to under the head of "Small Settlements" in this chapter.

Schools of Bloomville.—The condition of the schools of Bloomville at the close of August, 1884, is shown by the following statistics: Total number of pupils, 183—83 boys and 100 girls, of whom 18 were attending the high school; 1 school-house, value of property \$12,000; 4 teachers, average pay \$67.845 and \$33; local tax, \$1,787.45; revenue, \$2,415.06; expenditures, \$1,971.05. The schools are now presided over by the following named teachers: Prof. Bowman, superintendent; high school, Prof. Bowman; grammar school, C. H. Shock; intermediate school, Miss Cable; primary school, Miss Snyder. The school building of the village was completed in 1875, at a cost of \$7,500, and opened by Supt. J. K. Hamilton.

Newspapers.—A reference to the chapter on the press of the county points out the beginning of newspaper enterprise at Bloomville, in July, 1874, and the changes which led up to the publication of the *Record* by the present mayor of the town.

Societies.—Bloomville Lodge No. 667, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 10, 1877, with the following members: J. W. Bell, J. Swigert, Arthur Adams, Henry M. Patterson, John Winters, A. D. Einsel, J. S. Myers, L. L. Hossler, S. G. McClelland, Val. Dennis, H. H. Beel, A. B. Stewart and W. P. Dove. The P. Gs. are named as follows: A. Adams, J. W. Bell, H. H. Beelman, Val. Dennis, William Dove, H. F. Carson, L. L. Hossler, F. P. Klahr, M. D., S. C. McClelland, Jacob Myers, Alonzo Prouse, H. M. Patterson, John Swigert, A. B. Stewart, H. S. Samsel, A. B. Stuky. The present N. G. is J. A. West, 1885-86. The present secretary is Charles M. L. McIlvain. A. B. Stewart is G. R. to G. L.

W. T. Brown Post, G. A. R. No. 191, Bloomville, was established in December, 1881, and named in honor of W. T. Brown, a soldier of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio National Guards. The charter members are D. W. Fisher, D. L. Fisher, N. S. Lehman, G. M. Martin, W. L. Reid, A. D. West, T. G. Valentine, J. T. Boyd, James Turner, S. S. Lehman, S. H. Taylor, Jonathan Creshner, W. A. Teel, S. Hilbert, William Carson, Jacob Carson, N. Holt, R. R. Kershner, G. O. Olds, V. Dennis, F. S. Brobst, S. B. Hossler, T. A. McClellan, H. H. McClellan and J. Beelman. The commander of the post from 1881 to 1885 was J. T. Boyd.

Procles Lodge No. 192, K. of P., was organized and the first officers installed October 30, 1884, viz.: J. C. Miller, P. C.; D. W. Fisher, C. C.; A. F. Walker, V. C.; J. N. Snyder, prelate; M. E. Bliss, M. of E.; B. M. West, M. of F.; G. F. Swigert, K. of R. and S.; S. J. Friston, M. of A.; A. J. Shoutz, I. G.; J. C. Gray, O. G.; H. S. Samsel, P. F. Samsel, G. W. Moore, and D. L. Fisher, together with the officers, were charter members of this lodge. It now claims twenty-six members.

Business and Professions.—The business and professional circles of the village in 1884 are made up as follows: J. Beeman, Jonathan Cashner and John Shook, furniture; Bevington & Co., books and stationery; L. C. Birk, harness; E. P. Bliss and Ogden & Swigert, dry goods; Bliss House; F. A. Chatfield, Klahr & Samsel, druggists; Henry Einsel, grain dealer; Farns-

worth & Moore, A. F. Spitzler & Co., and Zimmerman & Moore, grocers; T. J. Foster, J. W. Hoy and A. M. Martin, physicians; J. S. Ink, agricultural implements; C. Keller, F. P. Lyda, boots and shoes; Paul Miller, sash, door and blind manufacturer; J. Shoutz & Son, flour-mill; Charles Patterson, jeweler; A. B. Stuckey, meat market; John Swigert and D. R. Whiteman, hardware; J. A. West, auctioneer and stock-dealer; W. J. Cook, barber; E. P. Bliss, dry goods, boots and shoes, etc.; L. C. Birk, livery; Frank A. Falter, general merchant.

Manufacturing Industries.—The Oar Factory was established in 1874 by J. D. Wilsey, who operated it for eleven years. This was a great industry, and its recent removal was a serious loss to the business of the village. The buildings remain and offer a good opportunity to an enterprising manufacturer.

The Bloomville Sash, Door and Blind Factory and Saw-mill were established several years ago, and are still carried on by Paul Miller.

The Bloomville Mill Company was organized August 29, 1874, with W. Stewart, Jacob Hopler, A. B. McClelland, John Swigert, Benjamin Knapp and James Winters, members. The capital stock was \$16,000.

The new tile and drain-pipe factory gives employment to a number of men. This is only the beginning of what will prove one of the largest industries in the county.

Shoutz & Sons' Steam Flouring-mills were built in 1880 by the present owners, on the site of the old sash and door factory. The machinery consists of six sets of rollers, one buhr, one purifier and one Morris Bolt elevator, giving a capacity of sixty barrels per day. The value of the mill is placed at \$16,000.

The Honey Creek quarries, known as the Koller Quarries, are now worked by J. D. Wilsey, who gives employment to seventeen men.

The quarries known as Fisher's and Francis' give employment to large forces of men and supply a good quality of building stone.

The Bemenderfer and other limekilns are important factors in the manufacturing life of the township.

William Richard, the inventor of the pruning shears, in June, 1869, followed up this invention by a second, improving the first, and the second by a third, patented September 20, 1870, the first and last being purchased by Chester Hunter, of Clyde. In May, 1885, he patented the "Eclipse" shears, one of the most perfect in the world. The small shears or scissors is certainly one of the finest scissors known—the patent is applied for. Mayor Holcomb is associated with the inventor in the ownership of these patents.

SMALL SETTLEMENTS.

The postal village of St. Stephen is an old settlement, but a new postal town. Here is the church of St. Stephen, and in the neighborhood a large number of intelligent and industrious farmers. St. Stephen's Catholic Church, southeast of Bloomville, was founded in 1842. Among the early members were Martin Steinmetz, Philip Falter, Matthew Delaney, Joseph Danker, John Worm, Fred and John Steigmeier, Jacob Maier, Nicholas Lehman, Stephen Dick, Joseph Juend, Henry Sieger and Nick Duercher. Rev. Salesius Brunner was the first priest. He was succeeded by Revs. Matthias Kreusch, Jacob Ringely, A. Dambach, M. Baker and Nicholas Gales. February 1, 1874, Rev. Philip Rist, the present pastor, took charge of St. Stephen's parish. The congregation numbers over 200 souls. The old church has given place to the new church, erected at a cost of \$7,000, the corner-stone of which was placed October 1, 1885.



J. W. Lawhedge

Elizabethtown was surveyed August 29, 1838, by James Durbin for James Fisher, on the southeast corner of the southwest quarter of Section 6, Town 1 north, Range 16 east, and named after Elizabeth Boyer, wife of Dr. Fisher. The location was on what is known as the "Beachman farm" or "Blackman's Corners," but every vestige of it has disappeared before the industry of the agriculturist. The population of Elizabethtown in 1840 was ninety-six, and the business and manufacturing interests were represented by one saloon, one wagon shop, one blacksmith shop and the mere sign of general store, which did not materialize.

RAILROADS.

The only line of railway which passes through Bloom Township is the North-western Ohio. This road strikes the township at the extreme northeast corner of Section 25, and, taking a northwesterly direction, in which it passes through Bloomville Village, it leaves the township at the northwest quarter of Section 5.

STATISTICS.

The first assessment roll of Bloom Township which it is possible to obtain is for 1841, and it gives 22,585 acres valued at \$62,848; town lots valued at \$568; horses, 237, valued at \$9,480; cattle, 562, valued at \$4,496; 1 carriage valued at \$60; total value, \$77,452; total tax, \$1,026.23; delinquencies from 1840, \$69.41.

The statistics of assessment and taxation of Bloom Township for 1884 place the value of 20,009 acres of land at \$786,740, and of 292 acres in Bloomville at \$128,460. Chattel property in the township is valued at \$256,770 and in the village at \$89,420. Real and personal property in the township and village show a total value of \$1,261,390; which, divided among the 2,161 persons in the township in 1880, would give the worth of each one at \$583.06. The real worth of the township may be placed at \$3,000,000. The total tax for 1884-85 is \$16,706.63, together with \$118 dog tax.

The predial statistics of the township for 1884 are as follows: acres of wheat, 3,302; of rye, 5; of buckwheat, 4, yielding 22 bushels; of oats, 1,738, yielding 62,588 bushels; of barley, 2, yielding 20 bushels; of corn, 2,491, producing 48,346 bushels; of meadow, 1,288, yielding 1,618 tons of hay; of clover, 1,336, producing 1,620 tons of hay, 1,338 bushels of seed and 25 acres plowed under for manure; potatoes, 108 acres, yielding 10,847 bushels; butter made for family use, 77,050 pounds; sorghum syrup, 78 gallons; maple sugar, 1,040 pounds and 1,283 gallons of syrup; 4 hives produced 50 pounds of honey; eggs, 30,625 dozens; grapes for 1883, 5,950 pounds; sweet potatoes, 125 bushels; 427 acres of apple trees produced 8,125 bushels in 1883; 190 bushels of pears, 2 of cherries and 3 of plums; acres of land cultivated, 14,184; of pasture, 1,109; of woodland, 3,940; of waste land, 126; total acreage, 19,369; wool, 32,218 pounds; milk cows, 492; dogs, 117; sheep killed and injured by dogs, 42; animals died of disease—70 hogs, 32 sheep, 9 cattle and 5 horses.

The schools of Bloom Township, in August, 1884, present the following statistics: local tax, \$2,124.80; total receipts, \$4,476; expenditures, \$2,590; number of houses, 9; value of property, 1,200; number of teachers, 23; average salary, \$38 and \$21; number of pupils, 405—225 males and 180 females. The statistics of population are given fully in Chapter XIII of the general history.

CHAPTER XVII.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP AND TIFFIN CITY.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP, as established by the commissioners of Sandusky County in June, 1820, embraced the territory within the following named boundaries: Commencing where the line between Townships 2 and 3 strikes the river on the east bank; thence along such line to the northeast corner of Township 2, in Ranges 15 and 16 east, to the southeast corner of Township 2; thence west to the line between Townships 1 and 2; thence north, with the meanders of the river to the place of beginning. The name was suggested by the Bowes, Butlers, Vances and other settlers, in honor of DeWitt Clinton, then governor of New York State. In December, 1824, the commissioners of Seneca County established Clinton Township within the boundaries of the original surveyed Township 2 north, Range 15 east. Since that time the sections east of the river have been governed "variously," sometimes by Hopewell and sometimes by Clinton; but, as related in the organic history, such mutations were stopped, and the township is now Clinton throughout its length and breadth.

The Sandusky River enters the township in Section 30, just at the southwest corner of what is known as Springdale addition to Tiffin, flows northeast, and thence northwest to the great bend where it turns east, and thence flows north by east through the city and township, leaving Clinton in the northwest quarter of Section 5. The terrace is high above the water level, generally lying some distance back on each side, giving a large strip of valley or bottom lands, and presenting a hundred beautiful scenes well worth the labor of a painter.

Honey Creek, that old stream, sweetened by the name of pioneer memories, looks into the township in its extreme southwestern corner, while Rock Creek and its tributaries, the ancient mill-drivers, water the central southern sections, and, flowing in a tortuous course northwest, enters the Sandusky just east of Washington Street bridge. The name given to it is well deserved. During a great part of the year there are more rocks than water visible; but when water does appear it comes in torrents, as the history of many an old time bridge can tell.

There are two other large streams flowing east through the center of the township, which enter the river in Section 17, just below Tiffin. The northeastern sections are watered by a nameless creek, while a number of short spring creeks are found meandering almost everywhere throughout the thirty-six sections. In the centre of the northeast quarter of Section 33 is a spring lake, another near the river on Section 5, and another on Section 8.

In the neighborhood of the river and creeks the land is much broken, and throughout the township "rolling heavily." It is as fertile as land may be, and shows the result of years of labor in the number of fine farms, orchards and gardens.

The geological features of the township, particularly in the neighborhood of Tiffin, are interesting, as here the line between the Niagara and Helderberg

groups of rock occurs. In the Geological Report (Vol. V, p. 628) it is said that the quarries of the city, although producing only Helderberg rock, show, at some times at their bases, exposures of the underlying Niagara limestone. These quarries are located on the eastern side of the ridge known as the Cincinnati axis, and the characteristics of the rocks are much the same as those in the quarries on the western side of the anticlinal in the Helderberg formation: but the stones at Tiffin are more massive and are therefore more suitable for heavy construction. The courses are often twenty-six inches in thickness, and the stones produced are used largely for foundations and bridge work. The product of quick-lime from these quarries is also large. The stone is light drab in color; it is bituminous and gives forth a strong odor when hammered, but this characteristic is not so marked as in the dark colored varieties. The principal market for all three of the quarries at Tiffin is furnished by the immediate neighborhood. Besides the quarries in the table there are several smaller ones which are worked in the vicinity of the town and which produce the same kind of material in less amount.

Fire clay is found even within the boundaries of the city, and brick-yards have been carried on from the close of the third decade of this century. Tile works and the now much prized terra-cotta find a place in the economical geology of this township.

Settlement by Pioneers and Old Residents.—The first direct reference made to that part of Ohio known as Clinton Township, Seneca County, was in 1812. Long years before that, however, the district was known to the trappers, hunters and traders of the Sandusky, who took particular pains to picture the country at once inhospitable and dangerous to life and limb. In 1812 Surveyor Meeker and some laborers opened a road from Upper to Lower Sandusky, over a route planned by Gen. Bell, as told in the military chapter; subsequently a stockade was constructed, and a few log-houses built on the site of the camp of Col. James V. Ball's Pennsylvania Regiment, which camp was named Camp Ball, prior to the building of the fort in 1813. Here, November 18, 1817, the first white American came to settle, and with him came two wanderers, who never hitherto settled in any place, and who may be wandering still—William Murphy, of Oxford Township, Delaware County, who wandered Westward, and died of hardships, and Lyman Main, of Troy Township, Delaware County, a great hunter. The first place the writer sees the name of Erastus Bowe is in the "History of Delaware County," page 318, where he is entered as a voter in 1809, and an emigrant from Vermont. There also the names of Paul D. Butler, who came from Massachusetts in 1808, and Thomas Butler, his son, both old settlers of Fort Ball, appear as residents of Delaware Township, and whose great-grand and grandchildren, respectively, are now residents of Delaware. Erastus Bowe built a log-house just north of Washington Street bridge in 1817, and in June, 1818, brought his family from Delaware, Ohio, making the first permanent settlement that year. His son, Erastus G. Bowe, is now in Tiffin, linking the present with the very beginnings of the township and city. Then came the Spencers, Butlers, Abner Pike (the old sentry of Oakley), Joseph Vance, David Risdon, Josiah Hedges and all those pioneers and old settlers who raised the township from a wilderness to be the fairest part of a whole State. In the following notice of pioneers a full effort has been made to give the names of them all and a brief notice to each. In view of the fact that the great number of them find mention in the general and township histories, as well as in the chapters of personal history, this review is published, so that no one whom it is possible to identify with the progress of this division of the county may escape honorable mention. Doubtless many names of good men and women do

not appear here; but such names will be found in that chapter of history treating on the subject with which their lives were linked.

Moses and Sarah P. (Snow) Abbott, natives of Massachusetts, parents of Francis Abbott, came from Huron County, Ohio, in 1822. They are both deceased. . . . Andrew Albrecht, father of Philip, came from Baden, Germany, in 1832, and settled at Tiffin. . . . Mary J. Albrecht, born in Tiffin, Ohio, October 2, 1832, died at her home in Bowling Green October 24, 1884. July 12, 1866, she was married to Martin Albrecht. . . . Gideon W. Allen died July 26, 1883, after many years residence in Seneca County. . . . John Andes settled at Tiffin in 1852, moved thence to Fostoria, and has taken a full part in building up that city. . . . John Anway, who entered the west half of southwest quarter of Section 23, Clinton, was the first person to patent United States lands in the county. He settled here in 1821. . . . John Ardner died at Tiffin, in his seventy-fifth year, August 9, 1885. . . . Robert Armstrong (see Indian and pioneer histories). . . . W. W. Armstrong, son of John Armstrong, of New Lisbon, Ohio, was born March 18, 1833. He entered the office of the *Seneca Advertiser* in 1847, and remained there until 1852, when he received an appointment in the State treasurer's office. In 1854 he purchased the *Advertiser* office; was postmaster at Tiffin from 1857 to 1861; was elected Secretary of State in 1862, and was re-elected. In 1865 he sold the *Advertiser* to the Myers Brothers, purchased the *Cleveland Plaindealer*, and has since, as before, held a very high place in the Ohio political world. He married Miss Sarah V., daughter of Josiah Hedges, November 10, 1857. . . . Anthony H. Arnold, born at Lancaster, Ohio, August 11, 1826, came to Tiffin in 1847, married Miss Mary R. Fanning in 1855, served as constable of Clinton Township from 1861 to 1879, and also was deputy sheriff for about seventeen years; he died in July, 1885.

Ezra Baker, who settled in Seneca County in 1833, died in April, 1873, aged seventy-four years. He built one of the first mills in the county now standing in Clinton Township. . . . William Baker died December 9, 1874. . . . Frederick A. Baker, born in Frederick County, Md., May 31, 1818, came to Seneca County in 1845, and in 1847 settled on the Portland Road near Tiffin; died June 5, 1885. . . . Col. James V. Ball, (see Military History). . . . Lewis Baltzell, who died September 11, 1874, was born in Frederick County, Md., November 29, 1800, came to Clinton Township in July, 1829, and made his home here until his death. . . . John Baugher, who built the first court house, was a native of Maryland (see Martin of Martin & Megley). . . . Ferdinand Baumgartner, who died September 24, 1872, was one of the old residents of the township. . . . John Beard settled in the southern part of Clinton, about 1824, where he competed with Levi Cressy as blacksmith; born in Pennsylvania in 1794, died in 1832. His wife, Hannah (Doane) Beard is also dead. . . . George Beck, born in 1800, died December 5, 1875. . . . John Beck, another old resident, died December 18, 1884, aged over eighty-two years. . . . Rev. J. J. Beilharz, was one of the early preachers, coming here in 1841. . . . John Bell, born in 1811, died August 24, 1880, was one of the pioneers, so also was Vincent Bell. . . . Rev. R. R. Bement, the first superintendent of the Tiffin Union School in 1850-51, must be classed among the old residents. . . . F. Don and Charlotte (Platt) Benham, natives of Connecticut, parents of Mrs. Benjamin F. Tomb, of Pleasant Township (who was born in 1845), came to Scipio Township in 1838, and in 1840 moved to Tiffin, where Mr. Benham was express agent for many years. He was born in 1804, died in 1882; Mrs. Benham was born in 1808, died in 1877. . . . Jacob and Rosanna (Clink) Bender, natives of the old country, father and stepmother, respectively, of Lewis F. Bender, of Clinton Township (who was born near Red River, Canada, in 1823,) arrived in this

county in 1833 and in 1847, and moved to Williams County, where Jacob Bender died. His widow resides in Missouri. . . . Francis Bernard resided at Tiffin, built the pioneer brick house at Tiffin (Dr. Dresbach's office); died here. . . . Andrew Brehler died April 26, 1876. . . . Joseph Biggs settled in Clinton Township about 1825. . . . Benjamin Biggs died July 5, 1866, in his eighty-first year. . . . Mrs. Priscilla Biggs died March 30, 1839. . . . Rev. Joseph L. Bihn, 1856, the church builder and founder of the Orphan Asylum, is credited with the name of being one of the most useful old residents. . . . Sardis Birchard (Ansequago), though connected in early years with McNeal's store as assistant, cannot be claimed as a pioneer of the county. . . . David Bishop, of Tiffin, was crier at the sale of lots in Upper Sandusky August 20, 1845, for which duty he received \$43. Chester R. Mott was clerk. Bishop died December 5, 1850. . . . Jacob and Sarah Black were natives of Maryland, married and settled in the East, and in 1827 came to Tiffin; moved to Wyandot County, where Mrs. Black died in 1863. Mr. Black lived among his children until his death in 1877. . . . Jacob Black, born in Clinton Township in 1828, now resides in Big Spring Township. . . . George W. Black, kept the first successful lunch counter at Tiffin. . . . Frederick Blassius was drowned in Rock Creek near the gas factory in February, 1863. He was seventy-seven years old. . . . Henry G. Blassius died March 31, 1877, aged sixty years. . . . Andrew Blum born in Hesse, Germany, August 28, 1810, immigrated to America in 1832, and two years later located in Tiffin, where he followed the tailor's trade. His death took place in February, 1885. . . . John Bloom, Sr., an old resident of the county, died in February, 1885. . . . Jacob Boner, who settled at Tiffin in the fall of 1826, was born May 2, 1809. . . . Martin Bollinger, one of the old German citizens of Tiffin, died September 10, 1882. . . . Peter A. Bormuth was born at Tiffin, January 5, 1854; worked in M. J. Kerchner's store eight years, and opened a store for himself in March 1884; he died July 20, 1884. . . . Erastus Bowe, the first American settler of the county in 1817, and his son, Erastus G. Bowe, Jr., born in Delaware County, Ohio, April 5, 1818, are referred to in the pioneer chapter. . . . John C. Bowland, died July 18, 1874, aged fifty-eight and one-half years. . . . John and Magdalena Bowser, natives of Maryland, parents of Col. Jacob Bowser, of Clinton Township, came here in 1829 and here died. . . . Col. Jacob Bowser, born in Maryland, in 1806, came to this county in 1827, remaining a few weeks; then returned to Maryland, and in 1829 again visited Ohio and bought the farm where he now lives. In 1830 he brought his wife from Maryland. She was Miss Anna Startzman, born in Maryland in 1809, and died in 1876. . . . Thomas W. Boyce, now residing in Sandusky City, was one of the first settlers at Tiffin. . . . Susannah Boyer, relict of the late Jacob Boyer, and the mother of H. A. and William Boyer, died August 31, 1885, aged eighty-seven years. She was one of the pioneers of Tiffin, having resided here since 1834. . . . Col. Bradley, who built the Central Hotel and opened it as a tavern, was an important figure in pioneer days. At his house, militia, railroad projectors, politicians and even preachers assembled to discuss ways and means for carrying out their various enterprises. In 1832 the name of his hotel was changed to the Washington House, and in 1836 he built the Western Exchange. . . . Henry Brass, died April 14, 1855. He was an unassuming, useful old settler. . . . John G. Breslin, of whom reference is made in the political and press chapters, took up a large space in the history of Seneca and indeed in that of Ohio, in earlier days. In April, 1842, he purchased the office of the defunct *Van Burenite*; in May issued the *Seneca Advertiser* and conducted it until 1854. He was elected member of the Legislature in 1848 and re-elected. He was also elected State treasurer, and

took part in many, if not all those stirring events, which marked the period of his residence at Tiffin. He married a daughter of Widow Creeger, Miss Louisa Creeger.... John Britt settled at Tiffin in 1842, and is still a resident of the city.... Nelson L. Brunner, born in Maryland, September 18, 1832, settled in Ohio in 1853, graduated from Heidelberg College in 1855, and was admitted to the bar in 1858. He was a partner of John C. Lee, at Tiffin, for some years, and is still a resident lawyer.... Henry C. Brish, born in Frederick County, Md., in 1799, married Miss Eleanor S. Carey, of the same county, in 1824, came to Seneca County in 1828, succeeded James Montgomery as Indian agent, and was the last agent of the Senecas in Ohio. His home near Tiffin was called Rosewood, and there he died in February, 1866.... Mrs. Eleanor C. Brish, one of the pioneers of the county, died March 14, 1885, aged seventy-nine years, seven months and fourteen days. When this lady arrived in 1828 she brought a piano with her, which is supposed to be the pioneer piano of the county.... John Michael Brueanert was born in Behringen, Thuringia, in 1807. At the age of forty-five he immigrated with his family to America, and lived for many years on a farm a few miles west of Fort Seneca. His last years he spent with his children in Tiffin, until his death September 11, 1885.... Dominick Burkhart, a pioneer, died September 5, 1881, aged eighty-four years.... William W. Burnee, died September 11, 1848.... Robert Burns, an early settler near Fort Ball, was drowned in 1830 while attempting to cross the river to Tiffin.... Joseph Burnside located in Bloom Township about 1821; moved to Clinton Township about 1824, settled just west of the city cemetery; died May 3, 1875, aged seventy-one years.... Aaron Burtcher, a former resident of this county, died in April, 1885, at his home in South Toledo, at the age of eighty-nine years. He was the father of Street Commissioner Burtcher, of Tiffin. He came to Seneca County in 1839.... Paul D. Butler, one of the builders of the Spencer Mill, located in one of the block-houses at Fort Ball;.... Jacob Buskirk, who died December 1, 1837, and was buried at Tiffin, was a pioneer of the county.... John and Magdalena Buchman, natives of Switzerland, came to America, settling in this county in about 1840. Here Mrs. Buchman died in 1868. Mr. Buchman resides with his children.... Grafton and Rebecca Bernard were early settlers.... Jacob Black, of Big Spring Township, was born in Clinton Township in 1828.

James Cahill, County Cavan, Ireland, died July 18, 1870, aged ninety-two.... Rev. Jacob P. Cahill, son of James Cahill, and an old settler, died September 29, 1862, aged forty seven years.... Alexander Campbell, who died November 22, 1865, aged fifty nine years, was one of the pioneers of Tiffin.... Mrs. Margaret Campbell, born in Frederick County, Md., July 12, 1798, settled in Tiffin in the fall of 1830.... David Campbell, a printer of 1834, may be considered one of the pioneers of the case in this county.... Hiram Carney died October, 1861, after several years' residence in Tiffin.... George Chaney, named as a pioneer of Hopewell Township, was one of the early settlers of Tiffin, and still resides in the city. He has been held up as an example of those old settlers who have "held their own.".... Scudder Chamberlain's name appears in early records, and is referred to in Chapter IV.... James M. Chamberlain, born in Columbiana County, Penn., August 26, 1806, settled at Tiffin in 1832.... Mrs. Ann E. Clark, born in Northumberland County, Penn., in 1797, settled at Tiffin in 1830.... Sylvester B. Clark, who died in September, 1885, settled at Tiffin in August, 1833. He was born in Monroe County, Va., February 2, 1802.... Thomas Coe, seventy years old, died May 24, 1858. He was one of the pioneers of Clinton Township.... Michael Collins was one of the old settlers of Clinton Township.... John, Jerry and Thomas Connor

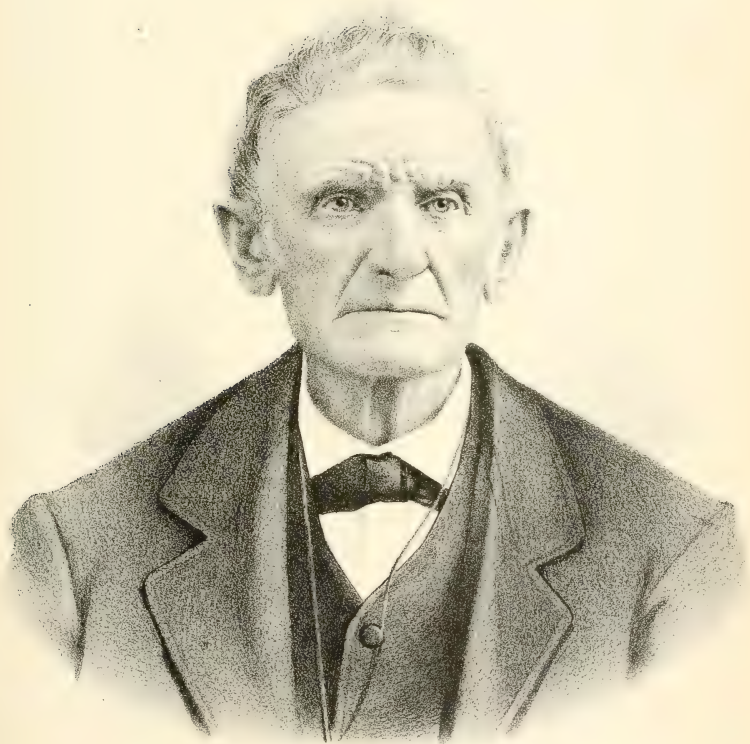
were early settlers at Tiffin. . . . John Cookerly died November 23, 1839, having resided here for some years prior to his death. . . . Uriah P. Coonrad, one of the pioneers of Tiffin, moved the first old jail to the site of the woolen-mill, and made his home there for many years. In 1864 he removed to Hopewell Township, and died there in 1879. This old settler's name occurs often in the organic and political chapters, and in the history of Tiffin and Hopewell Townships. S. A. Coonrad, his son, has served as clerk of Hopewell Township, and is now a resident of Tiffin. . . . Frederick and Catharine (Barrick) Cramer, natives of Maryland, settled on Section 16, Clinton Township, in 1830. . . . D. F. Cramer, now of Tiffin, their son, was born in Maryland in 1811, and came here with his parents. . . . Frederick Cramer died in August, 1842. . . . Enos Cramer, who died August 24, 1879, was born in Frederick County, Md, February 24, 1804, and settled at Tiffin in 1831. . . . Uriah Creeger, aged forty-one years, died August 17, 1851. . . . John H. Creeger died May 25, 1872. Both were pioneers of the county. . . . Levi Cressey, the blacksmith of Fort Ball, resided near Milton McNeal's house, and must be called the first blacksmith of pioneer times. Many references are made to him in this history. . . . Benjamin Crockett was employed to teach the Tiffin district school in October, 1832. . . . Henry Cronise, one of the early settlers, whose daughters are lawyers of Tiffin, filled a large place in the history of the city. . . . J. Crouse, D.D., came in 1844, and has since been closely identified with the church history of the county. . . . John and Mary Ann Cromer came from the East to Tiffin in 1826, bringing with them their son, Thomas H., now a retired farmer residing in Tiffin, born in Maryland in 1821. . . . Frederick and Susan Crum, parents of Mrs. Deroy C. Dunn, of Hopewell Township, were early settlers of Clinton Township. . . . John Crum settled north of Tiffin in 1824; died in February, 1873. . . . Robert Crum, formerly a resident of Tiffin, dropped dead on the street in Toledo, September 27, 1881, of apoplexy. Mr. Crum was engaged in the grocery business in this city, in partnership with Henry Brohl, from 1857 to 1864, and shortly after their dissolution of partnership he moved to Saginaw, Mich., and from there to Toledo, where he has resided ever since. . . . Rev. Isaac Culler, Lutheran preacher for many years, died March 28, 1882. . . . George W. Cunningham, born in West Virginia in 1823, came, in 1844, to this county, and became one of the most prominent mill-owners in these parts.

Levi Davis, born in Maryland, August 6, 1796, came to Tiffin in 1830; died May 26, 1870. . . . Thomas Derr, an old settler of Tiffin, died April 8, 1845. . . . *re* Rudolphus Dickenson (see page 291). . . . Daniel Dildine, Sr., settled on Rock Creek, in 1824, died September 27, 1872. . . . Margaret, wife of Dan. Dildine, died March 10, 1862. . . . Mrs. Jane Dildine, born in Columbia County, Penn., November 29, 1806, settled at Tiffin with her parents in May, 1829. . . . Mrs. Jane DeWalt, born in Northumberland County, Penn., April 15, 1815, settled at Tiffin, with family in April, 1824. . . . William McEwen Dildine was a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, came with his parents to this county, in 1823, and settled upon the land now occupied as Greenlawn Cemetery; Christina Ann (Berger) Dildine, his wife, was a native of Maryland, and came with her uncle, Levi Davis to this county about 1830. . . . John W. and Elizabeth Ditto, former born in Pennsylvania, in 1785, and the latter on the Atlantic Ocean in 1795, parents of Mrs. Henry Sheats, and of Mrs. James Patterson, married in 1814, and settled in this county, where Mr. Ditto died April 7, 1853, and Mrs. Ditto in 1885. John Ditto settled in Clinton, early in 1822. . . . Peter and Margaret DeWitt, former a native of New Jersey, latter of Pennsylvania, parents of Samuel H. De Witt, of Clinton Township, who was born in 1822, in Pennsylvania, came to this county from Marion County, Ohio,

in 1831, and here died, Mr. DeWitt in 1853, and his widow in 1883. . . . Joseph Doerle, born in 1807, came to Seneca County at an early date, and died in 1868. . . . James Dornan, who settled at Tiffin, May 21, 1828, was born in Washington County, Penn., July 4, 1796. . . . Stephen Dorsey, an old settler, died April 5, 1867. . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Dorsey, born in Fayette County, Penn., November 16, 1799, settled at Tiffin in 1856. . . . Eli Downing resided on the plateau above Fort Ball in 1818-21. He was charged with participating in the robbery of Spicer, but escaped from prison at Fremont, leaving one of the gang to suffer imprisonment. Owing to the action of good citizens of Tiffin and Fort Seneca, almost all Spicer's money was recovered and returned to him. . . . John Drake, who was married to Mrs. Eliza Goetchius August 16, 1832, by Squire Reuben Williams, was one of the pioneers. . . . Urich Drake, mail carrier, was murdered on the Fremont road, by one of the Spicers, a mongrel white man. . . . Ely Dresbach (see page 311). . . . Charles and Lucinda (Russell) Driesbach, old settlers of Tiffin, are gone with the majority. Mrs. Driesbach, so long a widow, died November 15, 1882. . . . Armstrong Drennon, to whom Mr. Hedges presented a lot on the site of Tiffin, in 1821, erected a cabin just south of the woolen-mill, on the west side of Washington Street that year, the first building erected on the east side of the river in the present city. His three children, his wife and himself died in this cabin. . . . William N. Dunn, who settled in Hopewell Township in 1841, died in November, 1883, aged sixty-eight years. He was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., February, 1815; settled with his parents in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1834. . . . James Durbin, surveyor, is noticed throughout the history in connection with the survey of towns and additions. . . . Mrs. Mary H. Durham, an old resident of Tiffin, died in October, 1884. . . . Samuel and Elizabeth (Miller) Daly, formerly of Philadelphia, parents of Mrs. Isaac Stultz, of Loudon Township, came to Tiffin in 1822.

Henry Ebbert, born November 29, 1801, in Fayette County, Penn., died at Tiffin March 31, 1880. He settled at Tiffin November 15, 1831, and took an active part in business and politics up to the period of his death. In the political chapter, page 270, as well as the local history, many references are made of him. . . . Jacob M. Ebbert, born October 2, 1814, died November 23, 1881, was another old settler, while George Ebbert settled in 1831. . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Ebbert, born in Bucks County, Penn., January 22, 1802, settled at Tiffin, November 15, 1831. . . . John Edar was one of the pioneers of Tiffin, and one of the first to establish a regular meat market in partnership with Bowe. . . . Thomas R. Ellis, a settler in the neighborhood of Tiffin in the summer of 1828, was born in Burlington County, N. J., August 8, 1795. . . . Jeremiah W. and Lucy A. Egbert, parents of Isaac R. Egbert, of Clinton Township (who was born in 1858 in this township), natives of Ohio, settled in this county in an early day. . . . Henry Einsel, born in Pennsylvania in 1805, came to this county in 1828 and married, in 1835, Sarah Keller, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1813. . . . James D. Ely died February 4, 1848. . . . Philip Emich, born in Bavaria in 1822, son of Louis Emich, at one time a hotel keeper in Tiffin, came here in 1846, and died in 1870. . . . Francis and Nancy Ann (Woods) Fanning, parents of Dr. Fanning, of Tiffin, were natives of Ireland and became pioneers of Seneca County, settling here in 1834.

John Fiege, a native of the Electorate of Hesse, born in 1811, settled in Tiffin in 1833-34, and his wife Louisa (Von Blon) born in the Bavarian Palatinate, in 1813, came at the same time. John Fiege was drowned in his mill race in Tiffin March 31, 1869; his widow died in 1874. . . . Philip Faulhaber (deceased), born in Canton, Ohio, in 1830, came with his widowed mother, Mrs. Louisa (Munsinger) Faulhaber, a native of Germany, to Tiffin in 1839,



Aaron. Lambert

and in 1851 he moved to Fostoria. He was killed in 1862 at Chickasaw Bayou, while serving as captain of the Fifty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. . . . Julius Feldnagel was one of the first tavern-keepers in Tiffin. . . . George Flack, of Maryland, father of Josiah Flack, and Samuel Dailey, father of Sylvia Ann Dailey (Josiah and Sylvia Ann (Daily) Flack being parents of A. L. Flack, of Tiffin), were very early settlers. . . . Mrs. Flahaff resided at Tiffin for many years, until the family moved to Indianapolis. John Flahaff is now residing at Fostoria. . . . Jacob H. Fleming died here April 16, 1847. . . . Upton R. Flenner, born March 12, 1811, died at Tiffin October 10, 1882, aged seventy-one years and seven months. He settled in Clinton Township in 1835. . . . David Fowler settled at Tiffin in 1821. . . . Jacob, Peter and Jefferson Freese settled in Clinton in 1828. . . . Mrs. Anna Freese died February 30, 1842, in her sixty-fourth year. . . . Andrew Frutchey was one of the early settlers and one of the first stricken with cholera in 1834. . . . Mrs. Lydia Fuller died at Tiffin March 27, 1848. She was the mother-in-law of R. W. Shawhan. . . . John Fye, Sr., born in Pennsylvania in 1816, settled in Seneca County in 1845, moved to Oak, Ind., April, 1882, and died there May 31, 1885.

George Gassman was born in Liberty Township, August 24, 1837, where his father, John Frederick Gassman, a native of Baden, Germany, settled at an early date. . . . Michael Gillis, known for years as the "silk merchant," settled at Tiffin almost forty years ago. He is a native of Ireland. . . . James T. Gangiver, born in 1804, died January 4, 1885. . . . Ephraim Gaver located near Tiffin in 1832. . . . Julia Gear, mother of Philip Gear, came early. . . . Jacob Gedultig, aged sixty-eight years, died November 27, 1864. . . . Adam Gemminger died April 9, 1869. . . . Rev. Daniel Gibbons (1833) was one of the pioneer exponents of the gospel in the county. . . . Joseph R. Gibson, formerly of Tiffin, died before the war. Mrs. Gibson resides on North Washington Street. . . . Andrew Glenn, who died September 22, 1858, aged forty-eight and one-half years, settled at Tiffin at an early day, and was a successful merchant. . . . Gen. William H. Gibson, son of John Gibson, of Eden Township, born May 16, 1822, was brought by his parents to Eden Township that year, and is one of the oldest four living residents of the county. After receiving a common school education at Melmore, he studied at Ashland Academy; then entered Abel Rawson's office, and with that pioneer lawyer and Robert G. Pennington read law until admitted to the bar in 1845. He was the last Whig candidate for attorney-general of Ohio, in 1853, and shared in the defeat of the party. In 1855 he was elected State treasurer by a majority over John G. Breslin of 434, and resigned in 1857. In 1861 he was one of the leading citizens in organizing troops for the defense of the Union, and, as colonel of the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and temporary commander of a division, won for himself an enviable place in the hearts of the people. At the close of the war he was commissioned brigadier-general for distinguished services, and, returning to Tiffin, resumed the practice of law. In 1872 he retired from law practice, and, turning his attention to the development of Tiffin, aided in securing additional railroad facilities. He has been an able and eloquent advocate of Republican doctrine for a number of years, and as a public speaker is known from the Atlantic Ocean to the Missouri River. The General is an ordained minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and often fills the pulpit at Tiffin. Gen. Gibson married Miss Martha Creeger, daughter of the Widow Creeger, an early settler. This lady is still a resident of Tiffin. . . . Daniel and Jane E. Gittinger, natives of Maryland, settled in this county about 1845, and here died. . . . John Gilliland, at one time superintendent of the Tiffin Woolen Mills,

died at Independence, Richland County, June 2, 1883. . . . Nicholas Goetchius, a native of New York State and a soldier of the war of 1812, settled in Clinton Township, five miles from Tiffin, in April, 1825; he died in 1860 at Green Spring. James Goetchius came with his father. Mrs. Susan Goetchius died at Tiffin. . . . John H. and Ellen (Stein) Glick, parents of Mrs. W. O. Dildine, of Tiffin, came from Pennsylvania and were pioneers here. John Glick died August 30, 1855, in his seventy-fifth year. . . . John Goodin, a pioneer, is referred to in the history of his hotel. . . . Henry and Jane Gross, parents of Samuel Gross, a pioneer of Bloom Township, came from Pennsylvania to Tiffin in 1831. . . . Henry Grummel, born in Bavaria in 1838, located at Tiffin in 1854; enlisted for the war, served until June, 1865, and died July 23, 1885. . . . Marcus Y. Groff and Hezekiah Groff are names well and favorably known in the history of Tiffin. Silas W. Groff, a member of Capt. F. K. Shawhan's company of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, died March 4, 1885, in his thirty-ninth year. He was a mere boy when he entered the service of the Union. . . . F. W. Greene, an early settler, served as United States marshal, moved to Cleveland and died there some years ago. . . . John Griffith died April 9, 1863, aged fifty-six years. . . . John Gwynn, a settler of 1862, died December 20, 1884. Mr. Gwynn was well known among the older citizens, having lived here for at least a quarter of a century. He with his brother established the gas works in this city, and it is reported that at one time the deceased was sole owner of the same. He also studied law, and for a time practiced in the courts here, with a degree of success. Some years since he met with a reverse in fortune, which was followed by a disease that affected his brain, producing an aberration of the mind, from which he never fully recovered. His wife died a few years ago.

Henry Hall, who died about three years ago, was eighty years old; his wife Hannah died June 12, 1868. Both were pioneers of Clinton Township. . . . L. A. Hall was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., August 30, 1813; moved West in 1833, and settled at Tiffin May 5, that year, and entered John Park's store as clerk. Here, April 7, 1835, he married Miss Cynthia A., daughter of Josiah Hedges. In 1833 he was temporary clerk of court. From 1834 to 1841 he was clerk of court, and from 1835 to 1837 partner of Mr. Hedges in mercantile business. In 1841 he was admitted to the bar, and served as prosecutor for Seneca County in 1856-57; was assessor of revenue for Ninth Congressional District from 1862 to 1865, presidential elector on the Republican ticket in 1868, and a participator in all those political battles referred to in the chapter on elections. Mr. Hall was one of the projectors of the T., T. & E. R. R., and was president of the company from its organization until the completion of the road. He took a leading part in every movement conducive to the welfare of Seneca County up to his death, June 16, 1880. . . . John Handy, a pioneer of the county, died December 20, 1855, aged sixty-six years. . . . Balthasar and Margaret Haefling, natives of Germany, came from Pennsylvania to Tiffin in 1839, and here died, Mrs. Haefling in 1845, Mr. Haefling in 1864. . . . William and Elizabeth (Turner) Harris, parents of Charles W. Harris, of Liberty Township, were early settlers at Fort Ball. Mrs. Harris is a daughter of Benjamin and Rachel (King) Turner, who came to this county in 1829. . . . Josiah Hedges, born April 9, 1778, died July 15, 1858, is known as the founder of Tiffin; he is referred to often in the general history, again in the history of Clinton Township and Tiffin City, and in the pages devoted to personal history and biography. . . . Josiah Q. Hedges died February 16, 1849. . . . Mrs. Hannah Herrin, a native of Maryland, born in Frederick County, December 9, 1813, settled in Clinton Township, in 1833. . . . Samuel Herrin settled in Clinton in 1828; moved to Eden,

where he was justice of the peace for many years, and was elected county treasurer, as shown in the political chapter. He was born in Pennsylvania, August 21, 1812, and married Miss Bertha Ann Olmsted, in 1835. His elder brother, Joseph, settled in Clinton Township, in 1828. . . . Peter Hesseldenz, whose five children died of cholera, near Tiffin, in 1848-50, died in 1877. He came from Germany in 1847 or 1848. . . . Jacob and Mary (Wick) Heilman, came to this county from Hessen Darmstadt in 1839. . . . John Heilman, a native of Hessen Darmstadt, born in 1821, came to Tiffin in 1843. . . . Henry and Maria Barbara (Kegg) Hershiser, latter of Pennsylvania, parents of Dr. Hershiser, of Tiffin, came to Tiffin in 1833; Henry died March 27, 1873, aged seventy-four years. . . . "Sammy" Hoagland, the quarryman at Fort Ball, and previously ferryman, was a famous character in the early years of Fort Ball and Tiffin. . . . Frederick Hoffman, owner of the first German tavern at Tiffin (1834), died of cholera the same year. . . . John Hoke, an old settler, died September 27, 1876, aged seventy-nine years. . . . William Holt, an ancient settler, is now residing at Tiffin. . . . John Hoover died June, 1869, aged sixty-eight and a half years. . . . Harvey Howard came to Tiffin from Wooster, Ohio, in 1847, and, in partnership with J. M. Naylor, established a hardware house in which he was interested until 1851. . . . John and Margaret (Miller) Houck, parents of Isaac M. Houck, of Tiffin, and whose ancestors were pioneers of Pennsylvania, settled in this county at an early period of its history. . . . Jacob and Susannah M. Holtz, natives of Maryland, settled in Clinton Township in 1834; Jacob died in December, 1859, and his widow in 1870. George and Dennis Holtz, their sons, also settled here in 1834. . . . Dr. A. B. Hovey was born in Orleans County, Vt., February 9, 1829. Coming to Ohio when fourteen years of age, he entered Oberlin College, where he remained six years, at the same time studying medicine with Dr. Homer Johnson. In 1850 he entered the office of Prof. Ackley, in Cleveland, and graduated in March, 1852, and in the same year came to Tiffin, where he resided up to his death, October 2, 1884. His body was found in his barn with a wound in the top of the head. Coroner Lepper and Drs. Williard, Leahy and Benner were summoned; also Mr. Fiege, the undertaker, and the body was brought into the office for examination. The decision reached was that the deceased came to his death from natural causes. . . . Horace Huber, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in April, 1822, settled in Clinton Township in April, 1847, about six months after his marriage with Miss Mary Reber, of Fairfield County. . . . Jacob and Catharine (Smith) Hunker came to Clinton Township in 1853. Mr. Hunker is now (1885) in his eighty-first year; Mrs. Catharine Hunker died in 1854. . . . William and Clorinda Hunter, natives of Virginia, married in Tiffin, Ohio, parents of S. S. Hunter, of Clinton Township (who was born here in 1832), settled in Clinton Township, where William Hunter died December 24, 1868. His widow resides at Tiffin. . . . David and Nancy Huss, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Maryland, parents of Mrs. Lysander Reynolds of Clinton Township (who was born in Maryland in 1823), came to this county in 1826, and here died. . . . Jacob Huss, father of George Robinson Huss (latter born at Tiffin in 1828), came from Maryland in 1824, and carried on the first saddle and harness making business in Tiffin. He died December 30, 1849. His wife, Sarah (Robinson) Huss, came from Berkeley County, Va., to Tiffin, in 1825, and died in 1876. . . . Jacob and Margaret Hyter, natives of Maryland, came to this county in 1839, where they died—Mr. Hyter in 1860, and his widow a few years later.

Agreeing Ingraham, the first sheriff of the county, is referred to very often in the organic and political chapters as well as in the local history. . . . Moses Johnson died September 9, 1864, aged eighty-two years. . . . Rebecca Johnson,

relict of William Johnson (deceased), was born in Frederick, Md., April 2, 1808, died August 23, 1879, having attained the advanced age of seventy-one years, four months and twenty-one days. The family migrated to Ohio in 1835.... John Julian died April 12, 1852, aged sixty-six years. For years he was a useful member of pioneer society at Tiffin.... Joseph Juneau, or Jenay, a colored man, carried on the cabinet-maker's trade at Fort Ball in olden times.

Jacob Kabb died September 9, 1843, aged sixty-three years.... George Kaull, who came from Allentown, Penn., died September 27, 1872, while visiting Mrs. Stephen Strouss, his daughter.... John and Elizabeth Keller, natives of Pennsylvania, where they married, parents of Lewis Keller, of Clinton Township, born in 1808 in Fairfield County, Ohio, came to Fairfield County from Pennsylvania in 1805, visited this county in 1824, and in 1828 settled in this township, where Mr. Keller died in 1857, and Mrs. Keller in 1859.... Joseph Keller died January 15, 1853.... Joel Keller, who died September 15, 1881, was born in Fairfield County in 1821; settled in Clinton in 1828.... In the fall of 1824 John Keller, known as "Uncle John," brought a number of apple trees from Fairfield County, Ohio, and planted a four-acre orchard, near the Keller Mill, in Clinton Township. This was the first orchard set out (if we except the trail of "Johnny Appleseed") in this county. Some vandals came this way later in the fall of 1824, and carried away the greater number of the young plants.... Levi and Elizabeth (Cupp) Keller, parents of Levi Keller, of Reed Township, came here in an early day. Levi Keller, Sr., who still lives, was a son of John Keller, who built the "old Keller Mill." Mrs. Keller died in this county in 1875, aged sixty-nine years.... The Keller family, of whom Mrs. Eliza Seever was a member, came to Ohio in 1808, and to this county in 1835. Peter Seever, of Tiffin, her son, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1819.... David B. King, a native of Butler County, Penn., born January 2, 1809, settled at Tiffin, in May, 1830, and is numbered among the half-century pioneers.... Joseph and Margaret Kintz, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married (parents of Lewis, born in 1818, and M. L., born in 1822, both natives of Pennsylvania, and now of Clinton Township), came here from Stark County, Ohio, in an early day, and here died.... Michael Kirchner came to this county from Bavaria in 1840, when twenty years old, and his parents, John and Mary (Achun) Kirchner, in 1844.... F. D. Kishler, of Tiffin, was born here in 1831, his parents, Frederick and Elizabeth (Miller) Kishler, having come here in 1828 from Perry County, Ohio, formerly of Pennsylvania.... Richard Keating died August 14, 1827, and Rev. John Keating died September 3, 1859; both were old settlers.... Charles Kelly, who, in 1821, assisted in building Drennon's cabin on the site of Tiffin, was born in Pennsylvania in 1798. His daughter married Dr. Samuel W. Bricker, of Tiffin.... Bartholomew Kenny was drowned in 1830, while crossing the river to Tiffin.... Samuel and Rebecca (Thompson) Kridler, natives of Pennsylvania (former born March 28, 1800, in Bedford County), settled in Tiffin in 1823.... Dr. Henry Kuhn, born in Frederick County, Md., October 28, 1802, settled at Tiffin in 1829; died October 16, 1878. He graduated from the University of Maryland in 1825, and on coming here at once entered on the duties of his profession. The epidemic of 1834 and the numerous cases of sickness throughout the county kept him always in physician's harness; yet he made time to share in all works which promised to advance his adopted county. His first wife, to whom he was married in Maryland—Catherine (Baltzell) Kuhn—died in August, 1842. His second wife, *nee* Miss Maria Pennington, is still a resident of Tiffin. Dr. Kuhn was the first and only president of the Seneca County Pioneer Association.... George I. Kuhn

emigrated from Germany in 1829 and came to Seneca County in 1839. He died May 13, 1856, aged sixty-four years.... John Kiltch settled at Tiffin about 1830.... Jacob Korner and John G. Kennedy were all old residents.... Anthony Kuebler, a native of the Grand Duchy of Baden, settled at Tiffin about 1835, where for many years he was a boot and shoe-maker. His wife, Frances (Schabacher) Kuebler, a native of Bavaria, came with immigrants to Tiffin, when a young girl.

William Lambertson (father of Sharon and Virgil Lambertson), an old resident of the county, died January 15, 1882.... Daniel and Susanna Lambertson, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. Hezekiah Searles, of Clinton Township (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1817) came to this township and settled on Section 24, in 1824, where they died. Mrs. Lambertson in 1844, and Mr. Lambertson in December, 1852.... Henry Lang, father of Judge Lang, was one of the first German settlers at Tiffin. He died here in August, 1838, while his widow, Mrs. Catherine (Shuetz) Lang, died in June, 1849.... William Lang, one of the early settlers, and certainly one of the county's most prominent and useful citizens, is still a resident of the county. His name is identified with almost every chapter of the county's history, and to these several parts the reader is referred.... Charles Lambkins, who died a few years ago, was among the old settlers.... Lewis H. and Sarah Leffler, natives of Wurtemberg, parents of Lewis Leffler, emigrated from Germany in 1846 and settled in Clinton Township, where the former died in 1885 and the latter in 1879.... John D. Loomis, a native of New York State, settled at Tiffin in 1847, when he bought Wolf's foundry and established the present industry.... L. M. Loomis may be also named among the old residents.... Andrew and Mary (Swayze) Love, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia respectively, parents of James W. Love, of Tiffin, who was born in Fairfield County in 1828, settled at Tiffin in 1830.... Thomas Loyd, born in 1799, died February 3, 1867.... Andrew Lugenbeel, born in Frederick County, Md., died December 10, 1863, aged fifty-six years and three months. He came to Tiffin in 1833, a few months after his marriage with Miss Eliza Baltzell, of Maryland. He was one of the early merchants, and in 1836 built the grist-mill and dam at the Tiffin Water-works. This mill is still in good repair, but not running. Mrs. Lugenbeel died in 1843, and two years later Mr. Lugenbeel married a daughter of John Souder, who now resides at Tiffin, in what is known as the Lugenbeel Mansion, nearly opposite the Soldiers' Monument, and where the Fort Ball spring enters the river.

John Magill, a printer in 1834, and partner of Case Brown, in the *Patriot* office, was among the pioneer "typos" of the county.... Manley, one of the old merchants of Tiffin, settled in the city in 1848.... Hugh McCandless Martin, born August 3, 1834, was killed by a land-slide at Crested Butte, Colo., August 26, 1882. He attended the academy at Republic, then entered Heidelberg College, read law with Gen. W. H. Gibson. His parents, Samuel S. and Mary C. Martin were old residents of the county.... Nicholas Martin, an aged old settler of Tiffin, dropped dead of heart disease, in February, 1885. The deceased was a retired farmer of some wealth, and was about seventy-five years old.... John and Barbara (Broadbeck) Martin, former a native of Maryland, latter of Pennsylvania, came to this county from Maryland, in 1825.... Mrs. J. W. Martin, wife of Dr. Martin, died December 17, 1884.... Peter Marsh settled in Clinton Township, in 1823; died at Kenton, Ohio.... George and Elizabeth Marshall, natives of Germany, came direct from the fatherland to this county in 1834, and here died.... Alex. Mason opened a hotel called "The Eagle" in 1834. The old Eagle is now a portion of the Shawhan House....

John Maul, born in 1795, died October 3, 1866.... William McCulloch. (See pages 199, 215 and 221).... William McEwen settled in Clinton Township, in 1823.... Neal McGaffey, the first clerk of courts, was here in 1823.... In 1825 he engaged in the search for the Brayton boy, and, with his party, camped where Fostoria now stands.... Hugh McAllister died May 20, 1872, aged sixty-five years.... John McCalmont died two years ago, aged seventy years.... Thomas J. McCleary died April 9, 1861, aged fifty-seven and a half years.... Joseph McCollan died January 7, 1860, aged seventy-two and a half years.... Rev. John McLain, Presbyterian, died June 24, 1862. The people of his Tiffin and McCutchenville congregations erected a monument to him in the new cemetery.... Lucien D. McArdle, died July 18, 1850.... Ezekiel McFerren and Rev. Father McNamee must be numbered among the old settlers.... Austin McNeal, Tiffin, was born at Fort Ball (now Tiffin) in 1830. His father, Milton McNeal, a native of New York State, settled here in 1823, died in 1834, and his mother, Maria (Gregory) McNeal, came in the following year from Athens County, Ohio.... Dr. John Alexander McFarland was born at Waynesboro, Franklin Co., Penn., June 10, 1811; died June 1, 1843. The Doctor, after going through the courses taught in the village schools, was sent to the academy in Chambersburg, Penn. After leaving the academy he engaged for several years in teaching school at Waynesboro. He then commenced the study of medicine, attending the usual course of lectures at the Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, received the degree of M. D. in 1837, and in May of that year settled at Tiffin. His life here was a model one, which endeared him to all classes. His widow, *nee* Miss Ann E. Staley, of Frederick County, Md., was buried June 1, 1870.... James Mercer was an old resident.... Henry Miller settled at Tiffin in 1821.... Adam Miller died October 27, 1862, aged eighty-five years.... Daniel and Anna Miller, parents of Peter Miller (born in New York State in 1833), Mrs. Lloyd Norris (born in New York State in 1836) and Mrs. Samuel H. DeWitt (born in 1839 in this county) and Mrs. Lewis H. Young (born in this county in 1846), all of Clinton Township, married in New York State and came to Ohio in 1837, where Mrs. Miller died in 1849. Mr. Miller subsequently married Sarah Raber, and they now reside here.... Aaron Miller, of Clinton Township, born in Pennsylvania in 1811, came in 1835 to Seneca County, where he married, in 1836, Mary Merchant, who was born in Virginia in 1813. They reside in Clinton Township.... Eben Mills died at Tiffin in 1835.... William Montgomery, eldest son of the Indian agent, was a merchant at Tiffin.... J. B. Mossoney died August 16, 1871, aged eighty-four years, one month and twenty-two days.... Rev. M. Molin settled at Tiffin in 1850, and was among the popular old residents of the village.... William and Christina (Humes, *nee* Plank) Montgomery, former a native of Ireland, latter of Virginia (she was mother of Samuel V. Humes, of Pleasant Township, by former husband) came to Clinton Township in 1824, and in 1834 moved to Pleasant Township, where Mr. Montgomery died shortly after. His widow died in 1873.... John Myers, born in Germany in 1816, came to this county in 1844.... James Myers settled in Clinton Township in June, 1833.... Peter P. Myers, who died August 13, 1877, in his sixtieth year, came to Tiffin in October, 1856, and for years was owner of the hotel known as the "Shawhan House." Mrs. Agnes N. Myers, widow of P. P. Myers, came with her husband to Tiffin in October, 1856; died March 11, 1884, in her sixty-fifth year.

John M. Naylor came to Tiffin in 1847, where in company with Harvey Howard, he established a general hardware store.... W. W. Naylor, brother of J. M. Naylor, became a partner in the latter's hardware business in 1857,

succeeding Naylor & Pittinger.... William Negele who died August 7, 1859, settled at Tiffin in 1854.... Michael Neikirk died May 12, 1880, aged eighty-three years, seven and a half months.... Samuel Nighswander, county surveyor and engineer, Tiffin, born in Pennsylvania in 1834, came here with his parents, Joseph and Elizabeth (Bair) Nighswander, in 1847.... Warren P. Noble, whose parents, William and Rebecca (Lytle) Noble, settled near Jackson Township in 1836, located at Tiffin in 1842 (see chapter on courts and bar, page 301).... Nathaniel and Sarah Norris, natives of Maryland, parents of Lloyd Norris, of Clinton Township (who was born in 1830, in this county), came here about 1828, remaining till their death. Mr. Norris died in 1864; his widow in 1865.... Dr. Rufus and Clarissa (Waters) Norton, parents of Hon. James A. Norton, of Tiffin, former a native of New York State, son of Isaiah Norton, settled here in 1835, where the doctor was a practicing physician for over thirty years.

Dr. Minard Overmiller, one of the old physicians of Tiffin, died at Toledo, September 28, 1884, aged sixty-five years. He was married to Miss Mary Burke, of Tiffin, May 13, 1852, who survives him.... Thomas Ogle was born February 7, 1815.... Joseph and Elizabeth Orner, maternal grandparents of Henry J. Weller, attorney at law, Tiffin, were early pioneers of the county.... John G. Osteen, a settler of 1839, is still a resident of the city.... Rev. M. O'Sullivan came in 1852, and resided here for some years.

Louis Papineau was the constable for this part of Sandusky County in 1820-21. He it was who arrested the men who were supposed to have robbed Spicer.... John Park, father of Christopher C. Park, of Tiffin, was born in New Jersey, in 1788, and came to Tiffin in 1830, where he was engaged in mercantile pursuits for several years, removing, in 1844, to the "Pleasant Hill" farm, in Clinton Township, where he died August 9, 1868.... George Park and C. C. Park were settlers of 1830, natives of Pennsylvania, where the name is written Pearke. The late Mrs. C. C. Park, of Tiffin, while engaged in driving mosquitoes out of the house, mounted a chair, which tipped over. In falling she received such injuries as caused her death within three hours after the accident, June 13, 1865.... Col. J. W. Patterson, now of New York, was a resident of Tiffin as early as June, 1833.... James Pelan kept a book store at Tiffin as early as 1855. It is said that he joined the Confederate Army.... Joseph Pennington, who settled at Tiffin in 1834, died August 3, 1866.... Barclay Pennington, of Tiffin, born in New York State in 1828, came to this county in 1831 with his parents, Joseph and Sarah (Denison) Pennington.... Robert G. Pennington, whose name appears in the general history, is a member of the old bar of Seneca County (see his biography).... James P. Pillars, known as Judge Pillars, is an old-time resident, whose name finds mention both in the political and law chapters.... Jacob Plane was one of the early postmasters of Tiffin, and one of the old justices of Clinton Township.... Mrs. Theresa Pittinger, wife of Benjamin Pittinger, and daughter of John and Eva Creeger, of Maryland, was married to Mr. Pittinger, September 10, 1825, died December 8, 1847.... Benjamin Pittinger, a native of Maryland, born January 29, 1798, settled at Tiffin, December 5, 1825, and was elected associate judge of common pleas. In 1825 he married Miss Creeger. On her death, in 1847, he married Miss Mary A. Hunter, and in 1861 moved to his farm, where Mrs. Pittinger died in 1877, and the judge in 1881. Their son, D. C. Pittinger, was born at Tiffin in 1836.... John Pittinger, born in 1778, died October 20, 1857.... J. H. Pittinger, one of the oldest members of the Seneca County bar, died suddenly, January 14, 1885, aged sixty-one years.... Allison Phillips was another old settler, whose memory is almost lapsed into the past....

Michael Price, born in County Carlow, Ireland, October 27, 1795, died August 7, 1859. . . . D. S. Price, son of Michael Price, died at Pittsburgh Landing, March 29, 1861. . . . Robert and Rhoda (Hendrickson) Patterson were early settlers here.

James and Mary (Madigan) Quinn, natives of Ireland, parents of James W. Quinn, of Fostoria (who was born in Ireland in 1837), came, in 1851, to Tiffin, where James Quinn, a blacksmith by trade, died in 1859, aged seventy-eight years. James W. Quinn moved to Fostoria in 1871. . . . Rev. Edmund Quinn was pastor of St. Mary's Church, at Tiffin, in 1833, as related in the history of the churches.

Christian and Catharine M. (Sprengle) Ransburg, came to this county in 1831, settling in Clinton Township. In 1856 they moved to Indiana, where Christian Ransburg died in 1864, aged seventy-nine, and Mrs. Ransburg in 1870, also aged seventy-nine. . . . Rev. Fred. Rahauer came here in 1835. . . . Joseph Ranker was also an old resident. . . . John Rauch, born in 1800, died December 13, 1874. . . . Abel Rawson, born in Warwick County, Mass., May 11, 1798, located, February 15, 1826, at Fort Ball (now Tiffin), where he was appointed prosecuting attorney and postmaster, and to other offices. He died August 24, 1871. His wife, Sarah Ann (Clark) Rawson, died June 6, 1849. His second wife, to whom he was married September 25, 1856, Mrs. Maria McNeal, widow of Milton McNeal, was born at Athens, Ohio, May 16, 1808, settled at Fort Ball with her parents May 4, 1824. . . . Francis Reif, a native of Bavaria, settled in Seneca County in an early day, died November 7, 1877, aged seventy-two years. . . . Rufus W. Reid (one of the old Tiffin merchants), who married Sylvia Ann Hunt, of Fort Seneca, after her divorce from Samuel Wright, introduced the era of grain warehouses by building one at the depot of the Mad River Railroad, Fort Ball. Owing to opposition of other mercantile houses at Tiffin, he "went under," and became a financial and social wreck long prior to his death. . . . William Rex, who was born January 11, 1802, died April 4, 1872, was one of the pioneers of Tiffin. . . . Michael and Louisa Reinbolt, former a native of Alsace, France, latter of Byron, came to America about 1829, settling in Clinton Township, were married in Pleasant Township, where they lived two years, then moved into Clinton Township. Mr. Reinbolt died in 1880; his widow now lives in Sandusky, Ohio. . . . Ibrahim and Harriet Reynolds, former a native of Connecticut, latter of New York State, came to this county in 1836, afterward moving to Hancock County, then to Wyandot County, where they died. . . . David Rickenbaugh settled a few miles east of Tiffin in 1833, died April 17, 1859, aged fifty-nine years. Margaret, his wife, died August 15, 1885. . . . Joseph Richards settled at Tiffin in 1827, and came from Fayette County, Penn., where he was born, April 7, 1792, to Clinton Township in 1823. . . . Balthazar Ries, a barber, opened a shop at Tiffin in 1847. . . . Caleb Rice, a soldier of 1812, settled at Fort Ball in 1819; died in Illinois in 1849. . . . Philip L. Riehm died February 9, 1872. . . . A Riggs and Lydia G. Riggs moved from Frederick County, Md., to Seneca County in 1832. Miss Riggs married Mr. Dildine in 1841; moved to Resdon in 1847, and died July 9, 1885. . . . Solomon and Catharine Robenalt, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. Peter Miller, who was born in this county in 1832, came to Seneca County in 1829, and here died. Mr. Robenalt in 1863, and Mrs. Robenalt in 1881. . . . Eliphalet Rogers settled in the woods, a few miles north of Tiffin, about 1823 or 1824. . . . William Rollins, one of P. D. Butler's assistants, was sentenced to fifteen years in the penitentiary, but was pardoned one year later. . . . Henry Rosenberger, a native of Virginia, came to Ohio in 1822, settling in Clinton Township, and here he lived and toiled for fifty-one years. His first wife was



Philip W. Fry

Miss Jane Shaul. In 1876 he moved to Tiffin, having sold his farm to Jacob, his son . . . Joseph and Catharine (Gilmore) Robinson, natives of Ireland, parents of J. T. Robinson of Scipio Township (who was born, in 1844, in Tiffin), were early settlers here. Mr. Robinson died in 1860; his widow in 1861. J. T. Robinson moved to Scipio Township in 1863. . . . Mrs. Jane (Sneath) Rummell died in March, 1839. . . . George Rummell, a native of Ohio, settled at Tiffin in 1834. . . . P. H. Ryan, a settler of 1852, and one of the most useful citizens of Tiffin, has filled the public position credited to him in the political chapter, and in the history of Tiffin. He is the author of a work on mathematics and algebra, which awaits publication. Mr. Ryan had for years carried on an extensive business at Tiffin.

Jacob Sager of Hopewell Township, born in 1828, in Maryland, came to Ohio in 1850 and settled in Clinton Township, where he remained fifteen years, then moved to Hopewell Township. . . . Louis C. A. Schmidt came from Germany to this township in 1846, when thirty years old. . . . John Schneider, Christopher Schneider, Rev. M. Schoenhenz (1835), and Rev. John L. Sanders (1833), were all old residents. . . . Robert R. Scott who was born in 1812, died in September, 1857, after many years residence at Tiffin. . . . Mrs. Kate (Fitzmaurice) Seannell, widow of John Seannell (who died in his native county in 1859), and mother of Michael Seannell, of Tiffin, all natives of County Kerry, Ireland, came to New York about 1859, where Mrs. Seannell lived until the family moved to Tiffin. . . . John and Catharine Senn, former a native of Switzerland, latter of Belgium, parents of Mrs. Peter Buchman, of Clinton Township (who was born in this county in 1843), were early settlers in Seneca County, now residing in Pulaski County, Ohio. . . . John Secrist settled in Clinton Township in October, 1828, died in April, 1848. . . . Mrs. Margaret Secrist died April 6, 1884, aged eighty-two years. . . . Mrs. Eliza (Lamberson) Searles, born in Northampton County, Penn., July 14, 1817, settled in Clinton Township in April, 1825. . . . John Seidel, an old resident, died at Tiffin in September, 1882, in his sixtieth year. . . . Joshua Seney was born in New York City, and removed to Ohio in 1832, settling at Tiffin, where he died in 1854. George E. Seney was born in 1832, in Penn. (see page 302 and biog.). . . . Mrs. Ann Seney, born in Pennsylvania Sept. 13, 1803, settled at Tiffin November 15, 1831, died May 5, 1879. . . . Rev. Isaac Seitz, born in Bloom Township in 1828, is a son of John and Magdalena (Spitler) Seitz, early settlers of the county. . . . Philip Seewald, an old settler, died October 30, 1878, aged seventy-nine years. . . . Louis Seewald, a native of Bavaria, born September 15, 1831, settled at Tiffin in 1833, and has been among its leading citizens since that time. . . . Frederick Shawhan, an old Revolutionary soldier, a native of Maryland, came to Ohio in 1812, locating first in Fairfield County, afterward settling in Seneca County in 1831. He died near Tiffin, August 26, 1840. His son and only surviving child, Rezin W. Shawhan, born in 1811, in Virginia, located in Tiffin, September 10, 1833, and has identified himself with many public and private enterprises. . . . Josiah Shawhan, son of Frederick Shawhan, and a cotemporary settler, died May 20, 1880. . . . William Spicer, an Indian captive, and a wealthy though filthy resident of Seneca County for years before 1817, is mentioned in the Indian treaty, as follows: "To William Spicer, who was taken prisoner by the Indians, and has ever since lived among them, and has married a Seneca woman, 640 acres, beginning on the east bank of the Sandusky, forty poles below the lower corner of said Spicer's corn field, thence up the river on the east side with the meanders thereof, one mile, thence and from the beginning east for quantity." This fellow was robbed by Rollins and others of Fort Ball, in 1821; but owing to the exertions of the pioneers the robbers were captured and one of them punished.

...Mrs. John M. (Stoner) Shaul, formerly wife of John Staub, died August 9, 1885, aged sixty-four years. Her former husband and herself conducted the American Hotel, which stood where the National Hall block now is, at Tiffin. ...George Shaver, who resided on the northwest quarter of Section 21, Town 2, Range 15, died in 1827, leaving his property to his wife, Mary, and his son, George J. Shaver. In the fall of 1830 John Kish, Arthur Morrison and Charles W. Foster were appointed appraisers of the property and valued the land at \$3.37½ cents per acre. ...Joseph and Susan (Kain) Shafer, former a native of Virginia, latter of Pennsylvania, parents of Alfred L. Shafer, of Pleasant Township (who was born in Clinton Township in 1840), settled in this township about 1836. Mr. Shafer died in 1849, his widow in 1881. ...Henry and Nancy Sheats, came to Seneca County, in 1839, and here Henry Sheats died. His widow afterward moved to Henry County, Ohio, where she died. ...Edmond Shelt, an old settler, died March 25, 1884, in his sixtieth year. He joined the first volunteer fire organization of Tiffin in 1849, old Hand Engine Company No. 1, Gen. W. H. Gibson, foreman. Since then he has been an active fireman. ...Howland and Huldah Sherman, former a native of New York State, born in 1814, latter of Connecticut, born in 1823, parents of Eldridge Sherman, were married in 1842, and then settled in this county, where Howland Sherman died in 1865. His widow resides with her son Eldridge. ...Mrs. Margaret Schock, born in Frederick County, Md., December 10, 1804, settled at Tiffin, in 1833. ...Frederick W. and Catharine Shriver, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. Lewis Keller, came, in 1833, from Columbiana County, Ohio, to Clinton Township, where they died, the former September 2, 1840. ...Capt. William D. Sherwood resided north of Tiffin, about a mile from the Crum settlement. ...George Shroyer died February 25, 1875, after years of residence here. ...Peter Shultz, a native of Belgium, born in 1821, came direct to Tiffin in 1843, where he worked at his trade (shoe-maker) until 1846. He made shoes for the Wyandot Indians, who were here when he came. In 1846 he went to the Mexican war, and in 1849 to California, but in 1859 returned to Seneca County, and settled in Hopewell Township. ...Lewis and Esther Shubert, natives of Pennsylvania, came to Tiffin in 1847, where they afterward resided. ...John Six died March 9, 1873, aged eighty-three years. ...William Alfred Six, father of James V. Six, of Tiffin, was born in Maryland, and in 1843 came to Tiffin, where he eventually took important part in the building of the place for many years. ...Fred. Singer, one of the old residents, is a citizen of Tiffin. ...Elisha Smith was one of the early settlers of Fort Ball; was also one of its first tavern keepers; died about 1836. ...David Smith was the violinist of the Fort Ball settlement, and the first cabinet-maker there. ...John Smith died September 25, 1839, aged fifty-four years. ...Richard and Catharine (Baughner) Sneath, parents of Samuel B. Sneath, of Tiffin, who was born in that city in 1828, former a native of Connecticut, latter of Pennsylvania, settled in Tiffin in 1827. It is stated, however, that the Sneath family, accompanied by Jacob Huss and H. Zimmerman, arrived at Tiffin June 10, 1826. ...Albert G. Sneath was one of the old pioneer business men, who worked hard to build up Tiffin a few years ago. His death took place at Kansas City, March 25, 1884, in his sixty-ninth year. ...James B. Sneath, an old resident of Tiffin, born in 1804, died November 5, 1878. ...Lewis E. Sneath was murdered at Humboldt, W. T., October 27, 1861. ...Mrs. Elizabeth (Barton) Sneath, widow of Robert Sneath (former born in Pennsylvania in 1780), and mother of William Sneath, of Pleasant Township (who was born in Maryland in 1817), came with her children to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1828, and to Clinton Township, this county, in 1834.

where she died in 1849. William Sneath operated the home farm several years, then moved, in 1846, into Pleasant Township. . . . John W. and Barbara (Hammon) Snyder, natives of Baden, and parents of Calvin Snyder, of Tiffin, settled at Tiffin in 1832. . . . Christopher Snyder, a native of Germany, settled at Tiffin in 1832, died March 22, 1857. . . . Michael Snyder died in June, 1879, aged seventy-nine years. . . . Philip Snyder, born August 17, 1782, died July 28, 1863. . . . Philip Snyder, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., settled at Tiffin in 1847; died in September, 1882, aged sixty-five years. . . . David Souder, born in 1779, in Pennsylvania, died August 29, 1862. . . . Rev. John Souder, came to Seneca, June 17, 1826, with his family, and is still a resident of Tiffin. He was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 26, 1799. . . . Jacob Souder died December 30, 1854, aged sixty-three years. He settled at Tiffin in 1848. . . . Francis Sanders died in the county June 1, 1849. . . . John Sohn, who died in July, 1859, aged eighty-two, came from Pennsylvania about 1834. . . . James A. Sohn, born in Pennsylvania, November 19, 1832, was brought to Tiffin about eighteen months later by his parents. . . . Rev. Henry G. Spayth, born September 13, 1788, died September 9, 1873. . . . Jesse Spencer (see history of Fort Ball). . . . David Spielman, father of Mrs. Montgomery Noble, of Jackson Township, an early settler here, died in January, 1857. . . . Henry C. Spindler, one of the pioneers, died at Tiffin, April 2, 1885, in his sixty-first year. . . . Ruth Spurrier, wife of John H. Clay, was born in Frederick County, Md., January 19, 1798, and died in Seneca County, Ohio, June 9, 1879, aged eighty-one years, four months and twenty-one days. She was married in the State of Maryland, August 30, 1828, and moved to Seneca County, Ohio, April 27, 1833. "Mother" Clay was a church member for a period of fifty-three years. . . . Isaac Startzman died in 1872 in his seventy-second year. . . . John J. Steiner was a lawyer and provost-marshal during the war. Mrs. O. B. Tunison is his daughter. . . . Joel Stone died June 2, 1846. . . . Jesse Strong died in March, 1876, aged seventy-five years. . . . John Strong settled here prior to 1830. . . . John Stoner and George Stoner settled on Section 18, Clinton Township, in 1822. The former wounded himself while hunting in the fall of 1826, and died in January, 1827. . . . Rev. Mr. Stanch was at Tiffin in 1830. . . . John Staub and "Brewery-man" Sting were also old residents. . . . Henry St. John, born in Washington County, Vt., July 16, 1783, served all through the war of 1812, was at the burning of Buffalo, moved to Wooster, Ohio, in 1815, and there married Miss Jane Elder, December 2, 1817. In 1828 he removed to Crawford County, and in 1837 settled in Seneca County, seven miles from Tiffin, on the river, where he had a farm, a mill and a store. He served in Congress during the twenty-eighth and twenty-ninth sessions, then moved to Tiffin, where he died suddenly of heart disease, in May, 1869. . . . William Sullivan, who, with his brothers Edward and Michael, settled at Tiffin in 1848, died in April, 1873. He was one of the leading hardware merchants of the county. . . . Mrs. Honor Sullivan, widow of William Sullivan, died April 5, 1885, in her sixty-fifth year. She was born in Ireland in 1825, and, immigrating to this country in 1847, settled in Cleveland, where she resided for eight years, and where, in 1848, she was married to her late husband, William Sullivan, and with him came to Tiffin in 1855. Her sons are Charles J. M., of Tiffin; Dr. Emmet W., of Cleveland, and Gerald E., who resides in Des Moines, Iowa. . . . Edward Schwander settled in Clinton Township in 1840. . . . John Schwander settled in Clinton Township in 1841, died June 15, 1859, aged eighty-three years. . . . Thomas Swander died January 4, 1879, aged seventy-three years. . . . James Swander died in 1849, aged forty-five years. . . . Mary (Brobst) Swander, of Swander Station, is a member of the long-lived Brobst

family, of Easton, Penn., and is now about eighty years of age....M. G. A. Swigart died in July, 1850.

Thomas Teare, who settled on land in Adams Township about forty years ago, resided in Tiffin, where he died. His brother Caesar, who came to the county in 1870, resides in Adams Township....Lance Todd, who settled at Fort Ball in August, 1828, and moved to Scipio Township, was born in Frederick County, Md., January 7, 1806....Thomas Todd came to Fort Ball in 1828, and to Scipio Township in 1829....William Toll, born October 11, 1801, in Augusta County, Va., an early official of the county, lieutenant-colonel of militia, jailer, deputy sheriff and many other things in the early history of Seneca County, died March 19, 1871, aged seventy years. His son served in the war for the Union, returned home and died....Benjamin Tomb, an old resident, died January 17, 1883, aged ninety years. He was identified in banking, years ago, in this city, and first went into the business in 1852 with Sylvanus Arnold. Arnold sold out in about two years to John T. Huss, and the bank was then known as Tomb, Huss & Co. Under the above name the bank existed until 1865, when the company organized the "First National Bank of Tiffin." For eleven years the institution did a good business, until wrecked by the cashier, John T. Huss, who took his own life rather than face his shame. This closed up the affairs of the bank, and the depositors were paid 60 cents on the dollar....Francis Trexler died May 15, 1870....Valentine Trumpler died April 26, 1876, aged seventy years....L. Trumpler died a few years ago....Benjamin Turner settled just west of Fort Ball in 1829, moved to Liberty Township in 1834. In 1829 he paid \$100 for nineteen acres of land to Elisha Smith.

Aaron Umsted died September 18, 1844, aged fifty-three and one-fourth years, and Eli Umsted died May 25, 1881, aged eighty-one years. Both were old settlers of Tiffin, locating in Clinton Township in 1828.

Philip VonBlon settled at Tiffin in 1836, and died October 13, 1870, aged eighty-one years....Louis T. Volmer, whose parents were pioneers of Tiffin, was born here February 29, 1852; died June 7, 1883....Thomas and Isabella (Beard) Vannette (both deceased), parents of Mrs. William Sneath, of Pleasant Township, came from New Jersey to Clinton Township in 1825.

Anton Wagner, an old settler of Seneca County, who started the first market garden near Tiffin, in 1846, died September 1, 1883. Martin Wagner, of Tiffin, and F. H. Wagner, residing on the South Greenfield road, are his sons....Joseph Walker, one of the pioneers of Tiffin, died January 15, 1861, in his fifty-eighth year. For years he held a foremost place in the commercial circle of Tiffin, and was one of the city's most estimable old settlers. He married Miss Rebecca Hedges, daughter of Josiah Hedges. This lady died January 16, 1861....Mrs. Elizabeth Walker, a resident of Tiffin for over half a century, died April 30, 1885, aged eighty-two years. She was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church for over forty years....Cooper K. Watson is referred to in the chapter on the courts and bar (page 302)....Dominick Welter, born in Germany, January 27, 1839, settled in Tiffin with his parents in 1850; moved to Chicago in 1853; served with the Fourth Ohio Cavalry during the war; returned to Chicago, and in November, 1882, was appointed secretary and inspector of the Chicago Police Department. He died July 8, 1885, and was buried by the Forresters, Catholic Benevolent Association, First Illinois Cavalry and Police Department....Jacob and Rebecca (De Laughter) Wilcox came from Maryland and settled at Tiffin in 1830. Jacob was a soldier of the war of 1812, and resided in Seneca County until his death, June 5, 1875....Joel W. Wilson, an old settler of Tiffin, died September 8, 1856, aged forty-two years....Thadens Wilson was also an old resident....John Williams, a

pioneer of 1821, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 21, 1818: moved with parents to Fort Ball in 1821. . . . Reuben Williams, who built the first bridge at Tiffin, was a carpenter and worked at his trade until his death some years before the war. In 1824 he built a saw-mill on the Coe farm, assisted by James Wolf. Mrs. Hospelhorn, now of Tiffin, is a daughter of his. . . . Eli Williams was a preacher who resided in Clinton Township, but was found guilty of an unnatural crime and sent to prison for life. . . . Richard Williams, one of the early lawyers, died September 12, 1852. . . . Christian Witz was a contemporary of Drennon in the first settlement of the town of Tiffin in 1821. . . . Andrew Wooff died in March, 1872, aged seventy-one years. It is supposed that he came here prior to 1830. . . . James Wolf was here in 1824. . . . Henry and Susanna (Heistand, *nee* Bretz) Wolf, former of whom, born in 1787, was suffocated in a well in 1825, and latter died in 1872, in her seventy-ninth year (they were parents of Mrs. John Free, born in 1822 (came to this county in 1823, and settled near Tiffin).

William N. Yerk was drowned, while M. Stem, of Tiffin, and Shoemaker, of Republic, barely escaped, during the wreck of the "Chesapeake," off Conneaut, in June, 1847. . . . Tobias Yengst died August 2, 1855, aged fifty-four years. . . . John Young came to Tiffin at an early date.

George W. Zook, father of Mrs. Thomas Galen Brosius, was one of the early pioneers of this township. He died in Henry County, Ohio, in 1865. . . . Victor J. Zahn was born in Tolford, Ohio, March 7, 1837, and came to Tiffin with his parents in 1846. At the age of fifteen he engaged in the printing business, remaining at it until 1875, when he entered the auditor's office as deputy, and in the fall of 1876 was elected auditor, filling that place for two terms, and retiring in 1882. He died August 28, 1885. . . . Henry Zimmerman arrived at Tiffin, June 10, 1826, with the Smiths. . . . John Zeigler died January 26, 1883. . . . Jacob Zimmer died January 20, 1861. . . . Gerhart Zimmer, who entered the lands at Cromer's Station in 1832, was a centenarian.

William Childs settled at Tiffin in 1821 (coming from Auburn, N. Y., that year), and erected a cabin on Sandusky Street, in which he died the same year. His wife died immediately after, leaving a baby, born just before her death.

Official History.—To describe the condition of the records of this old township would be a task similar to that of describing something struck by a cyclone, of which the slightest traces alone remain. There is nothing left of the old records; a few of the men who had them in charge reside here to-day, but their memories cannot take the place of those ordinary-looking old books of the past, and thus the loss of a few modest, humble old volumes is irreparable.* The township records, which came into possession of Mr. Dore, the present clerk, date back only to 1878, and from them the following list of township officers, elected annually, is taken:

1878.—Edward Swander, Henry L. Best and Jacob Young, trustees; William O. Dildine, clerk; Albert Beilharz, treasurer; Martin Woodside, assessor; Anthony H. Arnold and John Knott, constables; Daniel Dildine, Jesse H. Leidy, justices of the peace.

1879.—Henry L. Best, Jacob Young and Peter Miller, trustees; William O. Dildine, clerk; Albert Beilharz, treasurer; Martin Woodside, assessor; Virgil D. Lamberson and John Knott, constables; Daniel Dildine, P. H. Jayne, justices of the peace.

1880.—William Kline, Peter Miller and Henry L. Best, trustees; William O. Dildine, clerk; Sylvester J. Kintz, treasurer; John C. Leidy, assessor;

*In 1843 Jephtha Lamberson was justice of the peace, and David E. Owen, clerk. Henry Ebbert succeeded Owen in 1844.

Virgil D. Lamberson and John Knott, constables; Daniel Dildine, P. H. Jayne, justices of the peace.

1881.—William Kline, Peter Miller and Henry L. Best, trustees; Hiram C. Keppel, clerk; Sylvester J. Kintz, treasurer; Ezra Bowser, assessor; Anthony H. Arnold and Virgil D. Lamberson, constables; Daniel Dildine and P. H. Jayne, justices of the peace.

1882.—William Kline, Peter Miller and Samuel Horn, trustees; H. C. Keppel, clerk; A. Beilharz, treasurer; James M. Bowser, assessor; Porter H. Jayne and Daniel Dildine, justices of the peace; A. H. Arnold and V. D. Lamberson, constables.

1883.—Jeremiah Rex, John C. Lydey and Peter Miller, trustees; Louis Wagner, clerk; Albert Beilharz, treasurer; James M. Brown, assessor; John Silvers and A. Brickford, constables; Porter H. Jayne and Daniel Dildine, justices of the peace.

1884.—Jeremiah Rex, John C. Lydey and Peter Miller, trustees; William H. Dore, clerk; Albert Beilharz, treasurer; James Bowser, assessor; John Gravel-dinger and John Silvers, constables; Porter H. Jayne and Daniel Dildine, jus-tices of the peace.

The elections of 1885 for township officers were carried out on party prin-ciples. The highest number of votes polled in the township was 162, and the highest number in the township and city was 1,077, so that the vote of the township is still as small as it was in pioneer days.

TRUSTEES.		CLERK.	
Miller†.....	1066	Dore.....	1070
Rex.....	986	Lott.....	656
Lydey.....	1077		
Egbert.....	667	JUSTICE.	
Gray.....	678	Jayne.....	1038
Rickenbaugh.....	671	Rex.....	951
		Sohn.....	770
TREASURER.		ASSESSOR.	
Beilharz.....	1070	Letchert.....	1070
Hurley.....	651	Norris.....	701
CONSTABLES.			
Silvers.....	1077		
Graveldinger.....	892		
Bickford.....	788		

VILLAGES OF THE TOWNSHIP.

Swander, or Morris Postoffice, five miles east of Tiffin, is a station on the North-western Ohio Railroad: B. J. Bright is railroad agent, grocer and postmaster; James Harshman, blacksmith, and C. C. Crosby, shoe-maker. Mr. Bright was re-appointed to charge of the postoffice in September, 1885. The present name of the village was given in honor of J. S. Morris, superintendent of the North-western Ohio Railroad and owner of the Shawhan House, Tiffin. The only society organized there up to January, 1885, is the Literary and Debating Club, of which the following named are the officers: President, M. V. Kaga; vice-president, T. J. Collins; treasurer, H. R. Miley; secretary, B. W. Knepple.

Viona, on the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 35, was surveyed for John H. Foulk in October, 1874. It is the center of a rich agricultural district, and, like all such towns, is one of great expectations. Here also a Literary and Debating Club has been organized, with the following named

†Democrats in Roman letters, Republicans in Italics.

officers: President, N. R. Heaton; vice-president, W. F. Wenner; secretary, B. W. Knepple; treasurer, H. R. Miley; historian, N. W. Miller.

The old villages of Oakley, Fort Ball and Pan Yan are grouped in the history of Tiffin.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The assessment roll of Clinton Township for 1841 shows following statistics: 22,937 acres of land, valued at \$104,810; town lots valued at \$53,316; horses, 425, valued at \$17,000; cattle, 701, valued at \$5,608; mercantile capital and moneys at interest, \$33,450; pleasure carriages, 25, valued at \$1,545; total, \$215,433. Total tax, \$3,069.92; delinquences since 1840, \$331.95.

The valuation and taxation for 1884-85 are shown by the following statistics: Acres of land, 20,639, value \$1,012,420; chattels, \$363,780; total, \$1,376,200, or if equally divided among the 1,702 inhabitants, credited by census of 1880, would give to each \$808.50. The total tax for 1884-85 is \$16,517.14, together with \$155 dog tax.

The general statistics for 1884 are given as follows: Acres of wheat, 3,975; of rye, 16; of buckwheat, 2; of oats, 1,027; of corn, 2,488, producing 73,254 bushels; of meadow, 1,265, yielding 1,483 tons of hay; of clover, 1,214 acres, giving 1,327 tons of hay, 899 bushels of seed, and 92 acres plowed under; potatoes, 136 acres, yielding 16,616 bushels; milk sold for family use, 12,195 gallons; home-made butter, 61,035 pounds; 1 acre sorghum, 122 gallons; gallons of maple syrup, 235; 213 hives, 3,595 pounds of honey; 18,310 dozens of eggs; 1 acre vines, 1,270 pounds; 1 acre sweet potatoes, 50 bushels; 496 acres of apple trees, 6,482 bushels; 225 bushels of pears and 10 of cherries; lands cultivated, 14,289 acres; pasture lands, 1,227; wood land, 3,431; waste land, 107; total acreage, 19,054; wool, 20,626 pounds; milch cows, in 1863, 563; dogs, 159; sheep killed and injured by dogs, 9; animals died of disease, 96 hogs, 81 sheep, 25 cattle and 13 horses.

The condition of the schools of Clinton Township in August, 1884, is set forth as follows: Local tax, \$1,706.31; receipts, \$4,689; expenditures, \$3,644.-36; schoolhouses, 8; value of property, \$1,600; teachers employed, 15; average salaries, \$38 and \$24; male pupils, 140; female, 130.

In the foregoing pages the pioneers of Fort Ball and Tiffin are grouped with those of Clinton Township, because for years, in fact up to the close of the pioneer period, there were no social or geographical lines drawn between the country sections and the settlements of Fort Ball and Tiffin. In the history of Tiffin City all names identified with its business, social, religious and municipal interests, find mention in direct connection with the history of the city's beginnings and progress, thus rendering the story of the township and city as replete in detail as it is possible to make it.

TIFFIN CITY.

Tiffin is situate on Sections 18, 19, 20, 29 and 30, Town 2 north, Range 15 east, Clinton Township and Section 24, Hopewell Township, in latitude north 41° 7', and longitude west from Washington 6° 8'. The Sandusky River flows through the city in a general northeastern course, coursing almost due east from Washington Street bridge to the railroad bridges, and dividing the city at this point into the North and South sides. Washington Street, running north and south, divides the city into the East and West sides. Rock Creek flows northwest in a tortuous course through the northeastern parts of the city, and enters the river east of Washington Street bridge. The white population

in 1817 was 3; in 1822, 30; in 1830, 600; increased to 7,879 in 1880, and to about 10,000 in 1885.

The distinctive features of the city are its magnificent location, looking over the Sandusky, its natural terraces, variety of landscape and wildwood drives, all retained, by some magic power, amid the ruin of old time forests, and change in everything.

Here, at the beginning of the second decade of this century, the troops of 1812 encamped and revelled in the natural beauty of the place, and here a few years later the first white settler built his home and dedicated the locality to civilization for all time. A few years more and the pioneer of progress came, crossed the river, and, adopting the name of the first governor of Ohio for a town, bestowed it upon a tract of wildwood where Tiffin now stands. Another year, and there stood the twin settlements, lovely and romantic, quiet and unpretentious. There the pioneer settlers or travelers passed their happy leisure hours, listening to the murmurs of the rippling waters of the creek, the roar of the river, or watched the mist as it curtained the groves and cabins. Ah! then it claimed but plain imagination to picture the happiness of the warriors and beauties of the ancient tribes, when they looked upon their villages, and found plenty in the woods and in the rivers. A little thought, too, encircled the place with a romance, all its own, when the white man brought forth in fancy what his predecessors had lost, and what he had won. Then, for a time, admiration gave place to awe, and over the scene spread a gloom, born of conscience and natural superstition, which prompted the question: Oh, God! how long shall we enjoy the home of the red men? In after years, amid the din and toil of progress, the thought was forgotten, and the mind once more returned to revel in the beauty and magnificence of the place, to enjoy what the Caucasian had built up on the ruin of the Indian.

It was not until the land was opened up for entry, or purchased, that immigration became active, or the country began to fill up. Then the necessity of established villages became obvious. Notwithstanding the advantages of locality and accessibility, the east bank of the river was not thought of as the site of a city for almost four years after the first settlers came in, and for two years after the first village was platted on the west bank of the Sandusky at this point. Josiah Hedges first realized the importance of the spot, and decided to establish himself east of what even then was considered the frontier—the Sandusky River. Others came, and all decided to carve for themselves a home in the beautiful wilderness, and fashion out a city among the trees, that should one day be regarded as the goal to which enterprising men would direct their footsteps, where scholars would find a home, and religion 10,000 followers.

Those pioneers of Fort Ball and Tiffin built well indeed. Almost all their day-dreams have been realized, and a city has sprung up out of the ancient groves, extending from plateau to plateau on each side of the old, ever running, boisterous river. Here we find the inventive, enterprising, fearless Yankee, the Pennsylvanian, a man of iron nerves; the children of Vermont and New Hampshire, delving low for some new rock; the Marylander, a son of that land, "the only place in the wide, wide world where religious toleration found a home;" the shrewd Irishman, whose faults almost counter-balance his virtues; the ruddy, fair-haired German, always singing of his "faderland," yet working onward steadily to attain a competence and hold it; the Englishman, ever English and transatlantic; the "cannie" Scot, jealously watchful of his interests; the chivalrous Pole, the polite Frenchman, the money making Jew, and even the Chinaman, all find a home here.

Fort Ball or the Second Ward.—The settlers in that part of Tiffin west and



David Holmes

north of the river, in 1817, were Erastus Bowe and Paul D. Butler, both of whom came to Fort Ball that year from Delaware Township, Delaware Co., Ohio, where the former, a Vermonter, settled in 1809, and the latter, from Massachusetts, in 1808. The following facts relating to the settlement of Fort Ball are taken from a bill filed, in 1824, in the court of chancery by Lawyers Pettibone and Parish in the interest of Thomas Butler *vs.* Josiah Hedges and Jesse Spencer. September 29, 1817, the treaty of the foot of the Rapids was made with the Wyandots and other tribes. Among its provisions was one reserving to Robert Armstrong 640 acres fronting on the river north and south of Camp Ball 160 poles and 164 poles respectively. September 30 of that year Armstrong agreed to sell Paul D. Butler one-half of his section on condition that the latter would lay a part off in town lots, build a saw-mill the following summer, and a year later build a small grist-mill. Armstrong was to receive half the profits of Butler's enterprise. In November, 1818, this agreement was amended in the presence of Erastus Bowe and Ira Carpenter. August 30, 1820, Armstrong deeded to Butler 320 acres in consideration of improvements and of \$1 in cash. September 8, 1820, Armstrong deeded to him the river front for some distance above and below the present Soldiers' Monument, Joseph Tiernan and Leonard H. Cowles witnessing the document, and Solomon Smith, a justice, acknowledging the same. August 24, 1821, Armstrong and Butler entered into an agreement for the division of profits arising from sales of lots in the town of Oakley, the northern part to belong to Armstrong and the southern to Butler, and the division to be governed by the plan of the town as laid out by Joseph Vance. May 29, 1822, Butler conveyed to Armstrong almost all his interests in Fort Ball or Oakley in the presence of Solomon Smith, Joseph S. Hughes and Leonard H. Cowles; but on this day also Armstrong deeded back a large part of Oakley to Butler, in the presence of Horton Howard and the three witnesses just named, in consideration of a payment of \$1,000. October 24, 1822, Paul D. Butler and his wife, Sally, conveyed to Thomas Butler a large part of this estate. In December, 1822, Paul D. Butler died. From 1818 to the period of his death he, with Armstrong, was in possession of the reservation; he cleared 100 acres at his own expense, had the town of Oakley surveyed and platted, and built mills and houses. Jesse Spencer was a nephew of Robert Armstrong, and resided with his uncle for some time; he was Armstrong's agent, and with his uncle willingly aided Butler in his efforts to have the Presidential sanction for the conveyance of part of the reservation to Butler until the deed of conveyance was actually before the President, when Spencer went to Washington and remonstrated against its approval. This was followed by the deed from Armstrong to Spencer, dated October 9, 1823, and Armstrong, ignorant as he was, visited Washington and urged its approval. At this time also the patent of July, 1820, was found to be erroneous, having been based on the treaty of St. Mary's instead of that made at the foot of the Rapids. Subsequently, Armstrong, his wife and Spencer came to Fort Ball for the purpose of dealing fairly with Thomas Butler; but on the advice of Spencer the original owner broke off all negotiations. In 1825, however, Spencer and Armstrong sold to Josiah Hedges a short time before the death of Armstrong in that year. The bill was dismissed, and the *bona fide* intentions and acts of Paul D. Butler and his son set at naught by this court on a legal technicality, notwithstanding the apparent fact that Butler made the first improvement, and was faithful to his contract with Armstrong.

Fort Ball, as platted originally, comprised Adams, Miami and Clay Streets, running east and west, and Madison, Sandusky, and Monroe Streets running

north and south on lands patented to Robert Armstrong, October 13, 1823, by President James Monroe, west of the Sandusky River. October 23, 1823, Armstrong transferred to Jesse Spencer (with the approval of the President), for \$3,000, 404 acres of the Armstrong Reservation—an act sustained by the law in the case, but one which merited, for Armstrong and Spencer, the retribution which waited on them. The first plat or survey in the county was undoubtedly made by Paul D. Butler, for himself and Armstrong, in 1817 or 1818, so that Spencer, or Vance, or Hedges, cannot claim the honors of the first town survey in the county. This was followed, in 1819, by the survey of West Oakley or Vance's Town by Joseph Vance, then Tiffin was surveyed by Gen. James Hedges, for his brother Josiah, and Oakley replatted under the name of Fort Ball.

The first postoffice in Seneca County was established at Oakley or Vance's Town, in February, 1820, with David Risdon, postmaster. The mail was carried at that time between Columbus and Lower Sandusky, through Oakley.

The McCulloch or McCullok section was another grant, the history of which is given in Chapter II. Among the heirs of William McCulloch were: Noah Z., Tabitha, Elliott, Samuel, Sidney, and Zane McCulloch, Joseph L. Tracey and Zilla Tracy. In August, 1824, Josiah Hedges filed a petition for partition of their lands at Fort Ball, and in September of that year, the court granted the petition and appointed James Gordon, Franklin Baker and Thomas Boyd, to make such partition. These men laid out the tract in seven parts. Noah McCulloch and wife sold Lots Nos. 2 and 3, to Levi Davis of Frederick County, Md.: Zane McCulloch sold Lot 5, to Andrew Luzenbeel; Lot No. 7, was sold by Sidney McCulloch to Josiah Hedges and Rollin Moller. In 1832 Samuel and Elliott McCulloch were infants, and their lots still intact. The marking of the lots, by Gordon, Baker and Boyd, was carried out so indifferently from the field book, that Hedges made an effort, in 1832, to have the marks changed; but the court did not comply with his demand at that time, nor until 1837 were measures taken to make the marks correspond with the field book.

New Fort Ball extending from the river to the alley in rear of Madison Street, included all the in-lots in the northern addition to Tiffin, and all on what was known as Fort Ball was surveyed by James Durbin, in November, 1837, on the east part of the tract of land reserved to Robert Armstrong, for Josiah Hedges.

Original Survey of Tiffin, and Additions.—Town of Tiffin, fractional Section 19, Town 2 north, Range 15 east, containing 118 lots 60x180 feet each, streets sixty-six feet wide and alleys sixteen and a half feet wide, with public grounds equal to three lots at the corner of Market and Washington Streets, extending to Rose Alley (later Virgin Alley), now Court Alley or Court Street, was platted November 28, 1821, for Josiah Hedges by his brother, Gen. James Hedges. The northern addition was made May 27, 1831, and the southern addition May 27, 1831, by Josiah Hedges. At this time the Catholic Church lot was on East Market Street, adjoining the old cemetery. Norris & Gist's addition, lots one to twelve, fronting on Jefferson Street, was recorded June 15, 1832, by Eli Norris and George W. Gist. Keller & Gist's was made January 29, 1834, for Levi Keller and George W. Gist, on out-lots No. 2 and No. 5, known as Lots 3 to 12 Jefferson Street, in southern addition.

Rawson's addition was made by David Risdon for Abel Rawson, May 30, 1833. Sneath & Graff's out-lot No. 3 and part of out-lot No. 4, known as Lots 1 to 10 on Jefferson Street, in southern addition, was made January 29, 1834. Jennings', a fractional part of out lot No. 3, and a fraction south of that lot

extending to the Mansfield road, was surveyed by D. Risdon, November 13, 1834, for Milton Jennings. George W. Gist's plat of lots on the east half of southeast quarter of Section 20, Township 2 north, Range 15 east, Nos. 1 to 10, was made in 1835.

Reuben Williams' addition, in-lots Nos. 1 to 12 and fractional in-lots 13 to 18, on Monroe Street, was platted in April, 1835. Samuel Waggoner's southwest additon on Monroe, south of Charlotte Street, was recorded in January, 1836. Sheldon's was surveyed September 11, 1838, by James Durbin for H. O. Sheldon. Jacob Ronk's addition to New Fort Ball was surveyed by G. H. Heming in November, 1849. Josiah Hedges' second addition was surveyed June 4, 1851, by G. H. Heming, extending south of Sandusky River and east of Rock Run to the college grounds. A part of this addition, situate in the Second Ward, comprised twenty-one in-lots No. 620 to 640, with the extension of certain streets. Hedges' addition of out-lots 1 to 6, Second Ward, was surveyed April 2, 1849, by G. H. Heming. Davis' addition including parts of Lots 2 and 3 of McCulloch's section in Township 2, Range 15 east, was surveyed in May, 1854, by Hiram McClelland. Springdale was surveyed by G. H. Heming in May, 1854, for William H. Gibson. This well-located addition is on the west half of the southeast quarter and north part of southwest quarter of fractional Section 30, Township 2, Range 15. Hedges' quarry lots, embracing five and one-half acres of the east part of Lot No. 7, McCulloch's section, were surveyed by Hiram McClelland, May 6, 1854, for Josiah Hedges. Denzler's was platted in October, 1855, by N. R. Kuntz, between Portland and Scipio Streets.

Josiah Hedges' second southern addition to the First Ward was surveyed in June, 1855. This addition was located south of the Catholic Church, east and west of Washington Street. Albrecht's was surveyed by Lewis E. Holtz, deputy-surveyor, in March, 1856. The town of New Oakley, south of Tiffin, in Sections 29, 30, 31, and 32, was surveyed in June, 1856, by G. H. Heming, for D. Cunningham, guardian of John Zimmerman. George E. Seney's addition, north of Portland Street, was surveyed by Lewis E. Holtz, November 28, 1856. The western addition was surveyed by G. H. Heming, for H. M. Avery, T. R. Butler, J. R. Cecil and Josiah Hedges, July 13, 1857.

The boundaries of Sheldon's were agreed to April 7, 1858, by the proprietors, R. and F. M. Crum, Patrick H. and Mary M. Ryan, John and Eliza Walker and John Bougher. Jacob Heilman's subdivision of south part of Lot 4, together with thirty-two and three-fourth links wide south of said lot, was surveyed January 14, 1858. Hedges' Lots Nos. 1 and 2, in B. D., were subdivided in July, 1862, for Josiah Hedges. Noble's addition was surveyed in March, 1863, by G. H. Heming, for Harrison and Minerva Noble. This is situate in the northeast part of the Armstrong Reservation.

M. P. Skinner's lands, known as in-lots 443, 444, 445, 446 and 447, fronting on High Street, were added to the town March 5, 1864. Graham & Emich's subdivision of Levi Davis' addition, in McCulloch's township, angle of Plumb Road and Davis Street, Tiffin, was platted in March, 1864. Franklin's subdivision to Oakley was surveyed June 14, 1864, for Caroline M. Franklin and Freeman E. Franklin. Franklin's addition to Oakley was surveyed by Hiram McClelland, January 16, 1866, for Caroline M. and Freeman E. Franklin. Frost's addition was surveyed February 15, 1870, by Denis Maloy, for Josiah B. and Meshach Frost. Noble's second addition to the Second Ward was surveyed by Heming, in November, 1866, for Harrison and Minerva Noble.

Jacob Scheiber's, in-lot 8, Block 2 (Hedges' lands), was surveyed in May,

1867. Rebecca A. Walker's, on part of Blocks Q, R and S (Hedges' lands), was surveyed August 15, 1867, by Heming. Her addition to the Second Ward in Block Y (Hedges' lands), was surveyed September 7, 1867. Gross' addition, between Coe and Melmore Streets, in Block O (Hedges' lands), was surveyed by Heming in August, 1867, for John G. and Eliza H. Gross. Tomb's addition, on the east part of Lots 5, 6 and 7, McCulloch Reservation, was surveyed in August, 1867. A second addition from Sandusky east to river and south from Dallas to Douglass Street, was made on P. H. Ryan's survey in April, 1871. Schonhart's, fronting on the Mansfield road, was surveyed in March, 1867. Hunter's was surveyed in April, 1867, for William and Clarinda Hunter. Toll's subdivision, extending from Franklin Street to the Sandusky River, was surveyed May 18, 1868, for W. and Sarah A. Toll. John Heilman's, on Main and Walker Streets, was surveyed October 30, 1868. D. J. Goodsell's was surveyed in March, 1868. G. F. Hertzner's subdivision, between Schonhart's and Heilman's additions, was surveyed March 15, 1871. Francois C. Noirot's, out-lot northwest of east half of northwest quarter of Section 28, was surveyed by D. Maloy in January, 1869. Jacob F. Bunn's subdivision of the west part of out-lot No. 2 B. S., on the Greenfield road, was surveyed in September, 1870, by Dennis Maloy. G. D. Loomis made an addition to the city in April, 1870. Clarinda Hunter's allotment, east of Sandusky Street and south of the old corporation line, was surveyed by P. H. Ryan in February, 1871. The addition of the Levi Davis estate to Tiffin was made by W. P. Noble, administrator, in May, 1871. Stoner's, east of Fremont to Henry and south of Douglass to Davis was surveyed by P. H. Ryan in 1871. Lucinda Allen's, north of Ella Street, east of the river, was surveyed in March, 1872. Mechanicsburg, extending from Front Street to Washington, Sycamore and Union Streets, was surveyed by P. H. Ryan in November, 1872, for R. W. Shawhan, A. G. Sneath and Meshach Frost. C. K. Gilmore's subdivision of out-lot No. 10, Block X (Josiah Hedges' lands), was surveyed by J. L. Fisher in July, 1872. John T. and Eliza Bacher's subdivision of Lot 1, Block Z (Josiah Hedges' lands), was surveyed by E. C. Cook in September, 1873. J. T. Huss', extending from the river to Henry Street, between Tomb and Douglass Streets, was surveyed in 1873. Souder's subdivision of out-lots 9, 10, 11, in Davis' addition to Tiffin, was surveyed by J. L. Fisher in April, 1873. J. F. Bunn's second addition was surveyed by P. H. Ryan in May, 1873. This is bounded by Douglass, Bunn, Davis and Henry Streets. Gray's was surveyed in April, 1873, by E. C. Cook, Jr., for R. Gray, P. J. Wilson and E. W. Stephenson. Lewis McCollum & Snyders' subdivision, opposite the County Fair grounds, was surveyed in April, 1873, by John L. Fisher. Luther A. Hall's addition was made in December, 1873.

The additions made to the city since the close of 1873 are named as follows, with the date of survey:

W. O. and H. A. Spayth's, June, 1874; N. G. Hayward's, July, 1874; H. W. Huber's, June, 1874; Levi Weirick's, November, 1874; J. K. Huddle's, July, 1874; John A. Remele's, July, 1874; L. L. Chandler's, August, 1874; W. H. Gibson's, March, 1874; J. Gwynn's, May, 1874; R. W. Shawhan's, April, 1875; George Fishbaugh & Co's., January, 1875; John G. Gross', May, 1875; Nicholas Bartell's, April, 1875; Lewis Schubert's, November, 1875; Kaul & Glenn's, April, 1875; John Houck's, September, 1875; John Myers', October, 1875; John Bour's, December, 1875; Philip Wentz's, September, 1875; John Fishbaugh's, May, 1876; W. C. Hedges', June, 1876; John Zeigler's, October, 1876; Jacob Heilman's, July, 1876; Susan Smith's, December, 1876; Harter & Slowman's, March, 1876; Maria P. Kuhn's, March, 1877; Charles J. M.

and Honora Sullivan's, May, 1877; H. & M. Noble's, May, 1877; A. C. Baldwin's, May, 1878.

The annexation of a large tract west and north of the old corporation line of Tiffin was effected by order of the county commissioners, made March 6, 1877, in response to a petition from the residents. B. F. Myers', May, 1880; A. Bihm's, May, 1880; George W. Fiege's, June, 1880; Florence Cronise's, 1880; William Negele's, June, 1880; tracts between Scipio Street and Block 30, school lot in First Ward, Rock Creek Mill property, Fleming tannery lot, April, 1880; tract on River Street, Lot 247, east half of the northeast fractional quarter of Section 19, lots on Market at mill race, in May, 1880; Christian Mueller's and Mrs. Hunter's, in July, 1880; Fair grounds and adjacent property in May, 1880.

In April, May and June, 1880, a large area, scattered throughout the city, was platted for the purposes of taxation. The petition to annex several parcels of land west and north of Tiffin to the city, was granted by the commissioners February 27, 1882.

In July, 1883, J. W. Sheely's subdivision of Lot 10, K. & G. addition, was surveyed; in June of that year, Myers, Stalter and Bunn's addition was laid out, and in October, Sarah V. Armstrong's addition. In February, 1884, Quinn's replat of Riordon's subdivision was made, and H. Brohl's subdivision of the Davis addition was made in June of that year. The work of extension is still carried on, with greater prospects in the distance.

Incidents of First Settlement.—The first tavern in the county was opened in 1817, by the first settler, Erastus Bowe, immediately below Fort Ball, at the north end of Washington Street bridge. In 1819 his was the nearest house to the Welch Brothers' settlement at the Mohawk Village, in Eden, and to the white settlements at old Fort Seneca, made in the fall of that year; if we except Spicer's cabin and other homes of the white captives, who, in the general history are classed with, and treated as Indians. In 1818 the members of Erastus Bowe's family and Hannah Jackson arrived, also Paul D. Butler's family. Almon Rollins, who was convicted of the robbery of Spicer, and served some years in the penitentiary, was an employe of Butler. William Rollins came in 1818. Abner Pike came in 1819. Eli Downing also lived here, prior to his settlement near the Baker Mill; the constable Papineau, Henry Creesy, Levi Creesy, the blacksmith John Searles and family, and a few transients, on whom Butler conferred the name of "lazy duffers," resided within Fort Ball, even in 1820, and Josiah Hedges visited the post that year. Then came David Risdon, the old surveyor, to Fort Ball; Simon B. Howard, from Delaware County; John Mimm, Armstrong Drennon, Charles Wetz or Wertz, from Richland County; Henry Welch, a brother of Hugh Welch, from Eden Township, Seneca County; James Spink, from Wooster; Gen. James Hedges, from Mansfield; Josiah Hedges, Charles Kelly, Henry Miller, David Fowler and others, a few of whom made only temporary settlements. When the commissioners selected the "town in the bush" on the east side of the river, as the seat of justice; there were only six cabins, in one of which the whole Drennon family died, almost together. The first tree was cut on the site of the town in March, 1821. James Spink, of Wooster, opened a store at Tiffin in March, 1822, the same which was plundered the following winter. Herford, Miner and Spink located the seat of justice at Tiffin, March 25, 1822, when there were only six cabins there. Dr. Eli Dresbach and Dr. R. C. J. Carey, who settled at Fort Ball in 1823, were among the first resident physicians of the county, but not the first who practiced here. Rudolphus Dickenson, who located at Fort Ball in 1824, was the first attorney. Abel Rawson

came in February, 1826, although John J. Spink, of Wooster, Ohio, was here in 1821. The first jail was completed March 4, 1826. In April, 1828, the United States land office of the Delaware District was located at Tiffin. Jacob Plane was appointed first postmaster at Tiffin in the spring of 1829. The first newspaper, the *Seneca Patriot*, was issued from the press by E. & J. H. Brown, August 4, 1832. The press used was brought to Pennsylvania in the last decade of the last century, and is said to have been the first west of the Alleghenies.

Preparatory to leaving for the West, the Senecas assembled at Fort Ball in the summer of 1830, and camped there for twenty days while settling their chattels and debts. The first brick yards were established in 1830-31. St. Mary's brick church building was begun in 1831. John Goodin's hotel, a brick house which stood on the site of the National Hall block, was begun late that fall, or early in the spring of 1832. Dr. Kuhn's residence and Abel Rawson's diminutive law office were built. There were in fact only three brick buildings completed in the city up to the close of 1833, and perhaps ten times that number of frame buildings, most of them very small, and a large number of log-houses.

The first bridge constructed in Seneca County was that over the Sandusky, at the foot of Washington Street, in 1833-34, built by Reuben Williams for Josiah Hedges. In 1834 a second bridge was built lower down, and also one across Rock Creek, which were all carried away during the high water of that year. The Hedges' toll bridge was erected in 1834. The first railroad, the Mad River & Lake Erie, was surveyed in 1832 by Stansbury, Morris and Van Antwerp; work begun September 7, 1835, was finished as far as Republic, in 1839, and as far as Tiffin in 1841. It was completed in 1847-48 (*vide* Chapter XI).

The 4th of July was celebrated with *eclat* at Tiffin, with Henry C. Brish, marshal, in 1832. The cholera made its first appearance in Seneca County August 19, 1834, when Mrs. John Hubble, of Monroe Street, died. A son of Mrs. Dalrymple was the last to die from this visitation in 1834. The disease attacked both native and foreign residents. Fifteen years later, in 1849, this plague again visited the county; again in 1852, and afterward in 1854. The first court house was completed in 1836; twelve years prior to this date court was held in the Hedges' building.

The first bank in the county was on West Perry Street, where George Adams' house now is. It was opened November 13, 1847, with Benjamin Tomb, president, and R. G. Pennington, cashier. William E. Chittenden was elected cashier the same year, and in February, 1848, Abel Rawson was elected president.

James W. Hill rented the Tiffin Bridge from Josiah Hedges March 30, 1836. The Tiffin Free Bridge was opened in February, 1837. It cost \$2,200. When Van Nest's carriage factory was burned in 1854, this bridge was also destroyed by fire. The cars of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad crossed the new bridge to the grain warehouses of Reid, Greene & Co. and R. W. Shawhan, of Tiffin, and W. N. Montgomery, of Fort Ball, in October, 1841. A military company, known as the "Osceolas," was organized at Tiffin in 1844, with William Lang, captain. This company had a neat green uniform. It is said that John Forman was afterward captain of this company.

A large meeting, held February 18, 1847, nominated Josiah Hedges, F. Singer, U. P. Coonrad, O. Cowdery, F. Bernard, F. W. Green, A. Rawson, Dr. H. Kuhn, R. W. Shawhan, R. G. Pennington, Henry Cronise, Eden Lease, J. G. Breslin, A. C. Baldwin and Dr. McFarland, a committee to present a memorial to the county commissioners for the erection of a substantial bridge at the foot of Washington Street.

June 18, 1847, a hurricane swept over Tiffin. Commercial Row suffered much damage; Baldwin's Building had a chimney blown down and a portion of the roof crushed in. The business men in the row were A. C. Baldwin & Pride, dry goods; Robert Crum's general store, and others.

A fire at Tiffin in September, 1850, destroyed property valued at \$2,600, including six horses. Sands & Co. (circus men) lost horses and harness; C. Y. Pearson lost his stable; Josiah Hedges lost stable and small buildings and had his dwelling damaged, and Joshua Soney had his house damaged. Sands & Co.'s circus men and the audience abandoned the performance to aid the firemen under Chief Engineer W. H. Gibson and R. R. Scott, secretary of Engine Company No. 1. After the fire was put out, the performance continued on until Sunday morning.

The fire of 1854 swept away Van Nest's carriage factory and the Market Street Bridge.

The fire of April 13, 1872, was first discovered in Mrs. Abel Rawson's house on Miami Street and Milton McNeal's house on Sandusky Street; next, four barns north of Ogle's store; then Le Baron's stove factory, Singer's residence, Fishbaugh's pump factory, Sneath's warehouse, Kamp's planing-mill, Bartell's saloon and Benner's house. The total loss was estimated at \$95,000. The value and location of property destroyed is given in the following list: McNeal's merchandise, \$2,000; Mrs. Rawson's buildings, \$3,500; A. & F. Ogle's buildings, \$9,000; T. Collin's merchandise, \$1,900; D. C. Baughman's brick and frame buildings, \$2,000; A. Meehan's building, \$2,000—all on Sandusky Street. A. & F. Ogle's, \$3,000; A. McNeal's, \$3,000, and Mrs. Glick's buildings, \$500—all on Miami Street. D. Arndt, \$4,000; D. Bartell, \$4,000; George Benner, \$1,000; John Knott, \$600; W. Shugan, \$1,500, and P. Hartner, \$200 all on south side of Adams Street. Jacob Kuhn, \$1,000; B. Troxell, \$1,800; railroad company's buildings and whisky, \$2,500—all on North Adams Street. Mrs. Bresnii's house, \$800; M. Kuhn, \$2,500; B. Quinn, \$600; Le Baron, \$15,000; T. T. & E. Railroad Company's ties burned, \$500—all on Franklin Street. E. Olmstead, \$2,500; F. J. Wagner, \$3,000; H. L. Kendall, \$3,500; A. Brandebury, \$3,000; Samuel Shade, \$1,000; Fred Singer, \$3,200—all on Washington Street. George Fishbaugh, \$1,500; Paul Miller, \$1,500, and L. Bang, \$1,000 on Minerva Street.

To the fire department may be credited the escape of all this portion of the city from destruction. The Sandusky Engine Company arrived on the scene, but after one-half hour's work, an accident to their engine rendered their work ineffective.

Postmasters.—David Risdon, the first postmaster at Fort Ball, was also the pioneer postmaster of the county. This was the office for Tiffin up to the spring of 1829, when Jacob Plane was appointed postmaster at Tiffin. Henry Cronise, who settled at Tiffin in 1826, was postmaster up to November, 1839, when he was succeeded by George Knupp. Joseph Walker, one of the pioneer merchants of the settlement, was appointed successor to George Knupp, and in October, 1841, removed the office to his house, about where the Empire Block now stands. H. G. W. Cronise was appointed postmaster in December, 1847, and served until May, 1849, when Dr. James Fisher took charge of the office. In July, 1854, George L. Knupp was commissioned postmaster, and served until 1857, when W. W. Armstrong took charge. In April, 1861, Postmaster Armstrong handed the keys of the office to H. L. McKee, appointed by the Lincoln administration—the first Republican postmaster here. Since the appointment of the present postmaster, Locke, the office has grown to be one of the most important in the State.

Municipal History.—The act passed March 7, 1835, incorporated the town of Tiffin. This was amended in 1836-37.

An election of officers for the town of Tiffin took place June 29, 1836, at Eli Norris' tavern, when Dr. Kuhn was elected Mayor. The meeting was called by George W. Gist, N. Goetschius, M. M. Mason, George Park, Charles Lewis, John Baugher, M. D. Cadwallader, Joel Stone, J. W. Miller and David Beck. In May, 1837, two tickets were placed before the citizens of Tiffin, viz.:

WHIG.

Mayor—Richard Sneath.
Recorder—John J. Steiner.
Council—John Walker, J. Goodin,
J. Baugher, James Fisher
and Thomas Lloyd.

DEMOCRAT.

Mayor—Henry Cronise.
Recorder—Calvin Bradley,
Council—W. D. Searles, J. Goodin,
H. Zimmerman, J. Baugher
and John Pittinger.

The election, which took place May 6, 1837, resulted in the choice of the following officers: Mayor, Dr. Henry Kuhn; recorder, Calvin Bradley; council, Thomas Lloyd, John Baugher, John Goodin, John Pittinger and John Walker.

In 1838-39 Jefferson Freese was recorder, and Gabriel J. Keen mayor of Tiffin. John Goodin, Thomas Lloyd and Henry Zimmerman formed the council.

In 1842 an act amendatory of the act of 1839 amending the original act of 1835 incorporating the town of Tiffin was passed. The *Gazette* in criticizing the act, stated that a government of the town under the act of 1842 is preferable to the poor government provided for in former acts. A mayor, recorder and five trustees were to be elected annually. The first election under the amended act took place March 29, 1842, when Henry Ebbert was elected mayor; Jesse Stem, recorder; W. D. Searles, George Rummell, U. R. Flenner, Henry Gross and Jacob Fleming, trustees.

An election held at Tiffin in March, 1843, resulted in the choice of Henry Ebbert for mayor; Jesse Stem, recorder; Henry Gross, Levi Keller, Fred Singer, W. D. Searles and Jacob Boyer, councilmen.

The Tiffin election took place March 29, 1844. The contestants for office and vote are given as follows: Mayor—Gabriel J. Keen (D.), 98; Henry Ebbert (W.), 94. Recorder—Warren P. Noble (D.), 98; Jesse Stem (W.), 92. Councilmen—Chris. Snyder, Joshua Seney, Samuel Nolan, Jacob Boyer and Fred. Singer, all Democrats, received from 97 to 101 votes; Charles F. Dresbach, Jacob Huss, Francis Rife, W. J. Lewis and George Black, all Whigs, received from 88 to 97 votes, Dresbach (W.) being a tie with Snyder (D.).

Tiffin election of April, 1845, resulted in the choice of Charles F. Dresbach for mayor, who received 103 votes against ninety-three received by Joshua Seney. Warren P. Noble, 101 votes, recorder; William Campbell, 100; W. D. Searles, 100; F. Rife, 97, and Chris Snyder, 97, a tie vote; and S. Nolan and F. Singer, 96, a tie vote; and Joseph Gibson, 99 votes.

Tiffin election, 1846, resulted in the choice of Benjamin Pittinger for mayor, W. H. Gibson, recorder; Rolla Johnson, A. C. Baldwin, Jacob Fleming, Jesse Stem and Wilson J. Lewis, councilmen.

The Tiffin elections of March, 1847, resulted in the choice of David E. Owen, mayor; James P. Pillars, recorder; Jesse Stem, W. H. Keilholtz, Andrew Albrecht, Joseph Gibson and Charles F. Dresbach, councilmen.

In March, 1848, John W. Patterson was elected mayor; William Lang, recorder; H. Groff, Andrew Denzer, John Myers, Gabriel J. Keen and Daniel Dildine, Jr., councilmen.

The March election of 1849, for town officers of Tiffin, resulted as follows:



J G Valentine

Mayor, W. D. Searles; recorder, William Lang; councilmen, Daniel Cunningham, W. H. Gibson, Andrew Denzer, Henry W. Owen and W. H. Keilholtz. There is a second record in existence, which points out very different results for this election.

Under the act of March, 1850, the towns of Tiffin and New Fort Ball were reorganized under one government, and an election ordered to be held April 20, 1850, with Messrs. Pittinger, Keilholtz, Groff, Flaughner, mayor of Fort Ball, Amon Riggs, and Jacob Boyer, judges of election.

The town of New Fort Ball was incorporated under the act of March 19, 1849. The first election was held March 30, 1849, when George C. Small was elected mayor; James P. Pillars, recorder; Christian Yost, L. A. Hall, Jacob Boyer, W. P. Noble and Samuel Mitchell, trustees. Under the act of 1850, the two corporations were consolidated, and the first meeting held April 29, 1850: William Lang received 220 votes for mayor, while George L. Wharton received only 103. The votes for treasurer were: Robert Crum, 225; George Knupp, 74; and W. H. Gibson, 20; for marshal, Samuel H. Kissinger, 132; John Myers, 88; John Knott, 59; and Daniel Creeger, 41. The council elected the clerk W. M. Johnson over Robert C. Scott, the vote standing 4 to 3. The councilmen elected were W. H. Gibson, W. H. Keilholtz, Jacob Flaughner, Jr. and William Johnson, councilmen.

The mayors of the city since 1851 are named as follows: William Lang, 1851; W. M. Johnson, 1853; R. G. Pennington, 1854; Daniel Cunningham, 1855; James M. Patterson, 1857; William M. Johnson, 1859; Alfred Landon, 1863; R. L. Griffith, 1869; George W. Bachman, 1873; J. H. Pittinger, 1877; Harrison Noble, 1880; J. C. Royer, 1883-87. The vote recorded for mayor in April, 1885, was, for Royer, Democratic, 1,070; for Abbott, Republican, 759.

The clerks of the city since 1851 are named in the following list: R. R. Scott, 1851; J. H. Pittinger, 1859; O. C. Zeller, 1861; Joseph A. Johnson, 1869; S. J. Kintz, 1871; P. H. Ryan, 1877; Charles J. M. Sullivan, 1879; W. H. Dore, 1885.

Treasurers of the city: Robert Crum, 1851; John Pride, 1852; R. M. C. Martin, 1853; Jesse H. Leidy, 1854; P. Nynam, 1858; John Houck, 1859; F. Wagner, 1861; William Lang, 1873; J. W. Barrack, 1878; John Heabler, 1882; and the present treasurer, appointed after the death of Heabler, in September, 1885.

City Solicitors.—J. W. Wilson, 1853; W. M. Johnson, 1854; Luther A. Hall, 1855; Harrison Noble, 1857; Elam Willard, 1859; John McCauley, 1863; Frank Baker (now of Chicago), 1867; John McCauley, 1873; John McCauley, 1875; Alfred Landon, 1877; Perry M. Adams, 1880; Hiram C. Keppel, 1882; Harvey C. Platt, 1883: the name of J. H. Platt appears in 1884 as solicitor. The elections of April, 1885, gave 1,128 votes to James H. Platt, Democrat, against 639 to Pennington, Republican.

Assessors, 1885.—The assessors, elected in 1885, are named in the following record of election. The first five named are Democrats, the latter five Republicans, one of whom, Bowersox, was elected, beating Schwartz, the Democrat, in the Second Ward: Ryan, 197; Schwartz, 156; Silvers, 265; Cornely, 194; Hafley, 250; Snyder, 106; Bowersox, 216; Sohn, 152; Young, 105; Yerk, 114.

School Census Enumerator.—Squire Beilharz was appointed enumerator for taking the school census of the city in August, 1885.

Councilmen.—The city council of 1851 comprised W. H. Gibson, William Johnson, Andrew Denzer, Jacob Flaughner, William Keilholtz and Amon Riggs.

1852.—W. D. Searles, Luther A. Hall, William Holtz.

- 1853.—Hezekiah Groff, P. Speilman, Andrew Denzer.
1854.—Lewis Martin, William Holtz.
1855.—John D. Loomis, Robert G. Pennington.
1856.—Hezekiah Groff, W. M. Johnson.
1857.—John Poorman, William Holtz.
1858.—George H. Heming, Ariel B. Hovey.
1859.—Cooper K. Watson, Frank Wagner.
1860.—J. M. Zahm, Ariel B. Hovey.
1861.—Jonathan Smith, William Holtz.
1862.—William C. Hedges, Hezekiah Groff.
1863.—Harrison Noble, J. L. Fisher.
1864.—G. W. Cunningham, Isaac Kagy,
1865.—John L. Fisher, Harrison Noble. At this time Dr. A. B. Hovey and Dr. E. J. McCollum were elected members of the board of health, and Augustus Muetchler, market-master.
1866.—George W. Cunningham, John Fiege.
1867.—Harrison Noble, W. M. Johnson.
1868.—Francis Wagner, J. T. Kaupp. The question of the annexation of territory to the city was approved by the people this year.
1869.—Philip Emich, John L. Fisher.
1870.—Harrison Noble, John T. Kaupp.
1871.—John G. Gross, H. W. Huber, J. Sidt, D. Seeholts, Obadiah Hamers, Simon Snyder, J. M. Hershberger and Michael Myers.
1872.—Simon Snyder, William Johnson, Alfred Landon, Jacob Schieber and Andrew J. Brickner.
1873.—John G. Gross, H. W. Huber, John Silvers, Louis Seewald and Obadiah Hainers.
1874.—Simon Snyder, G. W. Cunningham, Alfred Landon, Jacob Schieber, A. J. Brickner.
1875.—J. G. Gross, H. W. Huber, S. B. Silvers, Lewis Seewald, B. Schinness.
1876.—B. F. Myers, John Gilliland, Alfred Landon, George Ernst, A. J. Brickner.
1877.—Dr. W. J. Crawford, T. J. Kintz, Dr. J. F. E. Fanning, Dr. T. J. Livers, P. Grammes.
1878.—B. F. Myers, Dr. W. J. Crawford, M. Scannel, John Mossoney, Dr. J. F. E. Fanning, C. H. Sting, Dr. T. J. Livers, George Ernest, A. J. Brickner, Peter Grammes.
1879.—B. F. Myers, John Ehrenfried, Josiah Baker, John Mossoney, Dr. J. F. E. Fanning, C. H. Sting, James W. Love, George Ernest, A. J. Brickner, Peter Grammes.
1880.—J. R. Kinnaman, James Love, Josiah Baker, John Mossoney, Dr. J. F. E. Fanning, C. H. Sting, John Ehrenfreid, R. A. Gray, Benjamin Schinness, Peter Grammes.
1882.—Dr. J. P. Kinnaman, James W. Love, John Cox, John F. Zeller, Jeremiah Rex, George Strausbaugh, John B. Ehrenfried, F. D. Kishler, B. Schinness, John Horick.
1883.—Charles Martin, Dr. Breidinger, John Dore, John Ernest, John Cox, J. W. Love, Dr. J. P. Kinnaman, George Strausbaugh, F. D. Kishler, Benjamin Schinness.
1884.—Simon Snyder, James W. Love, J. A. Norton, John Dore, G. Strausbaugh, John Ernest, F. D. Kishler, Charles Martin, J. N. Williard, J. Bridinger.

The election of councilmen in 1885, shows the following results: Democrat—Holmes, 198; Dore, 209; Baker, 222; Weller, 169; Brickner, 275. Republican—Cramer, 104; Zeller, 161; Strayer, 196; Martin, 131; Stephenson, 97.

Corporation Statistics.—The valuation and taxation of Tiffin City, in 1884-85, are shown by the following statistics: value of 715 acres in city lots, \$2,260,410; value of personal property, \$876,200; total value, \$3,136,610; total State tax, \$8,782.51; total county and local tax, \$88,463.53; total of State, county, local and other charges, \$99,924.88, together with \$196 dog tax. The population of the city, according to the census of 1880, was 7,879, 6,650 being natives of the United States, and 1,229 foreign born citizens. This number has been increased between 3,000 and 4,000 the last five years. From the elaborate report made by the clerk, Charles J. M. Sullivan, in March, 1885, the following review of the revenue of the city is taken:

General purpose fund.....	\$7,914 44
Street improvement fund.....	3,291 61
Police fund.....	4,214 74
Gas fund.....	9,080 22
Fire department fund.....	5,332 84
Poor fund.....	454 58
Interest fund.....	10,728 84
Water supply fund.....	13,751 49
General sewer fund.....	1,173 70
Machine shop fund.....	12,319 23
Washington Street sewer fund.....	718 47
Main Street improvement fund.....	796 81
East Market Street improvement fund.....	487 13
Charlotte Street extensive fund.....	290 03
Circular Street improvement fund.....	911 02
Greenfield Street improvement fund.....	1,308 40
Third Ward Alley sewer fund.....	702 67
Scipio Street improvement fund.....	672 45
South Washington Street improvement fund.....	1,270 33
Coe Street improvement fund.....	720 27

The statement of corporation debt, March 1, 1885, gives the following figures:

Machine shop bonds, outstanding.....	16,150 00
Park refunder bonds, outstanding.....	7,000 00
Gas bonds.....	1,500 00
South Washington Street improvement bonds.....	5,100 00
Scipio Street improvement bonds.....	2,800 00
Coe Street improvement bonds.....	4,500 00
East Market Street improvement bonds.....	2,100 00
Circular Street improvement bonds.....	1,000 00
Greenfield Street improvement bonds.....	3,800 00
Charlotte Street improvement bonds.....	600 00
Stone quarry bonds.....	3,000 00
Total.....	\$47,550 00

The Police Force.—The beginnings of the police force of Tiffin date back to 1851, when the first marshal was elected. The marshals of the city since 1851 are named as follows: S. H. Kisinger, 1851; A. Nichols, 1852; J. C. Mitchell, 1853; F. Harris, 1855; H. Britton, 1857; J. Zimmer, 1859; L. A. Beilharz, 1861; H. Britton, 1862; C. Muetchler, 1864; R. Nichols, 1871; James George, 1875; W. H. Kisinger, 1883, who was succeeded by Marshal Hummer in 1885—the vote being 974 and 768; Kisinger, the Republican, polling the last named vote. Some years later (1851) a regular body of police was organized with the marshal as chief; but the records of the depart-

ment give very little information respecting them. It is known that Amos Nichols, now in Chicago, Charles Brish, I. J. C. Shoemaker, George Miller and Isaac Robb were among the members of the old force. From April to November, 1872, the force did not exist, owing to some trouble within the council arising out of nominations. In November, 1872, Brish, Robb and James Hennessy were appointed. Among the number who have served in this department may be named Patrick W. Sweeney, 1873-'86; J. C. Lamberson, Henry Schlegel, Michael Cahill, William Hollenberg, Andrew Arnold, Xavier Zints, John W. Stewart, Thomas Falkner, John Hummer and others. Thomas Falkner was added to the force in April, 1885, and in the same month John Hummer was elected marshal. The work of the police, since 1877, shows, in that year, 214 arrests; in 1878, 176 arrests; in 1879, 178; in 1880, 276; in 1881, 236; for the year ending April 1, 1884, 307 arrests, and for eleven months, ending March 1, 1885, 265 arrests. The nationalities represented in this number are Americans, 217; Germans, 26; Irish, 14; French, 3; Canadians, 2; English, 1, and Scotch, 2. One arrest for murder was made, 71 for drunkenness and 80 for disorderly conduct. There were two arrests for chicken-stealing, and 26 connected with houses of evil repute. In September, 1885, the ordinance requiring all houses to be numbered, entailed a new duty on the police.

Fire Department.—In the early days of Tiffin, about the time frame and log-houses began to be overshadowed by the more solid brick structures, the question of organizing a fire department was mooted, but laughed out of all countenance. In later years (1849) a volunteer fire company was organized, with W. H. Gibson, foreman. The first record at hand refers to the Independent Fire Company No. 4, an organization which existed prior to 1859, for on April 12 of that year it was reorganized under State law, with John E. McCormack, president, A. T. Barnes, vice-president, P. Nyman, treasurer, and F. P. Bloom, clerk. Leonard Adams was clerk of the meeting. The men named, together with J. S. Yerk, C. M. Yerk, H. A. Spayth and John D. Arndt were the incorporators. The older companies, too, changed their organic form. In April, 1867, the Young America Hose Company No. 1 was reorganized. William Kisinger was elected foreman January 6, 1868, and in September of that year received a new four-wheeled hose cart. A few days later they carried off the silver trumpet from five competing companies at the Sandusky tournament. At Clyde, in 1869, they won \$50, and in July, 1870, they carried off the honors of the upper Sandusky tournament. In September of that year they met with a like success at Urbana. At Findlay, in 1871, they carried off a \$100 gold prize, and at Mansfield in 1873, a \$125 prize. Then followed the Postoria tournament, which brought additional honors to this company. The loss of the honors at Kenton, and the defeat at Bucyrus, owing to an accident to their carriage, caused a gloom, which was dissipated by their victory at Defiance in 1874. In the great national tournament held at Chicago, they held a fifth place among forty-five competitors. So early as 1849 this company was recognized as one of the best among the pioneer fire organizations. Since its reorganization, almost twenty years after, it has won many laurels. W. H. Bloom is now foreman. The late J. H. Pittinger was treasurer from 1849 to the time of his sudden death. W. H. Bloom is also foreman of Rescue Hose Company No. 1, and Charles J. M. Sullivan, secretary. The fire department was reorganized in April, 1880, into six companies. Very many changes have taken place in these companies within the last five years. In May, 1885, the department comprised ninety-eight uniformed men, distributed through the following named companies and under the foremen named: Rescue Hose Com-

pany No. 1 -16 men: W. H. Bloom, foreman. Surprise Hose Company No. 2 -15 men: George Transue, foreman. Alert Hose Company No. 3-20 men, 6 honorary: Louis Schouder, foreman. Protection Hose Company No. 4 - 15 men: F. X. Steur, foreman. Crescent Hose Company No. 5- 17 men: Conrad Smith, foreman. Union Hook & Ladder Company No 1- 15 men: Frank Seinsoth, foreman. In the fire department we have the following list of fire apparatus: Two steam fire engines in excellent working condition, 1 hand engine, 1 two-horse hose carriage, 6 hose carts, 2 hook and ladder trucks, 14 ladders, 5 axes, 4 picks, 4 hooks, 410 feet of rope and chain, 11 rubber buckets, 5 steel bars, 8 lanterns, 10 service pipes, 14 tips or nozzles, 1 spray nozzle, 9 hydrant wrenches, 35 spanners, 100 feet of guard rope, 2 Siamese couplings, 1 hydrant gate, 1 leak stop, 1 ring expander, 68 rubber coats, 24 rubber caps and 3,000 feet of serviceable rubber hose. The cost of maintenance for the year ending May, 1885, was \$778. The alarms attended to were 17, and the number of actual fires 10.

The dedication of the Firemen's Headquarters took place August 21, 1884. It was one of those reunions such as firemen alone can give. The welcome to the guests on behalf of the "Union Hooks" and the "Rescues" was delivered by Charles J. M. Sullivan, and responded to by J. A. Norton. A few days more than a year after, August 24, 1885, the firemen banqueted their late chief, L. B. Johnson, better known as J. L. Burdette. Their periodical suppers and balls are like their services, esteemed.

In 1874 W. H. Bloom was chief engineer of the city fire department. Joseph P. Myers was elected chief in 1878. In 1879 Fred. Roller was chief; Fred. Troxel first, and Fred. Keshler second assistant: Roller continued chief in 1880, 1881 and 1882, with Gus Nunaman, first assistant, and Andy Stever second. In 1883 J. L. Burdette was appointed chief engineer. August 12, 1885, he tendered his resignation to the council, and in September, 1885, the present chief engineer, John Roller, was appointed.

CHURCHES.

The existence of a God or a Supreme Being is doubted by few; even those who remain for a time plunged in doubt, if not in infidelity, return to His worship, and, like the bird singing to Him in the foliage, or the ocean proclaiming His immensity in the trackless waste of waters and everlasting hymn, declare His power.

Tiffin is, in fact, a church-going city, and in its public records is found the proof. There cannot exist a doubt regarding the visits of missionaries to the Indians of the Sandusky during the French exploratory period and the Iroquois invasions, but there are no positive evidences of the residence of such missionaries here.

Rev. Joseph Badger, of the Congregational Church of Blandford, Mass., was appointed chaplain to the northern army in 1812, by Gov. Meigs, and subsequently attached to Gen. Harrison's command. He made his residence at Upper Sandusky, under orders from the Missionary Society, and preached to the Indians of this district after the war (Ohio Historical Collections). The early records of this church are among the unknown quantities.

Methodist Episcopal Church.—Mrs. Sally Ingham, who settled with her father, James Montgomery, in Pleasant Township, in 1819—herself a lady of clear intellect and memory—states that the first services of this church by Rev. James Montgomery, were given in the Hedges building, on Virgin or Rose Alley, now Court Street. Elijah H. Fields was the first regular preacher who organized a class at Tiffin in 1824. Rev. John W. Clark, a young preacher,

came in 1825. Ezra Brown came in 1827. In 1828 Rev. Alvin Billings came to aid Brown. In 1829 Rev. Ezekiel E. Cooper and Sprague were the preachers until Ezekiel Gavitt replaced Sprague. The first church, a small brick structure, was dedicated when Mrs. Sally Ingham was seventeen years old, in 1828. James McMahon was the first presiding elder. He was succeeded by Bigelow.

In 1830*, when the Fort Ball Circuit extended to Huron County, the preacher was Ezra Brown. E. R. Jewett, born in Middletown, Conn., still living, and Thomas Thompson, deceased, came in 1840. In 1841 William Ruaneals was preacher in charge. Rev. Starr came in 1842, Shaeffer in 1843, and others served until 1848.

When Harry Cromwell arrived, in 1840, the old Methodist Church stood on Market Street, nearly opposite Loomis' foundry. This old building was purchased by Luther A. Hall, who fitted it up as a theater, and it was used by traveling companies for several years. Mrs. Drake's and George Powell's companies playing there one whole winter every night, in 1850-51. The company boarded with Col. Patterson, who then kept the Shawhan House. The building was purchased by Harter, and used as a marble shop; was recently used as headquarters of the torch-light companies, and is still standing. The second church was erected in 1849-50, at the southeast corner of Market and Monroe Streets. This building is now used as the postoffice. It was sold to John M. Kaul, and converted into a business block, but even after the sale the society continued to worship therein until the interior of the new church was completely finished.

The Northern Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church established a station at Tiffin, in August, 1848, and appointed Rev. E. S. Grumley its pastor. The first quarterly meeting was held October 14, 1848, at the house of W. D. Searles, with Thomas Barkdull, presiding elder, presiding. The first leader was Jacob Huss; the first stewards, H. Ebbert, Thomas Coe, W. D. Searles, Levi Keller and Elisha Olmstead; H. Ebbert, recording steward; J. W. Patterson, secretary of the conference. In December, 1848, Henry Ebbert was appointed secretary at the second quarterly conference. The third conference was held March 17, 1849, the same officers being present. In June, 1849, N. Redd, an exhorter, and the members of the former conference were present. Two members—Keesy and Brewster—were reported to have moved to California. In November, 1849, Rev. S. L. Yourtree was chosen preacher. S. Arnold and J. Myers were appointed stewards. July 20, 1850, the trustees of St. Paul's Church reported the completion of a house of worship 44x66 feet, with gallery, lecture-room, prayer-meeting room and the class-rooms, at a cost of almost \$5,000. The memorial stone of this building bears date 1848. In February, 1851, S. L. Yourtree, with A. Laubach, L. P. and N. Redd, exhorter, formed the ministry. In November, 1851, W. B. Disbro was presiding elder; Alex. Nelson, station preacher; A. Laubach and N. Redd, local preachers. In November, 1852, L. B. Gurley succeeded Mr. Nelson as preacher in charge. In August, 1854, J. Carney was appointed local preacher; in December, 1854, John Quigley was appointed local preacher, and in March, 1855, the latter was appointed station preacher. In December, 1855, William C. Peirce was presiding elder; A. Nelson, station preacher; with Messrs. Redd and Carney, local preachers. In November, 1856, C. L. Foote succeeded Rev. Nelson. E. R. Jewett was appointed in October, 1857; John

*In 1830 the Northern Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, embracing the counties of Logan, Hardin, Wyandot, Seneca, Wood, Hancock, Allen, Putnam and others, had a membership of 25,844, including 91 colored and 213 Indians. At that time there were but few colored men in northern Ohio, and the majority of these were members of some church or another.

A. Mudge in November, 1858. In 1859 Rev. J. R. Jewett succeeded Mr. Peirce as presiding elder, and in October, 1860, E. H. Bush was appointed. In June, 1861, the name of Ephraim Porter appears as exhorter for the first time, while that of N. Redd is continued as local preacher.

In November, 1861, Rev. G. S. Phillips was station preacher. He was succeeded in the fall of 1863 by Rev. T. F. Hildreth. At this time A. K. Owen was presiding elder. In October, 1864, Rev. A. J. Lyon was station preacher. G. W. Breckenridge was appointed presiding elder in 1865. During the year ending September, 1865, the expenses of the station amounted to \$1,003.54, all of which was collected. The salary of Rev. A. J. Lyon for the year 1865-66 was placed at \$800. In the fall of 1867 Rev. L. Warner was appointed station preacher. At this time Jacob W. Miller, one of the old members of the church, died. In October, 1868, the name of W. H. Seeley appears as pastor.

The officials of the church at Tiffin, in 1868, were as follows: Trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church—Elisha Umsted, John Crum, John Park, W. D. Searles, Henry Ebbert, Thomas Coe, John Pittinger, Jacob Huss and John W. Patterson. The trustees of the parsonage lot were Henry Ebbert, John Park, Jacob Huss, Levi Keller and Eli Umsted, and the trustees of the new Methodist Episcopal Church were Elisha Umsted, John Park, Jacob Huss, W. D. Searles, Thomas Coe, John W. Patterson, John Elliott, Jacob W. Miller and Henry Ebbert, appointed by Rev. H. Humphrey, February 14, 1848. In March, 1869, the name of L. B. Gurley appears as presiding elder. John Park died this year, and C. C. Park was appointed to fill his place on the board of trustees. In September, 1869, D. P. Dildine was appointed secretary, Rev. A. Lyon, presiding elder, and Rev. W. H. Seeley still continued as pastor, with E. Porter still exhorter. Rev. L. B. Gurley was presiding elder in December, 1870; Rev. George Collier, pastor, and H. E. Thompson, steward, *vice* Hewett, who joined the Methodist Protestant Church. In 1871 Rev. A. J. Lyon was again presiding elder, and in May of that year Rev. George Collier's salary was increased from \$1,000 to \$1,200 per annum. The expenditure of the society for the year ending in 1871 amounted to \$1,389.80.

This Mr. Collier was born at Le Roy, Ohio, August 29, 1825; served as chaplain in the Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth Ohio Regiments during the war; was a prisoner of Gen. Morgan for four months, accused of being a spy; came to Tiffin in 1870, agent of the O. W. U. of Delaware; presiding elder of Wooster District, and lastly chaplain to the garrison at Fort Pembina. In February, 1875, St. Paul's Methodist Church (begun in 1874), on Madison Street, west of Washington Street, was dedicated by Bishop R. Foster. The estimated cost of the building was \$50,000. This is a massive red brick structure, with stone facings, the style Gothic throughout. Its beginning was made by Rev. Collier; some interior improvements made by Rev. J. W. Mendenhall and his predecessors, and its completion effected during the pastorate of Rev. J. S. Reager, who came in 1883, and gave place to the present pastor, Rev. W. F. McDowell in September, 1885.

There is no branch of the church in this country which has been split into as many separate organizations as the Methodists. Early in its history, those opposed to the episcopacy, with its arbitrary power of appointing the preachers, formed the Methodist Protestant Church. In 1844 the main body divided upon differences growing out of the slavery question, and became the Methodist Episcopal Church and the Methodist Episcopal Church South.

First Methodist Church, commonly called *Methodist Protestant Church*, completed a house of worship at Tiffin, on Monroe Street, July 8, 1837, which

was dedicated by Rev. E. S. Woodward. The building committee comprised John Souder, William Campbell, Joseph Walker and D. H. Philips. In 1872 the large church building on East Market Street was completed and opened for worship. James Moutgomery, one of the seceders from the Methodist Episcopal Church, organized this society in 1829, and a year later passed to his reward, leaving fifteen brother members to look after the affairs of the church. Rev. Alvin Coe followed him as visiting pastor, but on John Souder the class leading devolved, until Tiffin was acknowledged a part of the Methodist Protestant Circuit, when many preachers visited the place. Rev. O. V. W. Chandler, the present pastor, entered on his duties here September 20, 1879. Under his administration, and the watchful care of Mr. Souder, the church has grown in membership and usefulness.

The Presbyterian Church may be said to have its origin in the church of Melmore, for, on November, 1828, letters of dismission were granted to a number of communicants to organize a church at Tiffin. In the spring or summer of 1829, the society perfected its organization here. Six years prior to this organization, in 1823, Rev. James Robinson visited Fort Ball and preached in one of the cabins there. In the Hedges building, which stood on or near the *Advertiser* office, subsequent services were held. This was the first frame building erected in the county, and is still to be seen at the mouth of Rock Creek. The first Presbyterian families here were William Hunter, John Hunter, Samuel Hunter, James W. G. McClure, Milton Jennings, Peter Marsh, John Young, Ezekiel McPherran and Hugh Welch. James Robinson then preached at Republic, Melmore and Tiffin, and erected a house on South Washington Street, which is still standing. Rev. James McCutchen or McCutchan followed Mr. Robinson. While the McCutchen rival meetings were taking place at Republic, Rev. Mr. Reed, who was then pastor at Tiffin, originated a revival here, which continued in 1838-39. Rev. Mr. Campbell succeeded Mr. Reed in 1842. Gen. Gibson relates a story of the methodical eloquence of the preacher. "One sultry Sabbath morning," says the General, "Brother C. was preaching, and in illustration of some thought, remarked very slowly, 'Now there is a house on fire,' then paused. Before he could proceed, a little gentleman named W. D. Scott, probably drowsy and very nervous, not discovering the tenor of the remark, sprang to his feet, and shouted, 'Where, Mr. Campbell, where?' Then rushing to the street, he shouted 'Fire! Fire! Fire!' The church was empty in a moment, and it is thought that the figure of speech, however misapplied by the audience, was very exciting."

Rev. F. Putnam was stated supply from 1844 to 1849, and held services in the Methodist Protestant Church. Rev. A. S. Dunton and Rev. John Whipple were also preachers here about this time. During Mr. Putnam's term, Josiah Hedges, in 1845, donated the society a lot, on which they erected a church.

In 1834 the State granted a charter to the First Presbyterian Church of Tiffin, with Milton Jennings, Peter Marsh, and Allen Campbell named as trustees.

From 1849 to 1852, Rev. R. Bement and others filled the pulpit. In June, 1852, Rev. James Pelan entered the work as supply, and the last session was held June 24, 1855. On May 16, 1858, Rev. John McLain came and remained until 1862, when he was appointed commissioner to represent the Western Reserve Presbytery in the General Assembly of the church in the United States. He, however, visited Tiffin afterward, and died in June, 1862. Rev. D. S. Logan was pastor from July, 1862, to February 13, 1864. He was succeeded



Michael Arloyst

in March, 1865, by Rev. J. E. Lapsley, who served until June 7, 1866. Rev. R. B. Moore came in 1866. At this time he preached in the old church of 1845, and continued to preach there until October 20, 1871, when the new church was dedicated. On December 6, 1869, Dr. E. J. McCollum presided over a meeting to consider the question of building a church. It was resolved to secure a site on the Tiffin side of the river. Dr. McCollum, Rev. Moore, Prof. S. J. Kirkwood, Robert Lysle, E. C. Boyd, John McCalmont and Joseph Burnsides were delegated to solicit subscriptions, and E. G. Bowe, John McCalmont and Rev. R. B. Moore appointed a building committee. This action resulted in the dedication of the present church, October 20, 1871; twelve days after Rev. Moore tendered his resignation. On April 8, 1872, his resignation was accepted. On August 12, 1872, Rev. J. F. Pollock was invited to preach as a candidate for the pulpit. On March 10, 1873, a call was extended to Rev. W. R. Kirkwood, who declined; on May 18, Rev. E. Buckingham, of Canton, was called, but did not accept, and on July 1, 1873, Rev. J. F. Pollock was called, who accepted and was installed September 7, 1873. In 1875 union meetings were held by Rev. H. H. Wells. Between this year and 1878 the church labored under some financial difficulty, so that the relations of Rev. Mr. Pollock to the church here were dissolved. On June 10, 1878, Rev. D. D. Bigger was called, on motion of Rev. E. B. Moore, and on June 29, 1878, he was installed pastor. At this time a heavy debt and appalling skepticism met the new preacher, but he rose above such difficulties, and led his church safely to the newer and better era of 1885. The deaths among communicants from 1878 to July, 1883, were Mrs. Barbara Ellen Angene, 1878; Mrs. Jane Laird McCalmont, Mrs. Margaret A. Kroh, Miss Imogene Miller, Elder John McCalmont, in 1879; Marie Gries, Helen Frederici, in 1880; Elder John Kerr, Nannie Clark, in 1881; Mrs. Jane Elder St. John, Miss Katie Hobbs, Mrs. L. Russell Dresbach, Mrs. A. A. G. Russell, in 1882, and M. W. Laird, in 1883. The church stands on the southwest corner of Market and Monroe Streets, in the heart of the city. It is a large brick structure, Elizabethan in style. (Historical sermon by Rev. D. D. Bigger, July 1, 1883; *Tiffin News*.)

St. Mary's Catholic Church may be said to have been founded at Tiffin in 1826, but not for five years later was the district set off as a station. Father Moynahan and Bishop Fenwick visited Fort Ball and Tiffin in 1826, and there met John Julian and Jacob Bonar, old members of the church. In 1829 Bishop Fenwick purchased lands in rear of the present Ursuline Convent. On May 15, 1831, Rev. Edmund Quinn came here, and held services in Julian's house, near the old St. Mary's Cemetery, and on the same day solemnized the marriage of John Nott and Henrietta Dickey, and baptized Henrietta Arnold, daughter of William and Anna (Noel) Arnold. Among the members in 1831 were Bartholomew and Patrick Kenny, one of whom was drowned; Daniel Shea, who died in 1859; Michael Volmer, Michael Rinebolt, John B. Massonet, the Dougherty family, one of whom donated a farm of eighty acres to St. Mary's; Robert Montgomery, who was received into the church June 16, 1831. Among the old members, also, were John Whelan, Michael Martin, Daniel McLaughlin, Samuel Nolan, Frank Fanning, Henry Kelly, Peter Kintz, all living; John McCarthy, Elias Hanley, Phil. Staub, James Cahill, C. McNamee, Balthazar Huffling, Phil. and Patrick Hennessy, John Knott, David Leahy, James Leahy, Owen Fanning, John Guiot, Michael Strausbaugh, Thomas Elder, Philip King, Michael Coughlin, John Smith, Timothy Nolan, Lawrence King, William Johnson, Michael Tuomy and Michael Coleman, all numbered among the dead. There were also John Gipson, 1833, John and Margaret Montgomery, 1831 (the latter now Mrs. Michael Kellar), William Arnold,

John Noel, Daniel Martin, Gabriel La Point, the Frey family, Joseph, Peter and Louis Longuin or Lonsway, the Drurons, Roseti Borough, Mathias Panwell, Michael Annesser, and others. A brick church was erected in 1832-33, by Rev. Edmund Quinn, the same which formed a part of St. Mary's School, over thirty years ago. The present church, on the western terrace, Sandusky and Miami Streets, was built in 1856, by Rev. M. Sullivan. Rev. Quinn died in 1835, when Rev. Schonhenz came, dedicated the first church in 1837, and was transferred in 1839. Revs. McNamee and Macheboeuf were then appointed, the former remaining nine years, and the latter three years. On June 21, 1846, the late Bishop Purcell attended St. Mary's. Rev. Michael Howard and Rev. M. Molon were priests of the mission from 1847 to 1852, when Rev. Michael Sullivan took charge of the parish, and Rev. Molon, of St. Joseph's Parish. In 1859 Rev. Michael Healy, a native of Ireland, was appointed priest, and has administered the affairs of St. Mary's since that time. The bell, purchased in 1858 by P. H. Ryan (one of the trustees) for \$1,000, is still in use. The congregation numbers about 1,200.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was founded in 1845, and the first services were held by the Sanguinists of the church in Thompson Township; none of whom resided here permanently. In January, 1852, Rev. M. Molon was appointed to the charge of this parish; he was also priest of St. Mary's; but in September of that year Rev. J. B. Uhlmann took charge. Rev. Joseph L. Bihn succeeded him in 1856 and continued until 1873, Rev. Nicholas Sintz assisting from the fall of 1870 to the fall of 1872, when Rev. A. M. Meile was appointed. He was succeeded in the summer of 1873 by Rev. J. A. Michenfelder. November 13, 1873, the late Rev. Charles Everard arrived. He found St. Joseph's Church closed under an order of the bishop and the affairs of the parish in very poor condition. He was peculiarly successful as a financier, and his management has told in each of the churches to which he was assigned. A heavy debt was resting upon St. Joseph's when Father Everard was installed, but it was all wiped out and the church saved nearly \$11,000. Besides at Toledo he built St. Mary's Church and St. Joseph's Chapel, and many changes and improvements have been made under his supervision in this city. The funeral of this truly good man was held May 15, 1885, Bishop Gilmore presiding; ministers of all denominations were present at the sacred ceremonies, while thousands participated in the last honors to departed worth and holiness. A short time prior to his death he resigned his charge, when Rev. Martin Puetz of Monroeville was appointed pastor. In June, 1885, a brother of the pastor was appointed assistant priest.

In the spring of 1839 John Julian agitated the question of erecting a large church at Tiffin; but owing to the jealousy of a few, who charged him with collecting such moneys for his own use, he allowed the subject to drop, but did not deem it worth while to prosecute the libeller. In 1845 the people of St. Joseph's Parish, under the lead of Michael Kirehmer, Dr. Joseph Boehler, Joseph Kuebler, John Houck, John Bormuth, Joseph Volmer, Mike Theissen, Frank Gruelich and others, including a few English speaking members, built a brick church on the site of the present stately edifice, which continued in use until April, 1861, when it was torn down. In that month the building of the present church was begun, under the superintendence of Father Bihn, and completed in September, 1862, at a cost of \$25,000, and the first purely Gothic house of worship was added to the buildings of the county. The dedicatory services were carried out on September 14th, that year. He who conceived the building, and under whose direction it was carried out, has since established an institution which is an honor to the age and people, and has also built an-

other church, known as St. Francis' Chapel. The German Catholics, numbering 150 in 1845, now count by thousands.

St. Francis' Chapel was founded June 4, 1868, and one part of the building completed in 1869, another in 1878, the third in 1883. This church is in connection with the Citizens' Hospital and Orphan Asylum, and has been under the care of Father Bihn since its establishment. The building is 70x40 feet, beautifully finished, and contains an Italian marble altar, said to be one of the finest pieces of such work in this part of Ohio. The church forms a central figure in that grand pile of buildings which the energy and zeal of Father Bihn, aided by the approving support of the people, have given to the city.

The Church of our Lady of Lourdes is within the Ursuline Convent on Madison Street. It forms only a small part of the building, but is fully characteristic of convent life in ornamentation and neatness. The church dates back to 1863.

First Baptist Church was organized October 20, 1857, by Rev. Lyman J. Fisher, with the following named members: Eliza Harriet and William J. Crawford, William Gallup, F. Brownell and Benjamin Tomb. H. Housel and J. H. Cole were also early members. The first house of worship was erected on the south side of Perry Street, just east of Washington Street, in 1860, and dedicated December 2, that year. This is a nondescript building indeed, and appears to be built solely for the purpose of shelter without any attempt to surpass the pan-doric style. In September, 1861, Rev. Addison Jones succeeded Mr. Fisher, and the church made its first advance in numbers and importance. Revs. J. M. Davis, G. G. Harriman and many other preachers have filled the pulpit here up to January, 1885, when the first pastor, Rev. L. J. Fisher, received an unanimous call and responded to it. He is now the pastor. This church was reorganized under State law February 9, 1864, with B. Tomb, William Jordan and William Gallup, trustees; E. Mills, moderator, and W. Gallup, clerk.

Trinity Protestant Episcopal Church was reorganized under State law April 7, 1856—Rev. W. H. Cooper, presiding, and John G. Kennedy, clerk—when R. G. Pennington, Dr. F. Franklin, Peter Furgeson, Henry Zahm, Dr. E. Pennington and William Neobbs were elected trustees. The name "Trinity Church" was adopted at this meeting. Prior to this time, however, services were held at Tiffin, by missionary preachers, so that the society may be said to have continued down to the present time. Under the administration of the present rector, Rev. J. H. W. Blake, the church here has made great advances. It is proposed to erect a pretentious brick and stone building instead of the present old but neat frame church, at the corner of Jefferson and Market Streets.

German Evangelical St. John's Church was organized March 5, 1836, as the United German Evangelical Lutheran and German Evangelical Reformed St. John's, with ten members and Rev. Adolph Conrad, pastor. The first members were Andrew Albright, Philip Wenz, Valentine Seewald, Francis Santer, Andrew Bloom, Andrew Denzer, John Ditto, Jacob Boyer and William Lang. The pastors of the church have been Rev. A. Conrad, 1836-41; J. Beilharz, 1842-53; John F. Escher, 1854; H. Rütenick, 1857; J. G. Neuschmidt, 1860; W. Rein, 1870; Ferdinand Weissgerber, 1871; G. V. Laternan, 1875; Christopher Zimmerman, 1875; and Rev. Francis Bolz, the present pastor, in 1881. The secretaries of the society have been Hartman L. Braun, J. Florer and Will. Morgenroth. The church society was incorporated March 15, 1870, with Andrew Albrecht, Philip Wentz, Valentine Seewald, Frank Santer, Andrew Bloom, Andrew Deneer, Philip Seewald, John Ditto,

Jacob Boyer and William Lang, members, with their associates. Louis Braum was secretary, Henrich Schmidt and Andrew Degen, trustees. The first log-church was erected in 1836, on the site of the present brick church, which was built and dedicated in 1857. The parsonage was erected in 1859. The congregation is made up of about 100 families.

North Washington Street Evangelical Society, or Ebenezer Church of the Evangelical Association, was organized in 1876, with forty members, by Rev. J. Lerch, the first pastor. The building of a church was projected and commenced in 1876, and, according to original plans, was completed, all but the auditorium. The basement of the church was dedicated by Bishop R. Dubs, and has since been occupied by the society for church and Sunday-school services. In July, 1883, steps were taken to complete it, and June 15, 1884, the building was finished at a cost of \$11,000, and dedicated by Bishop Thomas Bowman; Rev. J. A. Hensel, a former pastor, preaching the sermon. The association was incorporated May 4, 1876, with the following members: A. E., C. M. and Sarah Dresbach, F., E. and Jennie Nicolai, H. W. and M. A. Huber, Daniel T. and Sarah Shubert, William Coupp, Benjamin F. Lutz, Eli Loose, Gideon Martin, M. S. Paynter, Louisa Albert, S. C. Hankey and Clara Freadrick, members. The pastors have been Revs. J. Lerch, J. A. Hensel, A. C. Stull, A. Vandersall, and N. Shupp, the present pastor. The secretaries have been Fred. Nicolai, B. F. Lutz and J. S. Dryfus. This church has not at any time had any great advancement in membership, but has enjoyed a steady growth and is in a healthy condition. The membership is now 110. At the organization of the church a Sunday-school was also established, which has had a steady growth, numbering in the last quarter 175 scholars. The following have served as superintendents in the order in which they appear: Ezra Nicolai, Winfield Six, G. W. Ellenberger.

Salem German Evangelical Church dates back to the conference of the association held in 1856, when Tiffin was set off as a station, with Rev. Leonard Schenerman, pastor. The original members were Jacob Schneider, Louis Schubert, Jonas Huber, J. G. Zinser, William Negele, Sr., A. E. Dresbach and Joseph Beidleman. The pastors succeeding Mr. Schenerman were J. G. Thener, J. G. Zinser, C. Tramer, G. Hasenpflug, J. Frankhouser, C. F. Negele, E. B. Crouse, F. Frech, C. G. Koch, W. Schupp, G. Schneider, W. F. Zander, and the present pastor, C. Gahn. The secretaries have been J. G. Zinser and William Negele, the latter now holding the office. The church was erected March 28, 1858, at a cost of \$2,400, on Sandusky Street, near Perry. The society was incorporated October 11, 1876, with the following named members: William Negele, Charles Werner, Got. Meister, L. and Juliana Schurtzes, John Samuelt, Jonas Huber, Peter Schneider, C. G. and Catharine Koch, L. Shuber, John Lehti, G. Behler, Reuben Harris, Thomas Dixon, William Tiansed, Christina Endel, Susan Miller, Rosa Shubert, Angelina Heelman, Caroline Behler, Hannah Fishbaugh, Mary Strauss, Lottie Endell, Margaret Stahlschmidt, Margaret Samuelt, Sarah Becher, Eliza Morlech and Lena Stahlschmidt. Five trustees were elected at this time.

The First Reformed Church was organized as the German Evangelical Reformed Church, July 21, 1833, with the following named members: Frederick Craner, Thomas Derr, Joseph Ogle, George Stoner, Christian Stoner, Jacob Kroh, Joseph Focannon, John Kime, John Martin, Enos Cramer, Ezra Derr, Jonathan Foltz, John Lydey, Christian Ramsburg, Frederick W. Shriver, William Baugher, John Ditto, Elizabeth Ogle, Catherine Cramer, Catherine Shriver, Susannah Ramsburg, Rosanna Derr, Mary Lydey. The names of pastors since 1833 are given as follows: Rev. John L. Sanders, Frederick

Rahausen, Daniel Kroh, Hiram Shaul, George D. Wolff, William K. Zieber, E. E. Higbee, L. H. Kefauver. Thirteen secretaries have served the society down to this time, including William H. Good, the present secretary. The number of members is 225, and the value of property \$18,000. In 1834 the old society purchased the lot on which the church stands from Josiah Hedges, and entered at once on building a house of worship, which was completed in 1835. The present church was erected in 1860, during Rev. E. E. Higbee's pastorate, and repaired in 1883 at a cost of \$4,500.

The Woman's Foreign Missionary Society of this church was organized in May, 1880, with twenty members. At one time the membership was ninety-eight; now it is thirty-five. The amount expended since organization aggregates \$366.64.

Second Reformed Church (German) was organized December 14, 1850, with the following named members: Henry Trumbor and wife, Ed. Swander and wife, Isaac Strauss and wife, Philip Von Blon and wife, J. Steinbach and wife, William Sohn and wife, William Steckel and wife, John Schneider and wife, Valentine Trumpler, Moses Kramer and wife, John Swander and wife, Lydia Koch, Philip Souder and wife, Jonas Seiple and wife, Ed. Andre and wife, Jacob Zimmer and wife, F. Reif and wife, Elis. Reif, J. Bauer and wife, J. Miller and wife, H. Huntz and wife, P. L. Riem and wife. It was reorganized as a corporate body April 17, 1854, with twenty-six members. Philip Von Blon, Sr., was re-elected president, and Rev. E. V. Gerhart, clerk. The constitution of the society was adopted December 19, 1850, about which time it was first organized. The pastors of the church were Revs. Fred. Wahl, 1850-54; E. V. Gerhart, 1854, and J. H. Good. Rev. H. Rust is the present pastor. The secretaries of the society have been F. Wahl, Franz Reif, Philip Emich, G. A. Lautermilch, J. Schildknecht, A. Marksthaler, Philip Hyman, Adam Hade. In 1858 their first house of worship was erected. Now the church property is valued at \$2,500. The number of members is 285.

Grace Reformed Church is one of the latest, as it is one of the most important, additions to the churches of the city. The corner-stone of the building was placed June 24, 1883, the sermon being delivered by Rev. J. H. Good. Rev. H. H. W. Hilshman is the first and present minister of this church. The following officers were elected in May, 1885: Edward Swander and Edward Andre; deacons, Joseph W. Burnside and Dennis Holtz. The building, which stands on the northeast corner of Perry and Jefferson Streets, is of red brick, with heavy stone facings, and is of modern English in style of architecture. The stained glass windows are very fine pieces of workmanship.

The First English Evangelical Lutheran Church was organized in the summer of 1844, by Rev. J. Livengood, with David Rickenbaugh, Samuel Rule, Jacob Bowser, John Bowser, John Seerist, George Ritzman, Simon Snyder, M. Rosenberg, and their wives.

The first house of worship built by this organization was a plain frame structure, 30x40, and one story in height. The building was commenced in the summer of 1844, and dedicated by Rev. J. Crouse, D. D., May 25, 1845, under the name of "Luther Chapel." After having been occupied for twenty years, the old frame church was moved away, and the present brick edifice erected in its place. This was solemnly devoted to the service of God in May, 1866, and given the name: "The First English Evangelical Lutheran Church, of Tiffin, Ohio." The dedicatory sermon was preached, and the principal financial effort for the liquidation of its indebtedness conducted also by Rev. J. Crouse, D. D. The church was reorganized under the State law, December 25, 1866, with Rev. William W. Criby presiding, and L. Wisler, clerk; John

Zeigler, Abram Horsberger and George Snyder, trustees, and Conrad Yingst, clerk. The preachers since organization have been J. Livengood, Thomas Hill, Isaac Cutler, W. W. Crilley, J. W. Goodlin, J. F. Reinmund, D. D., Jacob Stiek, D. D., J. Crouse, D. D., and Rev. Samuel Schwarm, the present pastor. In March, 1885, Dr. Crouse retired, having served almost forty-three years in the ministry of his church. He began his labors in Crawford County in 1842. During that time he has preached in Galion, Leesville, Plymouth (seven years), Sulphur Springs, DeKalb, Bucyrus (eight years), Tiffin (eight years and two months), and many other points. He was also connected with Wittenberg College for seven years as financial secretary.

The *Open Door Sunday-School Society*, instituted some years ago, holds Sunday services in the city hall. H. G. Day is superintendent of this religious association, and H. J. B. Ford, secretary.

The *Universalist Church* claims a small membership here, but is without organization. This form of Christian worship was introduced into Tiffin, March 15, 1839, by A. A. Davis, who held "Universalian" services at the court house.

The Mormon Church.—The number of natives or settlers of this county who became members of the church of Latter Day Saints is uncertain. Oliver Cowdery, a lawyer of Tiffin, who settled here over forty years ago with his family, was one of the better minds in the church. In 1847 he joined Jesse Strang's monarchial colony of Mormons, moved from Wisconsin in 1847, and died in Missouri in 1848.

Other bodies of Christians, including the *Spiritualists*, exist here without organization; while, in connection with the churches, a number of missionary and aid societies are in being.

The *Hebrew Society* is well represented at Tiffin, but there is no synagogue here. The more important holy days of the Jews are, however, observed.

SCHOOLS.

The first schoolhouse erected at Seneca county seat was that old landmark which stood at the northwest corner of Market and Monroe Streets, on land donated by Josiah Hedges in 1828. This was a brick structure completed in 1832. Benjamin Crockett was the first teacher in this building. George Donaldson, Jacob Plane (who was appointed postmaster in 1829) and Richard Sneath were the school trustees in 1828. The schoolhouse of 1832 continued in use twelve years. In 1844 the pioneer schoolhouse gave place to a more pretentious building on the north side of Market Street, near Monroe, in which four teachers were employed. William Lang, Rev. Mr. Collins and Mrs. Gibbs were the principals. In 1847 Harrison Noble was appointed teacher, and during the following three years no less than a dozen different persons presided over the classes in those four old rooms, which constituted the Tiffin schools.

In October, 1850, the first board of education was elected. The successful candidates were W. H. Gibson, William Lang, William D. Searles, A. C. Baldwin, W. H. Keilholtz and George Knupp. The first board of examiners was appointed in November, 1850, namely: J. H. Pittinger, R. G. Pennington and R. R. Bement.

The school board elections since 1876 have resulted in the choice of the following named citizens: 1876—Warren P. Noble. 1877—Dr. E. B. Hubbard and O. C. Zeller. 1878—N. L. Brewer, Judge J. F. Bunn, Henry Brohl, E. B. Hubbard, W. P. Noble, school board; B. B. Hall, superintendent of schools; B. F. Myers, assistant superintendent. 1879—William Lang, J. F. Bunn, W. P. Noble, Henry Brohl, E. B. Hubbard, Charles O. Knepper, school board;

Prof. B. B. Hall, superintendent of the public schools; Prof. B. F. Myers, assistant superintendent. In 1880 and 1881 the board remained unchanged, but Prof. J. W. Knott, superintendent of the public schools, was elected *vice* Hall, and Prof. B. F. Myers, assistant superintendent, was continued as assistant. The board of 1882 and 1883 comprised the same members as that of the three preceding years. In 1884—Dr. J. A. Norton, W. P. Noble, Sylvester J. Kintz, Lewis Seewald, J. M. Hershberger and Charles O. Knepper formed the board, with Prof. Knott and Prof. B. F. Myers holding their positions. The election of 1885 resulted in the re-election of Kintz and Knepper over the Republican candidates, Gibbon and Baldwin, the vote standing 1,065 and 1,095 against 702 and 670, respectively.

In 1850 the board of education adopted a school system very far above that in vogue previously, and employed a corps of eight teachers, viz.: William Fitzgerald, Thomas J. Cronise, Samuel Nolan, Mrs. Sarah Sands, Miss E. Augsperger, Miss Eliza Cronise, Miss C. Coffin and Miss Andrew. The highest salary paid was \$24 per month, but the regular salary was \$15. Rev. R. R. Bement was the first superintendent, serving for \$2 per month. The next superintendent, S. S. Rickley, was more fortunate, as he received \$23.33 per month, for the year ending May, 1852. During this year the Union School-house was erected, near St. Mary's Church, at a cost of \$6,000. It was not, however, until 1859 that the high school building was opened, although a high school class† graduated the previous year. In 1871 two large school buildings were added to Tiffin, one in 1878, and one in 1883.

Tiffin High School Alumni Association was organized May 20, 1881. The graduates from 1863 to 1885 numbered 167, of whom 132 were ladies. In the following record the address of all graduates, other than residents of Tiffin, is given:

Class of 1863.—Mrs. Theo. Whitney, *nee* Beilharz, Northeast, Penn.; Mrs. Nora Tomb, *nee* Benham; *Delia Bowe, Anna Gibson, Mrs. Retta Lucas, *nee* McLain, Marion, Ohio; Mattie W. Shawhan, 1024 McGee Street, Kansas City, Mo.; *Jennie Smith, Mrs. Maggie Dunscome, *nee* Weirick, Aspin, Col.; Dallas P. Dildine, Payne, Ohio; Omar Wilson.

Class of 1864.—Mrs. Maggie Lloyd, *nee* Gardner, Defiance, Ohio; Mrs. Emma Yingling, *nee* Tomb; *Mrs. Emma Hill, *nee* Vicroy, Elmer White, Defiance, Ohio.

Class of 1865.—*Ella Davis, Mrs. Isa B. Frost, *nee* Dildine; Mrs. Addie Jones, *nee* Gallup; Mrs. Mary Wheeler, *nee* Kinnaman, Lima, Ohio; *Mrs. Hattie Kagy, *nee* Weirick.

Class of 1866.—Mrs. Elvira Yockey, *nee* Beilharz, Xenia, Ohio; Frank Dildine, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Charles J. M. Sullivan, Louis Ulrich.

Class of 1867.—Mrs. Bertha Pomeroy, *nee* Bowe; Mrs. Libbie Davies, *nee* Bowersox, Clyde, Ohio; *Mrs. Laura Bunn, *nee* Groff; Mrs. Eva Fowler, *nee* Gross, Lafayette, Ind.; Mrs. Anna Shields, *nee* Lamberson; Mrs. Eva Baldwin, *nee* Phillips, Plum Creek, Neb.; Mrs. Mattie Saurber, *nee* McLain, York, Penn.; Mrs. Julia Hays, *nee* McAllister, Knoxville, Iowa; Mrs. Mary Zartman, George W. Tomb, Virginia City, Nev.

Class of 1868.—Mrs. Ella Webb, *nee* Corbin, St. Louis, Mo.; Mrs. Leora Conn, *nee* Flenner, Virginia City, Nev.; Mrs. Sarah Meacham, *nee* Gallup, Carrington, Dak.; *Mrs. Augusta Fleu, *nee* Snyder; Dr. William H. Baldwin, Sacramento, Cal.

†Class of 1858.—Anna Augsperger, Toledo, Ohio; Amelia Benham, Mrs. Anna Lawton, *nee* Cooper, Ashland Avenue and Batavia Street, Toledo, Ohio; Mary M. Ebbert; Mrs. Mary Hall, *nee* Stoner, Tiffin, Ohio; Lizzie Stoner, Tiffin, Ohio.

*Deceased.

Class of 1869.—Mary Gallup, Carrington, Dak.; Mrs. Mary E. Groff, *nee* Noble; Ella Harriott, *Tirzah McCormack, Mrs. Idella Ranshaw, *nee* Reeme, Chicago, Ill.

Class of 1870.—Mrs. Mary Myers, *nee* Childs; Mrs. Philla Knapp, *nee* Snyder; Mrs. Emma Sweadner, *nee* Travis, Fredonia, Kas.; Ella Webb, Carey, Ohio; Harry Buskirk; Irvin Graves, Sandusky, Ohio; William H. Knight.

Class of 1871.—Mrs. Anna Bodenstein, *nee* Boos, Grand Rapids, Mich.; Mrs. Lola Van Tyne, *nee* Hovey, Sandusky, Ohio; Mrs. Mattie Reed, *nee* McAllister; Mrs. Allie B. Searles, *nee* Nyman; Mrs. Emma O. Hale, *nee* Ogle, Xenia, Ohio; Mrs. Laura Barnhart, *nee* Schinness; Aurilla Sohn, Mrs. Medora J. C. Gaines, *nee* Sprague, Melmore, Ohio; Dr. R. B. Benham, Brownsville, Tex.; Edgar J. Gross, Louisville, Ky.; Charles W. Hodges, Galveston, Tex.

Class of 1873.—Mrs. Minnie B. Cunningham, *nee* Holt; Mrs. Rachel Nellig, *nee* Martin; Flora V. Poorman, Arthur A. Cunningham, Edward S. Ebbert, Covington, Ky.; George M. Huss, Western Springs, Ill.

Class of 1874.—Mrs. Katie Gilkerson, *nee* Bibb, Sandusky, Ohio; Mrs. Kate Acre, *nee* Boyer, Greenville, Penn.; Mrs. Ida Lynch, *nee* Nyman; Mrs. Cora B. Bradley, *nee* Pew; Minnie Smith, Mrs. Mary E. Lepper, *nee* Williams, Attica, Ohio; Mrs. Celia I. Shaw, *nee* Williams, Republic, Ohio; Amos W. Knight, Attica, Ohio; John A. Spielman.

Class of 1876.—*Lizzie R. Kefauver, Jessie L. Poorman, Amelia D. Sauer, Roland M. Barbour, Socorro, N. M.; Warren E. Brinkerhoff, Detroit, Mich.

Class of 1878.—Laura V. Freyman, Mattie Gibson, Winfield, Kas.; Mary A. Hartman, Minnie L. Jones, Emma C. Merkelbach, Laura Stricker.

Class of 1879.—Clara A. Barnes, Mrs. Florence M. Livezey, *nee* Barnes, Denver, Col.; Mrs. Belle M. Myers, *nee* Byrne; Amanda C. Clouser, Mrs. Jennie Horn, *nee* Fishbaugh, Shenandoah, Iowa; Mrs. Lettie Wilcoxson, *nee* Wilson; Dr. H. L. Wenner.

Class of 1880.—Gertrude H. Adams, Eva E. Bacher, *Lisetta C. Berger, Julia Brewer, Amelia A. Byrne, Fannie C. McLain, Corinne Spayth, Josie L. Spiers, Frank W. Wenner, Bellaire, Ohio.

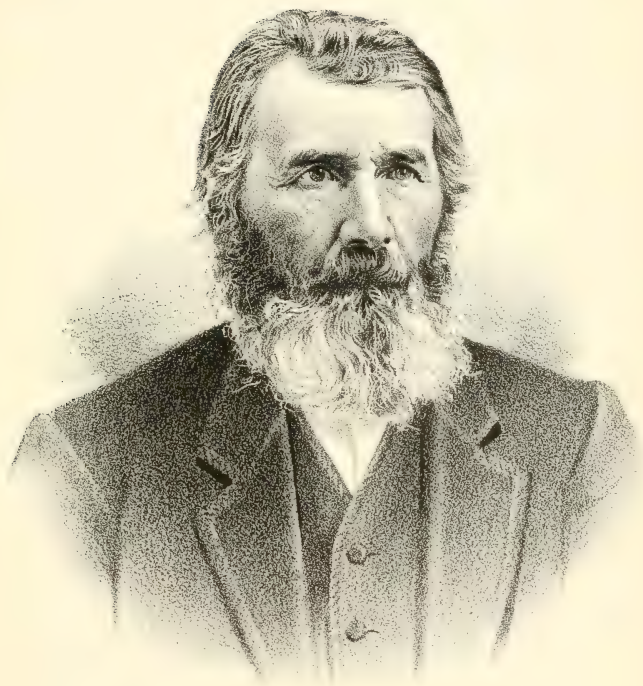
Class of 1881.—Mrs. Ella E. Kerstetter, *nee* Frank, Louisville, Ohio; Mrs. Nora Nellig, *nee* Keller; Lillian M. Kreader, Mrs. Rosa P. Kiessling, *nee* Lemp; Susie Martin, Mrs. Emma O. Krammes, *nee* Ruess, Denver, Ind.; Mabel Spayth, Gt. Edward Boos, Jackson, Mich.; William H. Dore, Willis E. White.

Class of 1882.—Georgia A. Clarke, Jessie D. Keller, Fostoria, Ohio; Jennie Martin, Esther Mosier, Carrie A. Myers, Lucy Seinoth, Carrie V. Steninger, Pauline Stricker.

Class of 1883.—Jessie Burkhalter, Mrs. Julia Boyer, *nee* Cain, Chicago, Ill.; Hattie Crooks, Ella S. Emmick, Mary E. Good, Jennie E. Martin, Annie McCauley, Alberta J. Metz, Mattie I. Newson, Theresa Pittenger, Josie E. Ward, Addie O. Wiseman, Theodore Brohl, Elmer E. Hershberger, Albert L. Norton, Annapolis, Md.; Frederick L. Wenner.

Class of 1884.—Clara L. Dresbach, Mrs. Mary Shedenhelm, *nee* Frederici, Watson Station, Ohio; Emma Huss, Cora A. Lemp, Jennie Nighswander, Clara E. Shawhan, Lottie C. Stricker, Ella Weiss, Henry Adelsperger, Theodore W. Day, James Hershberger, James S. Keppel.

Class of 1885.—Ella Crooks, Lillian M. Grendon, Lizzie M. Keller, Cora J. Lease, Olive L. Lysle, Emma A. Short, Morristown, Minn.; Emma M. Sneckenberger, Maggie M. Spayth, Maud T. Stanley, Mary B. Tomb, Jennie Weiss, Willis Bacon.



Laurence Beezer

Prof. Knott and Myers are honorary members of the association. The present officers are Dr. H. L. Wenner, president; E. E. Hershberger, Amelia D. Sauer and Mabel Spayth, vice-presidents; Mrs. A. A. Cunningham, treasurer; Mary L. Hartman, corresponding secretary; F. L. Wenner, recording secretary.

The teachers of the public schools of Tiffin, in August, 1885, are named as follows: J. W. Knott, superintendent; B. F. Myers, assistant superintendent and principal of the Second District Schools; Miss S. R. Platt, Mrs. M. E. Zartman, Kate Sughro, Hallie Levitt, Josie Spiers, Eva Bacher, Mollie Good, Theresa Pittinger, Clara Shawhan, Carrie Myers, Fannie McLain, Lisette Herbig and Emma Merkelbach, teachers in First District; Leonora Mitchell, Mary Hartman, Corinne Spayth, Josie Ward, Mary F. Van Pelt, Ida R. Smith and Lucy Seinsoth, teachers in Second District; Celesta Stoner, Clara Barnes, Mattie Newson and Jessie Poorman, teachers in Third District; Flora Poorman, Amelia Sauer and Mabel Spayth, teachers in Fourth District, and Laura Freyman, teacher in Fifth District.

The statistics of the schools of Tiffin for the year ending August 31, 1884, are as follows: Local tax, \$15,998.08; State tax, \$4,479; irreducible school fund, \$4,035; balance from 1883, \$12,079.48; amount realized from sale of school bonds, \$18,000; from fines, licenses, etc., \$3,734.08; total revenue, \$54,330.99; amount paid teachers, \$13,319; managing and superintending, \$1,350; cost of grounds and buildings, \$12,270.92; fuel and sundries, \$6,602.47; total expenditure, \$33,542; balance to credit of year 1885, \$20,788.60. Five school buildings—value of property, \$90,000, including schoolhouse of 1883–84 erected at a cost of \$20,000; number of teachers, 32; average salary, \$63 and \$38; number of pupils, 1,347—653 boys and 694 girls—of whom 96 are enrolled in high school classes; rate of local school tax, 6½ mills. The school enumeration made by Alber Beilharz in September, 1885, credits the city proper with 1,304 male and 1,357 female children, and the first and fourth sub-districts with 109 male and 83 female children, or a total of 1,413 males and 1,440 females, with two colored males and four colored females; 2,859 youth between six and twenty-one years of age, an increase of 47 over the enumeration of 1884. The number of unmarried youth between the ages of sixteen and twenty-one years is 819, an increase of 50 over the number recorded in 1884.

The Catholic Schools were established by Rev. Father Molon. P. H. Ryan succeeded John Crowley in charge of the school. This John Crowley was truly as great a Latin scholar as he was a whisky drinker. He could speak Latin the day long, keep from strong drink for a term, but when he would drink he was a terrible character, sacrificing everything to satisfy this awful craving. In 1855 or 1856 Warren P. Noble remarked jokingly to Crowley that he would help him in securing the nomination for mayor. Crowley looked at him steadily and said; "*Quid, quid, id est, timeo Denas et dona ferentes.*" He left Tiffin prior to the war, but of his whereabouts nothing is known. Mr. Ryan had charge of this school until the winter of 1853–54. At this time school was held in the vestibule of the old St. Mary's Church. Cornelius Hennessy took charge of the school in 1854, and was succeeded in 1855 by a daughter of John Britt. During her term the old church, in which school continued to be held, was burned to the ground (1856). That same year, Mr. Ryan, as a trustee, purchased the old frame Union School building of the Second Ward, which stood where the present St. Mary's School now is, moved it eastward, and placed it on the north side of Miami Street, two lots south of Franklin Street, in Fort Ball. There were two male teachers employed in this building prior to the coming of the sisters, and the sisters continued school in that same

building east of Franklin Street, until 1884. In 1856 the Union School erected a brick schoolhouse where the old Union School stood, and in this teaching was carried on until 1884, when the sisters, who purchased the building and grounds for \$5,000, opened it in 1884 as St. Mary's School.

The Ursuline Convent, Schools and College.—The convent was founded at Tiffin in 1863, by members of the order from Cleveland, Ohio, at the request of the congregations of the parishes of St. Mary and St. Joseph, who subscribed about \$3,000, and purchased the lot on which the present convent now stands. This society, as now established at Tiffin, was reorganized under State law, September 7, 1864, with Sister of St. Joseph, Sister of the Sacred Heart and Sister St. Maxime, trustees, holding the offices of superior, treasurer and secretary respectively. From the beginning of the convent the sisters have conducted the academy and have also attended the common schools of St. Mary's and St. Joseph's Parishes. May 29, 1878, the college of the Ursulines was incorporated, the articles being signed by the following named sisters: Catherine Leahy, Louisa Brickner, Mary Hauley, Ella Johnson and Mary Bormuth, trustees. This act granted to the faculty the power of conferring degrees and all the powers of a collegiate institution. The studies are divided into three classes, primary, preparatory and senior; the last named being a three years' course of elocution, composition, rhetoric, foreign history, botany, higher arithmetic, Bourdon's algebra, geometry, ancient history, literature, philosophy, Bible history, trigonometry, astronomy, chemistry, geology, logic, essays and public recitations. The Latin, French and German languages are optional branches. Classes in book-keeping are formed for such pupils of the higher grade as wish to make it a study. Besides these studies, music in its various branches, drawing, art painting (Lustra, China silk and velvet) in oil and water colors, are taught to great perfection; also waxwork, embroidery, fancy work, plain sewing, cooking, mending, darning, knitting and all kinds of domestic accomplishments. The editor of the *Fremont Messenger* speaking of the college, says: "Not the least commendable feature of this academy is the attention that is given to those graceful accomplishments which throw a charm over domestic life and tend toward elevating society. Readings and lectures on etiquette are given weekly. Simplicity of manner and dress is encouraged, and economy enforced. Particular attention is paid to the necessary parts of the study of physiology and the laws of health. Perfect uniformity is observed in retiring, rising, study, proceeding to the different exercises. Difference in religion is no obstacle to the admission of pupils; those of all denominations are received and no influence is in any way exerted over the conscientious opinion of non-Catholics, but in the reception of pupils good reference is required. Special attention is given to young ladies wishing to qualify themselves as teachers. A library of choice standard works is free of access to the pupils."

The plans for the new convent building are made and the grounds purchased. The grounds lie on the face of the terrace of the Sandusky, on the southwestern limits of the city, one of the most beautiful locations in all northern Ohio. The buildings are to be in keeping with the location and the high objects for which they are destined.

The schools of the Franciscan sisters are carried on in connection with the Citizens' Hospital and the Orphan Asylum, on the south side of the city. There are no less than 115 orphans cared for and educated in this true home of Christian charity. The Orphanage dates back to 1868, as told in its history; while the coming of the Sisters of the Third Order of St. Francis dates to June 4, 1878. The number of the community is fifty-four. Of them twenty-four sisters are principally occupied in the schools.

Miscellaneous Schools.—In the early days of Tiffin it was the rule to bring a few children together in one of the houses and impart to them the rudiments of an education. In 1832 this system gave place to the very common school education, which was continued almost to 1850, when the board of education was established and the school took a first place among city institutions.

A music school was opened at Tiffin by J. A. Schickell November 6, 1840. Since that year the teaching of music has become a part and parcel of a first-class education, and the citizens leave nothing undone to foster the music teachers' enterprise.

Tiffin Select Ladies School was opened by Mrs. L. M. Lathrop in February, 1844. This was the pioneer of the select schools of Tiffin. The system, however, has been overshadowed by the advantages which the city schools and denominational colleges offer.

The Seneca County Academy claimed seventy-five pupils in the winter of 1846, and may be classed as the beginning of "higher education" in Seneca County. The history of this academy is given in that of Scipio Township.

The Gossman classes are presided over by George Gossman, A. M., whose experience of over twenty years in the study and teaching of English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Greek, Latin and Hebrew, fit him to preside over special classes.

The newspaper press of the city is well conducted and supported, and all literary and scholastic enterprises are fostered with a liberal hand.

HEIDELBERG COLLEGE.

The beginning of the establishment of this college at Tiffin dates back to November 4, 1850, when Benjamin S. Schneek, D. D., president and professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy; J. H. Good, A. M., professor of Mathematics, and Reuben Good, A. M., rector of the preparatory school, opened a collegiate session in three rented rooms of the building once known as Commercial Row, with seven students present. The actual beginning antedates the beginning of the college. An address signed by W. P. Noble, H. Shaul and R. B. Bement asking the co-operation of the people in establishing a grammar school at Tiffin was issued September 12, 1850. William Lang, William H. Gibson, A. C. Baldwin, Wilson Yourtee, Barkdull Souder. — St. John, — Lee and others were among the originators of this movement. The history prepared in 1884 by the college authorities, gives the following facts:

"Early in the year 1850 a special meeting of the Synod of Ohio was held at Tarlton, Ohio, to provide for the establishment of a college for the Reformed Church in the West. Proposals from the citizens of Tarlton were accepted, and the name of Tarlton College given to the proposed new institution. At the regular meeting of the synod in Navarre, Ohio, September 26, 1850, it was decided to change the location of the new college to Tiffin, Ohio, in view of inducements offered by the citizens of this city (a donation of \$11,000). Here, in rooms rented in Commercial Row, the college was formally opened November 18, 1850, with seven students in attendance. The number of students increased during the year so that the catalogue for 1850-51 had an enrollment of 149 names. The smallest number in attendance in any year was 105. This was in 1860. The highest number was 227, in the year 1868.

"The name Heidelberg was given because of its historic significance, when the synod in Navarre decided upon the location of the college at Tiffin. It was incorporated by an act of the General Assembly of Ohio, February 13, 1851, under the name of Heidelberg College. * * * * The first faculty consisted of Revs. E. V. Gerhart, J. H. Good, S. S. Rickley, R.

Good and Mrs. A. M. Lee. As President Gerhart and Prof. Rickley were engaged in other duties, the work of instruction at first mainly devolved upon Revs. R. and J. H. Good and Mrs. Lee. The advocacy of the principle of co-education was shown by the appointment of a lady principal at the foundation of the college. The theological seminary has been intimately connected with the college from the beginning. * * * * The literary societies of the college have been important factors in promoting intellectual growth and ability in debate and public speaking. The Excelsior Society was organized in 1851, and the Heidelberg Society in 1859. On the lists of honorary membership in these societies are the names of nearly 1,000 of the leading literary men of the day, and two-thirds of as many active members who have since proven their efficient training in filling varied important and responsible positions.

"The presidents of the college have been Rev. E. V. Gerhart, 1850-55; Rev. Moses Kieffer, 1855-63; Rev. George W. Aughinbaugh, 1863-64; Rev. George W. Williard, from 1866 to the present time.

"Of the present faculty Profs. R. and J. H. Good have been in the institution since 1850; Dr. Rust since 1861; Dr. Williard, 1866; Prof. Hornung, 1868; Prof. Knepper, 1873; Dr. Zerbe, 1879, and Prof. Lowe, 1883. Miss Mary E. Andrews is teacher of vocal and instrumental music; Mrs. M. E. Calhoun, matron of the ladies' boarding hall. The resident trustees are Revs. G. W. Williard, D. D., L. H. Kefauver, D. D., J. H. Good, D. D., W. P. Noble, B. F. Myers, C. F. Craner, Dr. G. P. Williard, and N. L. Brewer, trustee and treasurer. The old college building was built in 1852, the president's house in 1868, and the boarding hall in 1873."

The resident officers of the board of visitors of the theological seminary are Rev. R. Good, president; Rev. L. H. Kefauver, secretary and treasurer; Rev. H. H. W. Hibshman. The faculty comprises Rev. J. H. Good, D. D., Professor of Dogmatic and Practical Theology; Rev. Herman Rust, D. D., of Exegetic and Historical Theology; Prof. A. S. Zerbe, A. M., librarian. The annual expense of a male student is stated at \$150 to \$170; of a female student about \$200, it being understood that reasonable economy be exercised.

College Buildings.—In 1852 what is now known as the old college was opened, and is still in use, awaiting the completion of the new buildings. In October, 1880, the subject of erecting a house becoming the importance of the educational enterprise was mentioned by Dr. G. W. Williard. In the winter of 1883-84 the college board asked Peters & Burns, of Dayton, Ohio, for plans, and in the summer of 1884 the contract was sold to Chamberlain & King, of Tiffin, for \$46,558, who agreed to complete the building by June 15, 1886. September 24, 1884, the work on foundations was begun, and April 6, 1885, the first brick was laid, and sixteen days later the corner-stone was placed with appropriate ceremonies. On the small front of the corner-stone is cut "Heidelberg College, Founded 1850. Rebuilt 1885." On the other front is cut in two columns (one column at each end of the stone), the names of the class of 1883, and in the center of the stone is cut "Presented by the class of '83." The corner-stone is a block of the finest Italian marble, 12x16 inches, and two feet eight inches in length. The building will be large and commodious, and of architectural beauty.

CEMETERIES.

Green Lawn Cemetery.—This silent "City of the Dead" was laid off in 1860, and in March of that year Mrs. N. D. Brewer was interred there. The first sexton was Fred Bloom, who was succeeded by Enoch Clouser, who was

succeeded by Aaron Clouser (who settled near the present cemetery in 1847), ten years ago. The Green Lawn Cemetery was purchased by a company of Tiffinites, who organized as an association January 25, 1874, with the following members: Warren P. Noble, John M. Naylor, R. W. Shawhan, Henry Elbert, T. H. Bagby, H. A. Buskirk, R. G. Pennington, John D. Loomis, Luther A. Hall, John T. Huss, A. G. Sneath, John M. Kaull and John C. Lee, and reorganized February 20, 1874. R. W. Shawhan and John T. Huss were president and secretary, respectively. The former holds his position still, while J. M. Naylor is the successor of Mr. Huss, with Mr. Hartzler assistant secretary. The annual average of interments is seventy.

The soldiers of the war of the Rebellion interred here, by record, are H. F. Arndt, L. D. Arnold, Percy Arnold, T. Bentley, Charles W. Bowe, James T. Beck, J. A. Bowland, N. M. Barnes, Charles Barnes, Leander Coe, Eli Deppen, John Dentzer, Isaac Davis, L. Dutrow, Samuel H. Dildine, Jacob Debusman, James W. Elbert, George W. Gallup, Silas W. Groff, D. Hersing, James Heffelfinger, Henry Harbaugh, Thomas A. Kaup, Henry Kuhn, F. S. Kieffer, J. Keating, James Kuder, George W. Lowe, John D. Latimer, L. W. Ladd, Charles L. Maule, Austin W. Miller, James Mitchell, Joseph Mason, William L. Myers, Thomas McBride, Jacob Menzer, Henry C. Myers, H. B. Martin, Frank McBride, C. M. McAllister, Joshua Newson, J. Offenhouser, W. F. Pieffer, Charles Rouch, Jacob Rouch, John W. Reese, Albert Rohm, Enos Sell, S. K. Slanker, W. R. Smythe, Charles M. Stone, Jay C. Stone, Michael Sullivan, Oliver Startzman, Henry A. Spayth, Jesse Shriver, John Staub, J. Snyder, Jacob Seitz, W. Six, S. Sawhill, Edmond Shelt, C. M. Sneath, Alfred Trexler, E. R. Toll, Jacob U. Wilcox, Joseph Walker, W. Whiteman, Jacob Wolf, Henry Windsor, John Wick, Conrad Yingst, Louis Zimmer.

The soldiers of the Revolution, war of 1812 and Mexican war interred here are F. K. Shawhan, 1776; Jacob Adams, 1812; Jacob Bacher, 1812; B. Biggs, 1812; F. Cramer, 1812; Henry Cronise, 1812; Thomas Derr, 1812; A. Flenner, 1812; H. Horshiser, 1812; John Park, 1812; Ephraim Porter, 1812; Jacob Wilcox, 1812; C. Millhouse, 1846.

City Cemetery.—This dates its establishment back to the early days of the city. When the bodies were transferred to Green Lawn, the greater number of graves were left untenanted here; but enough remains to warrant the place being kept in good order. The soldiers of 1861-66, buried here, are Frank Bernard, J. W. Emich, W. Fry, G. Kestner, A. Raunk, Charles Seewald.

Rock Creek Cemetery, another old home of the dead, contains its quota of old and new soldiers: John Frees, a soldier of the Revolution, is buried here; D. Lambertson, William Murry, Joseph Richards, Eli Thornburgh, all soldiers of 1812; David Butler and Isaac Wolf, soldiers of 1818, and the following named soldiers of the Rebellion: David Herrin, Homer Phillips, Charles Richardson, John D. Williams, Jefferson Wolf.

Stoner's Cemetery.—Here are buried the following named soldiers of 1861-66: A. Dundore, W. Horner, William Moser, M. Repp, J. W. Wilson.

Fairmount Cemetery Association was organized at Tiffin, August 11, 1877, with the following members: D. C. Stoner, J. W. Martin, M. E. Kemp, John Souder, Jacob Zimmerman, Abe Zook, Joseph Loose, Fred Crum, Charles Gangmer, J. W. Crum, Joseph Huber, C. W. Doran and Henry Stoner.

St. Joseph's Catholic Cemetery was established in 1854. Dr. J. M. Lecher, who died of cholera, July 22, that year, was the first interment, and Elizabeth Harter, who died of this dreadful disease July 31, 1854, was the second person buried. The soldiers interred here are named as follows: Jacob Bearly, J. Bessler, J. Gnan, D. Hasenbeler, J. Hasenbeler, M. Herby, Dr. Landeried.

Fred Rentz, C. Sebold, Bruno Smidt, Peter Thom, J. Weiot; Henry Wolf, all of 1861-66, and F. J. Wagner, 1846.

(The Everard Monument was erected in this cemetery in 1885, by John B. Verment, of Massillon. The rock was taken from Bronhelm, Worthington's quarry, and the entire sculpture work was completed in the cemetery. The height is twenty-one and one-half feet, including the heavy Roman cross of the twelfth century. The whole monument is based on the style between the old Roman and Gothic. On the cross is a fine sculptured figure, representing the crucifixion. The cost was about \$800 or \$1,000. The congregation paid for it.)

St. Mary's Old Catholic Cemetery is on the west bank of Rock Creek, in the rear of the Ursuline Convent. Many of the pioneers are interred here, and also a number of soldiers of the late war, among whom are the two Coonrads, M. Price and D. S. Redmond. *St. Mary's New Cemetery* is east of the city. One soldier, M. O'Connell, is interred there. The pioneers, who find a home in these cemeteries, are mentioned in the pages devoted to a notice of old settlers in the histories of the townships.

HOSPITAL AND ASYLUM.

The Citizens' Hospital and Orphan Asylum Association, referred to elsewhere, dates back to 1868, though it was only organized December 2, 1869, with the following members: Rev. Joseph Bihn, J. B. Greifeldinger, Widow Elizabeth Schafer, Anna Maria Schafer, Kolmgunda Schmitt and her daughters and Mary Ann Schafer. The first three named were elected trustees. December 30, 1873, a second record of incorporation was made. June 4, 1878, the Sisters of St. Francis came to take charge of the asylum, and December 2, 1879, they incorporated with the venerable Sister Mary Frances, superior. The conception of this remarkable charity is credited to Rev. Joseph L. Bihn, who is the chief director of the asylum. Gradually he brought into existence a home for the friendless orphan and aged, which in its extent and conduct compares with some of the largest State institutions, and in its results exceeds them. The number of inmates is placed at 205; who, under the direction of the superior, make the asylum self-supporting—cultivating the asylum farm, while the larger boys engage in teaching parochial schools or in taking care of the aged, of whom there are thirty-six. The buildings show a frontage of 250 feet, 44 feet deep with commodious wings, containing 150 rooms. The church of St. Francis, the school rooms and the convent of St. Francis, with the asylum proper, form one immense monument to Christian charity.

SOCIETIES.

Masonic History.—Sandusky Lodge, No. 77, was organized October 19, 1842, under charter, with the following named members: Rufus W. Reid, Charles F. Dresbach, Uriah P. Coonrad, Joseph Walker, Ely Dresbach, Robert Crum, Agreen Ingraham, Israel Bentley, Samuel Mitchell, John Baugher, Henry Kuhn, Evan Dorsey, Thadens Wilson and Vincent Bell. This lodge was organized under State law November 17, 1848, with R. Crum, R. W. Reid, H. Kuhn, R. Williams, trustees, and Henry W. Owen, clerk. The Worshipful Masters of this lodge have been: R. W. Reid, from organization to 1850; R. Crum, 1850; J. E. McCormack, 1858; Henry Kuhn, 1862; C. C. Park, 1864. The secretaries of the lodge have been Joseph Walker, 1842; F. W. Green, 1843; G. J. Keen, 1848; H. W. Owen, 1849; J. P. Pillars, 1850; T. C. Tunison, 1851; R. Williams, 1852; George E. Seney, 1853; James Pelan, 1854; J. G. Kennedy, 1855; George H. Heming, 1856; J. M.

Stevens, 1857; M. H. Church, 1858; J. D. Arndt, 1859; L. M. Loomis, 1860; J. G. Gross, 1864. Sandusky Lodge was consolidated with Tiffin Lodge October 16, 1866. The officers named above, up to the elections of 1864, were officers of Sandusky Lodge after that date of Tiffin Lodge.

Tiffin Lodge, No. 320, was chartered April 5, 1858, with the following named members: F. D. Benham, William Gallup, James Pelan, John G. Kennedy, E. B. Searles, Robert Crum, H. C. Spindler, W. P. Noble, L. A. Hall, E. W. Reeme, Leander Stem. Robert Crum was the first Worshipful Master and F. D. Benham the first secretary. J. G. Kennedy was elected secretary in 1859 and E. W. Reeme in 1860. In 1861 D. F. DeWolfe was elected W. M., and L. Adams, secretary. A. F. Barnes was chosen secretary in 1862, and W. M. in 1864; Robert Lysle was secretary in 1864; C. Cronise was elected secretary in 1865, and G. F. Hertzner in 1866. In the latter year F. E. Franklin was elected W. M. The consolidation of this lodge with the pioneer Sandusky Lodge took place October 16, 1866.

Seneca Chapter, No. 42, R. A. M., was chartered February 7, 1849, with the following named members: John J. Steiner, R. W. Reed, Alexander Smith, Joseph McCutcheon, Agreen Ingraham, Abner Root, Henry Kuhn, Robert Crum and Peter Van Nest. R. W. Reed was the first H. P. In 1850 the chapter was permanently organized with F. W. Green, H. P., and J. S. Barber, secretary.

Clinton Council, No. 47, R. & S. M., was chartered April 9, 1867. The charter members were C. K. Watson, C. C. Park, G. K. Brown, Charles Martin, J. F. Marquardt, H. H. Byers, J. G. Gross, Jonathan Smith, Peter Van Nest, E. Dorsey and H. H. Souder. C. K. Watson and G. K. Brown were president and secretary, respectively.

De Molay Commandery, No. 9, K. T., was organized at Republic, Seneca County, under charter, August 10, 1848. The original members were Josiah Roop, John P. Worstell, H. Benton, Platt Benedict, Daniel Watersons, Daniel Brown, Hiram Humphrey, M. V. Bogart, Edward Winthrop and H. L. Harris. The eminent commanders at Republic were Edward Winthrop, 1848; Platt Benedict, 1853; M. V. Bogart, 1858, and H. Bromley, 1865 to 1870. The recorders during this time were H. P. Benton, 1848; E. T. Stickney, 1850; J. S. Smith, 1855; H. Bromley, 1856, and D. M. Neikirk, 1868. By resolution of the commandery and with the consent of the General Commander, the headquarters of No. 9 were transferred to Tiffin, H. Bromley and D. M. Neikirk holding their respective positions. In 1870 J. W. Chamberlin was elected to succeed H. Bromley, and in 1872 J. M. Stevens was elected *vice* D. M. Neikirk. The officers elected in December, 1884, are named as follows: E. C., T. H. Robbins; Generalissimo, F. K. Holderman; Captain Geril, Robert Lysle; Prelate, William Gallup; S. W., Charles Martin; J. W., George R. Huss; treasurer, J. F. Marquardt; Rec., R. L. Knapp; St. B., H. W. Yeager; S. W. B., Jacob Beigh; War., J. W. Schaufelberger; Sen., John Park.

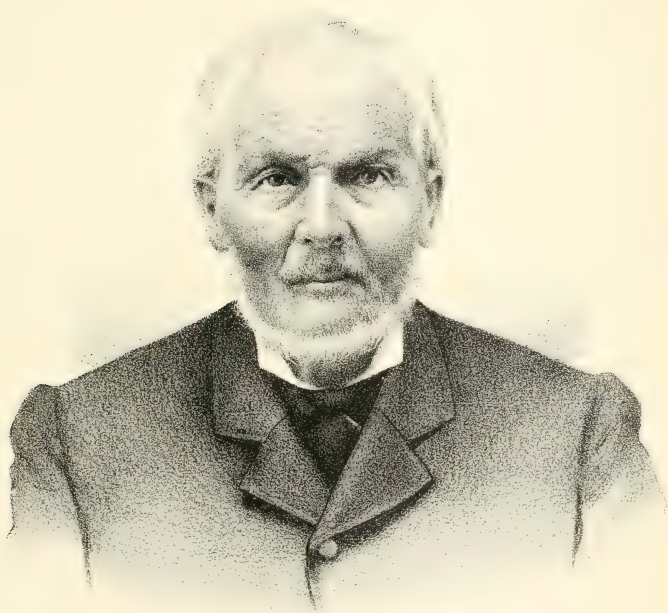
Independent Order of Odd Fellows. Seneca Lodge, No. 35, was instituted February 20, 1845, under charter from the Grand Lodge granted to H. G. W. Cronise, R. R. McMeens, James Sivals, B. D. Chapman, Thomas H. Sheldon and James Oyler. At the evening meeting Richard Williams and R. P. Ward were admitted on cards, and John E. McCormack, Rolla Johnson, Nathaniel Redd and Warren P. Noble were admitted members. The lodge was incorporated September 28, 1846. The noble grands since 1844 are named as follows: T. H. Sheldon, B. D. Chapman, H. G. W. Cronise and Richard Williams, 1845; Rolla Johnson, John G. Breslin, George Knapp, 1846; F. Don Benham, Thomas H. Sheldon, 1847; John E. McCormack, William Laug, 1848; Jacob M.

Ebbert, L. M. Loomis, 1849; John Poorman, John H. Pittinger, 1850; William H. Gibson, Samuel Curry 1851; Michael Wall, George Sprague, 1852; N. N. Spielman, Nathaniel Redd, 1853; George C. Small, J. H. Leidy, 1854; J. W. Wilson, E. G. Bowe, 1855; W. A. Hershisier, A. Brown, 1856; William M. Patterson, Leonard Adams, 1857; J. H. Merchant, J. W. Bradley, 1858; John Horn, N. O. Spielman, 1859; Simon Snyder, John Young, 1860; Philip Spielman, J. J. Cronise, 1861; Michael Wall, A. R. Van Dorn, 1862; William H. Webb, J. H. Nighswander, 1863; W. J. Merchaut, James W. Love, 1864; Levi Weirick, Simon Snyder, 1865; M. Wall, J. S. Harrison, 1866; S. S. Kisinger, David C. Tunison, 1867; Robert Nichols, H. F. Fiege, 1868; Edward Lepper, H. Whiteman, 1869; William Mattison, H. J. Stolzenbach, 1870; Robert Nichols, D. Bowersox and George C. Small (to fill vacancy), 1871; John H. Ridgely, A. M. Campbell, 1872; Sam Stricker, S. C. Lamberson, 1873; B. F. Myers, H. D. Snyder, 1874; J. C. Ogle, Sam Croumer, 1875; A. L. Flack, Theodore F. Baumgartner, 1876; D. Wineland, William Benner, 1877; S. C. Lamberson, H. Gugenheim, 1878; L. D. Arnold, Joseph Secrist, 1879; Henry J. Weller, P. J. Gries, 1880; Jacob Biegh, H. S. Root, 1881; Ed Wenner, Fred P. Bloom, 1882; T. S. Falkner, Charles Schauss, 1883; Thomas J. Livers, E. J. Seaman, 1884; John F. Rief, January, 1885.

The secretaries of the lodge since 1844 are named as follows: H. G. W. Cronise, James Sivals, R. R. McMeens, John G. Breslin, George Knupp, F. D. Benham, J. M. Ebbert, Richard Williams, William Lang, William H. Gibson, L. M. Loomis, John Poorman, H. F. Dewey and John E. McCormack; these served up to the close of 1849. M. Wall, S. Curry, George Sprague, J. H. Pittinger, N. N. Spielman, N. Redd, George C. Small, J. H. Leidy, J. W. Wilson, E. G. Bowe, W. A. Hershisier, A. Brown, W. M. Patterson, Leonard Adams, J. H. Merchant, J. W. Bradley, John Horn, Philip Spielman, Simon Snyder and John Young were secretaries from 1850 to 1860. Samuel Sailor, H. J. Crouse, W. J. Merchaut, A. R. Van Dorn, W. H. Webb, John H. Nighswander, James W. Love, G. S. Feighner, Levi Weirick, Ed Wenner, A. R. Van Dorn, J. S. Harrison, S. S. Hisinger, D. C. Tunison, Robert Nichols, H. F. Fiege, Ed Lepper, Harman Whiteman, W. Mattison, H. J. Stolzenbach, Peter J. Gries and D. Bowersox served from beginning of 1860 to the close of 1870. John H. Ridgely, 1871; Ed Lepper, 1871-76; James W. Love, 1876 to July, 1879; S. C. Lamberson has served the lodge as secretary from July, 1879, to the present time. The number of members January 5, 1885, was seventy-six. The trustees are Samuel Stricker, Edwin Baker and Charles Schauss. John H. Bennehoff is recording secretary. No less than 321 members have belonged to the lodge since its organization, many of whom (referred to in Chapter III) have gone to that better land where all good fellows go.

Hobah Encampment, No. 19, was organized under charter November 19, 1846, with the following named members: Warren P. Noble, John G. Breslin, H. G. W. Cronise, George Knupp, F. D. Benham, L. M. Loomis, R. Williams and R. Johnson. With the exception of Messrs. Noble and Loomis, those original members were elected first officers of the encampment.

Oakley Lodge, No. 317, was organized June 10, 1857, with the following named charter members: F. D. Benham, Erastus G. Bowe, Benjamin Pennington, John T. Huss, T. H. Bagby, T. W. Ourand, John Poorman and L. M. Loomis. The Past Grands are E. G. Bowe, S. Chamberlain, Cook Frank, John Ernest, B. Falkner, William Fleming, J. L. Fisher, S. W. Fast, G. F. Hutzer, O. Homer, T. Hall, J. W. Kintz, Aaron Kreder, B. Pennington, Bergert Zint and Daniel L. Lott, elected in January, 1885. Benjamin Pen-



Samuel Cabot

nington has served the lodge as secretary for twenty-seven years; T. W. Ourand and E. G. Bowe, for one year each. The membership at the beginning of 1885 was eighty-four.

Progress Lodge, Daughters of Rebecca, No. 169, was organized October 6, 1885, with the following named officers: Noble Grand, Mrs. Rachel Gilbert; Vice Grand, Mrs. Elizabeth Love; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Mary Emich; financial secretary, Mrs. Ella Reif; treasurer, Mrs. S. Fast; Warden, Mrs. H. Stoltzenbaugh; Conductor, Mrs. William Coup.

Knights of Pythias. Tiffin Lodge, No. 80, was organized January 12, 1875, with seventy-eight charter members, of whom not more than forty-five now claim membership. The total membership at present is eighty-four. The past chancellor commanders of this lodge are N. L. Steckel, J. W. Love, James Smith, J. A. Berger, W. S. Wineland, A. M. Hart, B. F. Kader, John Ernest, R. Keilholtz, W. H. Andre, O. P. Snyder, A. Strauss, W. J. Graham. The keepers of seals and records have been W. H. Burkhalter, Phil. Emich and John Ernest. This lodge held the first public installation ever given by the K. of P. at Tiffin, January 8, 1885. Both the ceremonial and the banquet which followed leave happy memories of the close of the first decade of Lodge No. 80.

Pickwick Lodge, No. 175, was organized December 3, 1883, with the following named charter members: F. E. M. Baldwin, E. W. Stephenson, O. P. Frees, B. F. Myers, F. W. Grammes, H. W. Holt, L. L. Lang, D. Jones, C. Weller, F. L. Emich, B. W. Wilson, C. W. Jones, C. A. Gribble, J. Vansyckle, George Horner, L. J. Martin, H. Brohl, Jr., J. T. Lynch, J. F. Reif, G. W. Fiege, J. C. Dressel and E. S. Pultz. The past chancellor commanders were E. W. Stephenson, O. P. Frees, B. F. Myers, H. W. Holt, F. W. Grammes, C. W. Jones and Henry Brohl, Jr. E. W. Stephenson and F. E. M. Baldwin have served as secretaries of the lodge. The membership in January, 1885, was seventy-nine.

Uniform Rank, No. 17. July 21, 1882, marked another red letter day for the K. of P., of Tiffin, in the institution of the Uniform Rank of the order here with thirty-one charter members, called Tiffin Division No. 17, Uniform Rank, K. of P. The division was instituted by Sir Knight Walter B. Richie, of Lima, Grand Outer Guard of Ohio, Sir Knight Commander for the occasion, assisted by Sir Knight Shumate, of Urbana, Grand Chancellor, of Ohio; and Sir Knights Brooks and Cunningham, of Lima, who put the Tiffin brethren through in true knightly style, after which the following officers were elected and installed: Commander, H. L. Steckel; Lieutenant Commander, Asa M. Hart; Herald, James A. Burger; recorder, E. W. Stephenson; treasurer, W. F. Grammes; Sentinel, I. J. C. Shumaker; Guard, David Snyder. The Uniform Rank now takes a leading place in membership and influence among the older societies of the city.

Seneca Lodge, elected and installed the following named officers of Lodge No. 147, K. of P., July 26, 1883: C. C., H. L. Penn; V. C., C. W. Harris; Prelate, J. Lyberger; M. A., C. E. Smith; K. of R. and S., F. Wickert; M. of E., Marion Lynch. The ceremonies were conducted by District Deputy Flumerfelt.

Royal Arcanum.—Tiffin Council No. 62 was organized March 22, 1878, with the following named members: Charles Martin, F. R. Holderman, J. P. Kinnaman, H. K. Hershiser, James H. Frost, Frederick Nicolai, J. F. Marquardt, William Negele, C. J. Yingling, J. M. Bate, H. C. Baltzell, John Gilliland, J. C. Stoner, P. Scheib, Edwin Baker, J. H. Ridgeley, Jonas Romig, J. H. Ready, F. K. Shawhan, D. Y. Chapman, Ezra Nicolai, John B. Runyan.

James Smith, W. H. Hall, C. C. Park, James A. Berger, J. W. Martin, John G. Gross, A. F. Cramer, John A. Hall, J. W. Chamberlin, J. M. Lingenfelter, Scudder Chamberlain, William Smoyer, B. G. Atkins, Charles D. Sprague. The Past Regents are Benjamin G. Atkins, Charles Martin, Scudder Chamberlain and F. Nicolai. The first secretary was J. W. Chamberlin and the present A. A. Cunningham. The number of members is forty-seven.

The Tiffin National Union was organized January 23, 1884, with the following named members: T. F. Baumgardner, O. P. Snyder, H. L. Steckel, Paul Martin, Adam Hade, J. M. Beck, B. B. Hamilton, F. J. Arbogast, J. J. Hoos, J. F. Lynch, J. V. Six, Ed. Frey, W. Knight, E. W. Stephenson, R. W. Keilholtz, O. A. Ohl, D. Egelkraut, J. F. Zellers, H. Parks, S. W. Van Nest, H. L. Lutz, G. W. Ellenberger, H. Nobles, N. O. Dildine, J. C. Royer, H. J. Crouse, L. L. Lang, O. P. Freese, W. Zerby, C. F. Benner and H. H. Neligh. The chief officers of the Union have been E. W. Stephenson, R. W. Keilholtz, H. H. Neligh, L. L. Lang, O. P. Freese, J. C. Royer, W. Zerby and C. F. Benner. The first secretary was H. L. Steckel; the present recorder is S. W. Van Nest. The Union numbers thirty-one members.

Grand Army Posts.—Leander Stem Post, G. A. R. No. 31, was organized under charter, May 21, 1880, with the following members: E. W. Currigan, J. E. McCormack, William Negele, W. A. Snyder, F. A. Amende, S. H. Dildine, Jacob Wolf, George Brendle, J. W. Neibel, J. H. Cole, J. S. Helm, H. C. Myers, C. W. Bowe, J. H. Price, W. H. Myers, M. J. Stolzenbach, F. Frederici, L. Hartman, B. Kudor, M. Scannell, M. Cowgill, Ed. Lepper, J. C. Stoner, M. S. Lutz, P. J. Grise, G. L. Gallup, J. A. Norton, R. L. Knapp, John Van Nest, G. W. Rohrbacker, J. W. Parmenter, A. W. Drake and H. W. Yeager. J. H. Cole, the first commander, was succeeded in 1883 by E. W. Currigan. J. F. Zeller was elected commander in 1884. This post was named in honor of Leander Stem, colonel of the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was mortally wounded at Stone River December 31, 1862.

(Leander Stem Post Women's Relief Corps, No. 61, was formally organized January 28, 1885, with forty-five members. The following officers were duly installed by Mrs. Gen. Young, of Toledo: President, Mrs. Charles Harmon; senior vice-president, Mrs. John Zeller; junior vice-president, Mrs. Clay Myers; treasurer, Miss Kisinger; secretary, Mrs. James Burger; chaplain, Mrs. J. H. Helm; conductor, Mrs. Hiram Park; guard, Mrs. Hiram Clevidence.)

Isaac P. Rule Post, G. A. R., No. 413, was established under charter March 7, 1884, with the following named members: James U. Cole, R. H. Beaver, W. H. Myers, W. H. Schuler, T. R. McManigle, N. D. Egbert, H. J. Bricker, D. W. Bowersox, C. K. Walker, E. M. Haines, J. C. Shumaker, A. S. Baker, G. A. Blackwell, W. B. Stauley, J. T. Sterner, William Derr, James Van Nest, Jerry Fransus, John Johnson, C. A. Matthews, S. O. Chamberlain, Daniel Seeholtz, R. A. Gray and L. Montague. James H. Cole was the first commander. The post was named in honor of Isaac P. Rule, of the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who was wounded at Chickamauga, September 19, 1863, and died on the 20th of that month.

(A Women's Relief Corps, auxiliary to Isaac P. Rule Post, G. A. R., was organized at the Rule Post headquarters, on the 25th of October, 1884, by Post Commander J. H. Cole. The following officers were elected: President, Miss Sallie Van Nest; senior vice-president, Mrs. Anna Linville; junior vice-president, Mrs. Sarah A. Seeholtz; secretary, Mrs. Viliert Miller; treasurer, Mrs. Harriet V. Cole; chaplain, Mrs. Lizzie Bowersox; conductor, Miss Mintie P. Cole; guard, Miss Anna E. Bever.)

Benevolent non-Secret Societies.—St. Patrick's Total Abstinence and Benevolent Society was organized February 1, 1874, with about seventy-five members. Charles J. M. Sullivan was the first president of the society. S. A. Coonrad, John Mossony and John E. King have also filled this position. S. A. Coonrad was first secretary. The names of the old members of the association are as follows: James Cavanaugh, John Cahill, Frank Collins, Patrick Cabill, James Boler, S. A. Coonrad, James Croghan, M. Carroll, J. Edgerton, Hugh Cavanaugh, J. M. Arndt, John Farrell, T. Fitzmorris, M. P. Geary, Matthew Geary, M. Gillis, M. Geary, T. Fitzpatrick, William Hays, Isaac Hoffman, M. Hallinan and son, James and Philip Hennessy, John Holland, P. Jordan, Paul Johnson, William Johnson, John Kennedy, William Kuhn, J. B. King, Ed. Kemy, Philip B. King, Peter Kintz, J. L. King, Joseph Knott, S. C. King, F. M. Kintz, John E. King, W. J. Kuder, J. T. King, F. Kessler, P. T. King, Henry Kessler, William King, John Knott, Frank Killer, W. Kessler, J. J. King, J. Lonsway, J. Lankard, James F. Leahy, John B. Lonsway, Vincent Lonsway, John Leahy, Sylvester Lonsway, Maurice Leahy, Amon Lonsway, Michael Miller, Jr., Alexis Magers, Joseph Miller, John McNamee, John McCarty, John McCue, N. A. Meyer, Patrick McCarty, P. O'Donnell, J. O'Connor, T. O'Neil, M. O'Connell, James O'Brien, R. O'Sullivan, T. W. O'Brien, Thomas O'Connor, Felix O'Neil, Joseph Pecher, John G. Patton, L. P. Peiro, J. J. Patton, Cleophus Pecher, D. Quinn, A. Reilly, C. J. M. Sullivan, John Strausbaugh, Patrick Sweeney, Emmett Sullivan, P. Lughroe and son, C. Lughroe, J. Sweeney, Cornelius Scannell, Patrick G. Scannell, Louis Stone, Edward Sweeney, John Sandys, M. Scannell, J. Thorpe, T. F. Walsh, W. H. Wagonhouser.

Knights of St. George, Branch No. 200, C. K. of A., was organized December 23, 1881, by John Mossony, special deputy, with the following named members: C. J. M. Sullivan, John T. King, Terrence O'Neil, William Steltzer, Jeremiah L. King, Cornelius O'Conner, Cornelius Sugro, Maurice Leahy, John E. King and James Hennessy. The presidents of the branch, since organization, have been John Mossony, Charles J. M. Sullivan, James O'Brien and Joseph L. Ranker, with William Steltzer, secretary. S. J. Kintz is the present secretary. The Knights numbered thirty-three in January, 1884.

Ancient Order of Hibernians, District No. 1, Tiffin, Ohio, was incorporated in June, 1876, with the following incorporating officers: J. K. Bresnin, C. D.; John Lyons, president; T. T. Collins, V. P.; William Burke, R. S.; James Blake, F. S.; William Colthurst, treasurer. This organization, owing to the removal of members and new divisions coming into existence, may be said to have suspended.

Ohio Council Catholic Benevolent Legion was instituted at Tiffin, October 26, 1884, with the following members: James V. Magers, S. C. King, S. J. Kintz, King Albert Baumgardner, Patrick N. Cotter, John Hummer, James Hennessy, E. C. Keyes, John E. Williams, J. Kuder, Anthony Halter, Nicholas C. Werling. S. J. Kintz has served as president since organization, and is also Deputy Supreme Chancellor for Ohio. Patrick N. Cotter is secretary.

Tiffin Turn-Verein, Lake Erie Turner District, was organized September 20, 1858, with seventeen members, viz.: Hugo Hasselkus, Leopold Yaeger, Nicolas Noel, Albert Barthel, Henry Weber, Joseph Baumgardner, William Hasselkus, J. Rauch, Martin Wagner, Carl Miller, Victor J. Zahm, Joseph Harter, Charles L. Zahm, Max Miller, Henry Grummel, Lorenz Keiffer, Fred Amende. The presidents since 1858, are named as follows: Carl Miller, Jacob Wolf, Louis Selle, F. Burkhardt, M. Becker, Charles Sauers, Sr.,

Charles Leiner, Sr., Julius Kiessling, Joseph Unser, V. J. Zahm, Christian Limbach, Joseph Harter and John Dumont. The following have served as secretaries: Hugo Hasselkus, Albert Barthel, George Brendle, M. L. Albrecht, H. Guggenheim, L. W. Zimmer, Adam Schauss, H. Weidling and F. Herbig. The society was incorporated October 19, 1864.

St. John's Benevolent Society was organized March 28, 1868, at a meeting of German citizens called by Michael Kirchner. John Henck and Paul Vallmer. M. Kirchner was elected president; George Spies, secretary; A. Kuebler, treasurer, and A. J. Brickner, vice-president.

Druids. Humboldt Grove No. 15, United Ancient Order of Druids, may be said to have its origin in the organization of April 29, 1859, when Jacob Zimmer, Leopold Rose, J. C. Spindler, William Wolf, Philip Scheib, G. A. Lautermilch, Guenther Herzer and Benjamin Schimmes established a branch of the order at Tiffin. Its membership is composed almost solely of German citizens.

Knights of Honor.—Tiffin Lodge, Knights of Honor No. 82, was organized under charter, February 15, 1875, with the following named officers: J. W. Chamberlin, P. D.; Charles Martin, Dictator; Fred K. Halderman, V. D.; B. G. Atkins, A. D.; G. K. Brown, Rep.; P. Scheib, treasurer, D. Y. Chapman, G.; C. C. Parks, S. The four first named charter officers were elected successively to preside over the lodge, previous to the election of W. H. Hall, as Dictator.

Temperance Societies. The Seneca County Union Temperance Society was formally organized December 28, 1841, and permanently organized January 4, 1842, with W. S. Green, president; R. Sneath, vice-president; J. H. Brown, secretary; John Andrews, treasurer.

Tiffin Division No. 171, Sons of Temperance, was reorganized December 10, 1847, under the law of March 11, 1845, with James K. Owen, Holly Lightcap and James Sumner, trustees; J. W. Patterson, P. W. P.; Joel W. Wilson, W. P. and J. Sumner, R. S. The resolution to incorporate was offered by W. H. Gibson.

A new lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars, was organized April 7, 1885, when the following officers were elected, and are named in order of seniority, from W. C. T. to W. Lodge Dept.: W. A. Dallas, Carrie Van Pelt, Emma Huss, E. E. Weller, H. J. B. Ford, G. J. Humbert, H. G. Day, L. Montague, Miss L. Woodman, E. Stanton Gregg, Mrs. Humphrey, Miss Mary Morrison, Miss Onie Biller, E. E. Weller.

In 1874 the Woman's Temperance movement attained the climax. Saloons were visited, prayers offered up, sermons preached. Great numbers of ladies were engaged in this crusade. Lewis Bang who kept a saloon at Tiffin since 1848, promised to surrender to the crusaders, while Nicholas Bartell surrendered to a corps of 183 ladies. His saloon equipment realized \$117.73 at the crusader's sale in 1874, and his reformation gave great satisfaction.

Musical Associations.—The Bruderbund was formerly organized in 1853, when a number of German musicians formed a singing class under the leadership of Christian Kunold. The actual organization of the Bruderbund dates back to February 24, 1854, when Christian Mueller was elected president, Philip Emich, secretary, and William Berger, treasurer, and twenty-eight other members then formed the society. In 1856 it joined the North American Saengerbund, and participated in the great meetings at Cincinnati, 1856; Detroit, 1857; Pittsburgh, 1858; Cleveland, 1859; Buffalo, 1860; Columbus, 1865; Louisville, 1866; Indianapolis, 1867; Chicago, 1868; Cincinnati, 1870; St. Louis, 1872; with the N. W. Saengerbund; Cleveland, 1876; Columbus, 1878;

Toledo. (P. S. A.) 1879; Akron, 1880. O. S.; Dayton, 1882; Buffalo, 1883; Springfield, 1884. The directors have been C. Kunold, 1853; Charles Boos, 1855; George Spies, 1857-85. The society now comprises eighteen members, named as follows: Christian Weiney, Julius Weiney, John B. Meyers and George Bolender, first tenors; William Berger, F. W. Berger, Philip Grummel, Henry Hubach, second tenors; John Merkelbak, Martin L. Albright, Henry Gross, Joseph Miller, first basses; George Homan, Francis Ball, Julius Kiesel, Joseph Unser, John Dutt, Peter Pfeiffer, second basses.

The Philharmonic Society was formally organized at the house of Henry Gross, May 19, 1876, and completed organization May 25, that year. Louis Ulrich was elected president. The members were C. H. Miller, Dr. Williard, Michael Scannell, Mary Ebbert, Homer Bricker, Isabella Wagner, Pauline Wagner, Mollie Wagner, Francis Wagner, Henry Gross, Robert Fisher, Cora Pugh, J. M. Bach (director), Peter Pfeiffer, Harry Buskirk, C. Lohr, Mrs. Barnes and Jennie Ford. This society has presented many of the choicest musical compositions to the people.

The Choral Union was organized October 13, 1885, with the object of fostering the practice and study of high-class music. The officers then elected are president, Prof. A. B. Lowe; vice-president, Miss Emma Huss; secretary, Dr. H. L. Wenner; treasurer, Mrs. D. K. Myers; committee on music, Prof. B. F. Griffith, Col. C. D. Sprague, Prof. Charles Goetz; committee on constitution, etc., Messrs. Miller and Beam and Miss Huss.

The Washington Band was organized at Tiffin in 1839, and gave a concert at the court house in May of that year. This pioneer band drummed up the militia, and was generally useful. Boos' Band dates back before the war.

Miscellaneous Societies. - The Seneca County Bible Society was organized in 1831. The thirty first annual meeting was held at Tiffin, February 9, 1862, with the late Henry Ebbert, presiding. This society was reorganized May 11, 1885, when the following officers were elected: Dr. L. H. Kefauver, president; C. J. Yingling, secretary; J. F. Marquardt, treasurer, and Robert Lysle, auditor. G. R. Huss was re-elected depository.

The objects of the society are the diffusion of Biblical knowledge by the free distribution of books of Scripture, and the Scripture as well as religious tracts.

Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, of Tiffin, was organized by Dr. Douglass, agent of the State Society, September, 1885. The object of the organization is to co-operate with the parent society in carrying out its work in enforcing the laws against cruelty, and in creating a more humane public sentiment. The following officers were chosen: Dr. E. J. McCollum, president; J. S. Morris and C. J. Yingling, vice-presidents; Fred L. Wenner, treasurer; John L. Lott, secretary; Kora F. Briggs, agent. The officers, with W. P. Noble, Michael Scannell, H. E. Simons, of the *Tribune*, and J. M. Naylor, are the original members of the association.

The Tiffin Legislative Club was organized in 1841.

The Union League was organized April 1, 1863, with John K. Hord, president; G. J. Keen and William L. Myers, secretaries; John Robbins, corresponding secretary, and Lewis Baltzell, treasurer.

The Tiffin Prohibition Club was organized August, 1885, with the following officers: President, Rev. R. B. Moore; vice-president, Rev. N. Shupp; secretary, Harry Cromwell; treasurer, William Treenary.

The W. H. Gibson Club, a reorganization of the Young Republican Club, was effected October 5, 1885, with George B. Stone, president; William H. Good, J. F. Kerr and E. W. Currigan, vice-presidents; Fred L. Wenner, secretary; W. J. Daywalt, treasurer.

The German Reading Club, or *Deutsche Leserverein*, was the first German non-religious society organized at Tiffin. The readings, however, began to obtain a religious character, and the society merged into a controversial club, which argued it out of existence. It dated back to 1845 or 1846.

The German Dramatic Company, or *Die Deutsche Theater-gesellschaft*, was organized about 1849, and gave several entertainments in the old Methodist Episcopal Church near Market Street bridge.

The Tiffin Literary Institute was in existence in 1842.

LIBRARIES.

Prescott Library, of Tiffin, was organized February 7, 1848, with William Toll, chairman, and Leander Stem, clerk. R. G. Pennington, Dr. A. Hepburn and Henry Ebbert were chosen trustees. This library was the pioneer collection of books for the use of the citizens.

Young Mens' Christian and Library Association, of Tiffin, was organized May 30, 1868, with S. K. Kirkwood, president; J. G. Gross, vice-president; N. L. Brewer, D. P. Dildine and Robert Lysle, secretaries; George R. Huss, treasurer.

The Library Association of Tiffin was organized April 25, 1866, with A. H. Byers, president; Dr. Kagy, vice-president; Dr. S. T. Weirick, recording secretary; Dr. G. S. Yingling, corresponding secretary; T. B. Tomb, treasurer; A. Kaga, D. K. Myers, John M. Myers, A. R. Keiffer and H. E. Thompson, directors. A committee was appointed to collect funds toward founding a library. The association was incorporated in 1880, with R. W. Shawhan, president; Mrs. Warren P. Noble and Mrs. John D. Loomis, vice-presidents; C. H. Cramer, secretary; J. W. Chamberlin, treasurer; Mrs. Laura G. Buin, Mrs. Sneath, Miss Florence Cronise, Francis Wagner, G. G. Harriman and W. P. Noble, trustees. The officers elected in December, 1884, are president, Robert Lysle; first vice-president, Mrs. E. W. Sullivan; second vice-president, Mrs. R. G. Pennington; secretary, W. S. Cramer; treasurer, J. W. Chamberlin; managers, J. H. Ridgely, Florence Cronise, P. J. Wilson, W. S. Cramer, Mrs. A. A. Cunningham and Mrs. R. W. Shawhan; librarian, Miss Anna M. Gibson. The librarian's report showed the number of volumes in circulation since January 19, 2,447; number of persons visiting the library, 3,129. The amount taken in in dues and fines was more than sufficient to pay the librarian's salary. During the year donations of valuable volumes have been received from R. G. Sneath, of San Francisco, Cal.

There are many private collections of books in the city, extensive and valuable, while the law libraries tell us that the history of bibliolatri should be added to that of the church, since such a worship is in existence here.

BANKS, INSURANCE, ETC.

The first notice of a bank at Tiffin appeared in March, 1843, under the heading "Farmer's Bank of Seneca County." This, however, was nothing more than the "Bank of Terra Firma," referred to in Chapter X.

The Labor Insurance Company was partially organized in May, 1847. John Keller, G. Bernard, Daniel Gettinger, Elisha Mustead, Levi Davis, Sidney Sea, William Stanley, Lloyd Norris and Benjamin Tomb were among the active members of the Seneca Farmers and Mechanics Society, of that time.

The Seneca County Bank, as told in Chapter XII, was opened November 13, 1847, with \$100,000 capital. Its first advertisement, December 15, 1847, was signed by W. E. Chittenden, cashier. In May, 1857, he was elected cashier *vice* Charles L. Johnson, who resigned to accept the superintendency

of the Tiffin & Fort Wayne Railroad. The suits against this company were pending so late as April, 1861. In 1864 Judge Lang's bill, providing for the redemption of certificates issued by Receiver Claypole, of this concern, was passed by the Legislature and approved.

James I. Claypole, receiver of Seneca County Bank, received notice November 1, 1861, that Mr. Pittinger, of Tiffin, was appointed receiver. He refused to recognize the authority of the Auditor and Secretary of State in the matter, and continued issuing certificates. Under the act of 1864, holders of the Seneca County Bank, circulating notes and receiver's certificates, were ordered to present such to the State treasurer for redemption before July 1, 1865; but great numbers were never offered for redemption.

Ohio Savings Institute was a bank organized at Tiffin September, 1880, on the "Individual Liability" principle. Josiah Hedges was president, and Luther A. Hall, cashier.

Arnold & Tomb established their bank in 1852, and in 1854 the banking firm of Tomb, Huss & Co. was organized.

The Bank of Tiffin was organized in September, 1858, with Evan Dorsey and A. G. Sneath, proprietors. In 1859 Mr. Dorsey was succeeded by R. W. Shawhan, who, with Mr. Sneath, conducted the bank until 1865, when it was consolidated, so to speak, with the National Exchange Bank, in March of that year.

First National Bank of Tiffin (successor to Tomb, Huss & Co.) was chartered March 16, 1865, with Benjamin Tomb, president; John T. Huss, cashier; Benjamin Tomb, George E. Seney, John T. Huss, Thomas B. Tomb and George R. Huss, directors. The other stockholders were L. F. Singer, E. L. Hamilton, John G. Gross, Robert Nelson, James S. Yerk, Charles M. Yerk, George W. Cunningham, I. L. St. John, Henry Ebbert, Stephen Dorsey, H. H. Souder, John L. Osborne, Samuel Herrin, Michael Sullivan, William Gallup and Henry Zahm. This banking house continued in existence until October 16, 1875, when Huss shot himself. On the true condition of the finances becoming known a receiver was appointed in the person of Warren P. Noble, who paid the creditors 60 per cent of the amounts claimed by them.

Tiffin National Bank, formerly the National Exchange Bank (successor to the Tiffin Bank), was chartered March 17, 1865, and the office opened April 1 in the Tiffin Bank office.* J. D. Loomis was president; A. G. Sneath, cashier; E. B. Searles, assistant cashier. The directors were R. W. Shawhan, J. M. Naylor, A. B. Hovey, G. M. Ogden, Abel Rawson, Robert Smith, H. A. Buskirk and E. T. Stickney. The other stockholders were J. H. Pittinger, John Swigert, J. H. Good, S. B. Sneath, W. M. Naylor, Levi Davis, J. A. McFarland. This bank ended its corporate existence February 28, 1885, and was succeeded by the Tiffin National Bank, with the same capital and officers. J. D. Loomis is president and J. W. Chamberlin, cashier. The directors are A. Buskirk, J. D. Loomis, J. M. Naylor, George D. Loomis and R. W. Shawhan.

Tiffin Saving and Building Loan Association was incorporated December 18, 1867, with the following named members: John T. Huss, A. H. Byres, Robert Lysle, William Kline and Luther A. Hall. The capital was \$300,000.

Seneca Building Association of Tiffin was incorporated December 22, 1869, with Samuel J. Kirkwood, O. C. Zeller, John Van Dorn, O. T. Locke and N. F. Cramer, members. The capital was \$200,000.

Mechanics' Building Loan Association was organized January 19, 1871, with the following members: John H. Ridgely, William G. Blymeyn, O. T. Locke,

*April 23, 1878, it was discovered that the cashier, Oliver Cromwell Zeller, had left Tiffin, taking with him \$45,782.47 of the bank's money.

John Neligh, Josiah B. Frost, Thomas K. Williams and G. J. Keen, incorporators. The capital stock was placed at \$150,000.

Tiffin Savings Loan Association.—A building association was organized February 12, 1873, at Tiffin, with the following members: Warren P. Noble, C. Geyer, John G. Gross, J. Neligh, J. A. Blair, Edward Jones and Jacob F. Marquardt, incorporators. The capital stock was \$200,000.

Tiffin Savings Bank Association was organized March 1, 1873, with the following members: John G. Gross, John Neligh, Jacob F. Marquardt, Edward Jones and George W. Bachman. The capital stock was \$100,000. This company organized with John G. Gross, president, and D. D. Dildine, cashier, who conducted it for four years, when it merged into the Commercial Bank.

Home Building Association of Tiffin was incorporated January 30, 1874, with the following members: D. P. Dildine, J. A. McFarland, A. C. Baldwin, N. G. Hayward and George Gassman.

Clinton Building and Loan Association was organized May 5, 1874, with E. H. Swander, John H. Foulk, W. T. Knouse, Edward Knouse and Thomas Swander, members.

Commercial Bank of Tiffin was incorporated May 12, 1876, with Warren P. Noble, S. B. Sneath, J. M. Kaull, Herman Rust, J. G. Gross, J. A. Blair, Edward Jones, Charles Geyer, John A. McFarland, A. G. Sneath, I. L. St. John and Christian Mueller, members. The capital stock was \$100,000. The officers are W. P. Noble, president; S. B. Sneath, cashier; John B. Runyan, assistant cashier; and the directors: W. P. Noble, Charles Geyer, R. R. Titus, I. L. St. John, J. M. Kaull and S. B. Sneath.

PIONEER NOTES.

The first business established within the county was Erastus Bowe's tavern in 1817, on the north bank of the river, in the center of what is now Washington Street. The locality was called Pan Yan.

The first frame house erected at Tiffin was that of 1822 by Josiah Hedges, which was used as a store the ensuing year. Here courts were held until 1828, and here was the old Masonic Hall in 1847. This building, which stood where the *Advertiser* office now is, was purchased by P. H. Ryan about 1856, and moved to a point near the mouth of Rock Creek, where it was used as a pork packing house for sometime; was then used as a carpenter shop, and later converted into a box factory. Spink, of Wooster, opened a store at Tiffin in 1822. Milton McNeal opened a general store at Fort Ball, and was followed by Edar & Bowe, butchers. In December, 1825, John and Benjamin Pittinger opened their store; two years later Henry Cronise opened a stock of dry goods opposite the present store of J. M. Naylor; Julius Feldnagel opened his tavern subsequently. Among the advertisements in the *Patriot*, in 1832, were the following business notices: Moses D. Cadwallader carried on tailoring in the building erected by Richard Sneath, known as the Mechanics' Hall. C. Bradley advertised his meat market at the new market, front of the ice house. Joseph Biggs, was a hat manufacturer; John Searles and James C. Murrey, appraisers, and Thomas McMillen, justice of the peace, advertised a stray horse. Drs. E. Dresbach and R. C. J. Carey established a branch of their Fort Ball office in Mechanics' Hall, August 3, 1832. Dr. James Fisher opened a drug store; Jacob Shoemaker advertised Jacob Koontz as an absconding debtor; Mercer & Elbert advertised their hat store. Keller, Grose and Cronise advertised their patent gumming and cutting machine; Calvin Bradley leased the Washington Hotel from Richard Sneath, August 9, 1832. George W. Gist, administrator of Dablah Litt, advertised personal property for sale. Sheriff



John Annatage

David Bishop advertised for sale the one-third part of Section 20, Town 3 north, Range 15, in Delaware Land District, formerly owned by Alex Nutt, and surveyed by David Risdon.

In March, 1832, one William Brish opened a tavern at Fort Ball without a license. He was brought to trial in October, 1832, but the indictment was quashed. In December, 1832, Hezekiah Graff and Eli Stem entered into partnership for the purpose of carrying on a saddle and harness business at Tiffin. This partnership was dissolved in June, 1834, but in 1836 Mr. Graff sued his friend for one-half the value of working stock. In 1833 a number of mercantile houses were opened at Tiffin, and many mechanics' shops established. In October, 1835, Thomas J. McCleary and Jonathan Whitehead brought a \$5,000 stock of goods from New York to Tiffin, and carried on business as J. Whitehead & Co., in a house adjoining Joel Stone's tavern, and the back room and cellar of the tavern, the rent of all being \$100 per year. In 1837 this partnership was brought into the courts. Abel Rawson was appointed receiver.

The business circle of Tiffin in 1847-48, was made up as follows: R. W. Shawhan, northwest corner of Washington and Market; Rufus W. Reid, where Grummel's store is; Cronise Bros., where Seewald's store is; Rummell & Snyder, near Seewald's store; Robert Crum, Baldwin & Pride, Commercial Row; Andrew Glenn, near alley; Jesse Shriver, in the Empire Block; Rolla Johnson, northwest corner of Perry and Washington; W. D. Scott, south of Hubbard's store, in Seney's building; George Taylor, Einstein & Hobbs, Howard & Naylor, present stand; E. Ayres & Co., where the Gross Block is, and Ebbert & Seney. Sidney Sea, Jr., and M. D. Scott are now in business on State Street, Chicago.

The medical circle, in 1847-48, comprised Drs. Ely Dresbach, Henry Kuhn, J. A. McFarland, Andrew Hepburn, James Fisher, B. Raymond, Jacob Staub and S. W. Bricker.

The bar of Tiffin comprised Abel Rawson, Warren P. Noble, William H. Gibson, R. G. Pennington, William Lang, William C. Hedges, Sidney Sea, J. P. Pillars, Luther A. Hall, Jesse Stem, Richard Williams, Joel W. Wilson.

Joseph Walker completed the Fort Ball warehouse in February, 1848.

In 1847 the hotels were Smith's Clinton House, at Fort Ball; the American, the Ohio, the National and the Washington House, at Tiffin. At this time, Fort Ball boasted of three dry goods stores, two groceries and one harness-maker.

Pioneer Manufactures.—In this part of the history of Tiffin, the names of traders, professional men and manufacturers, identified with the city during its earlier years, are given, and where it was found possible to base a sketch of an industry on something authentic, a history of such industry is given.

Paul D. Butler erected a saw-mill on the Sandusky, between Tiffin and New Fort Ball in 1819, which was the first manufacturing industry in the county. Previous to 1821 this very primitive mill was discontinued, and part of its timbers carried away by the great flood of that year. In January, 1847, a still greater flood carried away many relics of pioneer settlement.

The Rock Creek Saw-mill was erected in 1822 by Josiah Hedges, about one-quarter mile east of the original town of Tiffin, twenty-seven rods southeast of the intersection of East Market and Circular Streets.

The Hedges Grist-mill, on the Sandusky River, was constructed in 1822, about one-half mile north of the original town. This was conducted by William Hunter for a number of years. From 1847 to 1852 it was operated by George W. Cunningham, in connection with the Lugenbeel Mill, south of Tiffin.

In 1825 Jesse Spencer erected a saw-mill in the old town of Oakley, and constructed a dam. His entire property was sold to Josiah Hedges, June 16, 1825. A reference to the case of *Spencer vs. Hedges* will give many particulars relating to this old mill.

The Rock Creek Saw-mill was erected in 1826 by Josiah Hedges, at the intersection of Circular road and East Market Street, on the site of the old mill. This was rented shortly after to Joseph Janey, and was subsequently operated by Uriah P. Coonrad and Chris. Y. Pierson, from August 3, 1832, until its destruction by fire in 1833. The mill-dam was subsequently used for supplying the water-power of the city mills. About 1836 Mr. Hedges constructed another mill opposite William Hunter's.

The Reuben Williams Mill, on what is known as the "Coe lands," was erected in 1824.

The Hoagland Lime-kiln was established and a quarry opened by him about 1828.

The Lugenbeel Flouring-mill, built by Andrew Lugenbeel in 1835, was operated by George W. Cunningham from 1847 to 1852. This is still standing near the Tiffin Water-works, and the ancient mill-dam still gives evidences of its solidity.

The Shoemaker Mill, built in 1845 by R. M. Shoemaker, was operated from 1855 to 1858 by George W. Cunningham. Its location was one mile north of Washington Street bridge, now operated by Speck & Sons.

The John Keller Mill, built in 1848, was taken charge of in 1858 by George W. Cunningham. This mill burned down January 4, 1860. Its location was two miles and a half down the river from Washington Street Mill.

William Campbell and J. S. Robinson conducted a cabinet and chair factory separately after the dissolution of their partnership, June 23, 1832.

The first Tannery was established about 1827, on the northeast corner of Market and Monroe Streets, by Andrew Frintchey, who died of cholera in 1834.

The Pittinger Tannery was established in 1832, by Benjamin and John Pittinger.

Fleming & Schock established their tannery on the site of Pittinger's in 1839.

The Allen Brewery, the pioneer of its kind, was built on the opposite side of the street from the old Methodist Church, on the river bank.

Myers founded a small brewery where Ulrich's drug store now stands.

Sting's Brewery was established on Sandusky Street.

The Kolb Bros'. Brewery was built at the corner of Market and Sandusky Streets.

In 1848 Christ Mueller and Val. Schmidt established a lager beer brewery at Tiffin, and in 1854 built a new brewery on River Street. In 1860 Mueller purchased Schmidt's interest, and converted the old brewery into a malt house. Schmidt died in 1865, having, jointly with Mueller, the credit of establishing the first lager beer brewery in Ohio. This is known as the Clinton Brewery.

H. Hubach's City Brewery is also an important industry.

Guy Stevens and Daniel Dildine established the pioneer foundry at the north end of Monroe Street.

Jesse Wolf's Foundry, which some allege to have taken the place of Allen's Brewery, came next, then the Loomis & Nyman Foundry in 1847, and following this all the iron works mentioned in the history of the city's modern manufacturers.

Rolla Johnson's Ashery was on the south side of Perry Street, near Rock Creek.

In January, 1863, W. R. Chamberlin established the Tiffin Barrel Factory.

The first brick yards were established in 1830-31, one by John Strong near the east end of Tiffin Street, and the other at Fort Ball. At the former yard the brick for St. Mary's Church were manufactured in 1831 by Hennessy, Kenny & Delaney; those for John Goodin's hotel were also made in that yard.

John Hoffman established the pioneer pottery of the county in 1834.

William D. Searles started the first tin utensil factory.

The first gun shop and lock-making and repairing business was established by Valentine Seewald about 1834, in Springdale.

Peter Van Nest, said to be the pioneer carriage builder of Ohio, established a carriage factory near Allen's brewery, opposite the first Methodist Episcopal Church, which was destroyed by fire January 26, 1854, when the first free bridge was destroyed.

MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES, 1885.

The business houses of Tiffin, including hotels, stores, saloons and manufacturing establishments, numbered in 1884 412, and to-day there are about 600, a significant comparison. Together with the several business houses, there are 8 newspaper offices, 24 law offices, 23 justices' and notaries' offices, 19 physicians' offices, and about 15 offices devoted to insurance and abstract of title business. The leading factories are named in the following lists: Founders and Machinists—Tiffin Agricultural Implement Works, Loomis & Nyman's Foundry, and the National Machinery Company's Works. Furniture manufacturers and dealers—Enterprise Manufacturing Company, School Furniture Manufacturing Company, Grummel & Son, Fiege Bros., Charles W. Horn and Henry Lemp. Harrow manufacturers—O'Brien Bros. Manufacturing company. Hominny mill of J. P. Baker; potteries of J. Eidt & Son and Francis X. Schultis; potash factory of Henry Trefflich; repair shops of Bucher & Leichti; saw-mills of Frank Flumerfelt, David Martin and Martin Moser; creamery and butter factory of Buskirk & Company; sash, door and blind factories of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, the Tiffin Manufacturing Company, the Tiffin Union Churn Company, Solomon Kaup and William B. Stanley; Ohio Stove Company; water elevator factory of L. Vannette; boiler factory of John Cauty; marble and granite works of Joseph Harter, Thom & Co. and H. W. Yeager; bent wood works of Fishbaugh & Co. and F. Smith; woodenware works of the Tiffin Churn Company, and box factory of Robert H. Whitlock & Co.; wagon hound factory of Fishbaugh & Co.; boot and shoe factory of William A. Sponsler; brick and tile factories of Alber Behm and William and Otto Heilman, late John Heilman; broom factory of Sedon Straub; breweries of H. Hubach (City Brewery) and C. Mueller (Clinton Brewery); distillery of Andrew J. Brickner, C. K. Bowman; carriage and wagon works of Henry Crooks, Lewis Deihl, Glassner & Shook, Blasius Hepp, Kuder & Fry, O'Brien Bros. Manufacturing Company, P. Van Nest's Sons, and H. S. Wenner & Co.; church furniture factories of the Tiffin Manufacturing Company; cigar factories of August Dressell, Benjamin Schinnes, F. J. Schneckeburger, Charles Weimer and Bernard Welter; woolen mills of E. S. Rockwell; cooperages of Wendell Kuhn, A. Miller and Samuel Mundwiler; gas and electric lights—Tiffin Gas Light and Tiffin Edison Electric Light Companies; flouring-mills of W. S. Bacon; Clifton Roller Mills, P. J. Hyatt, Kimmel & Keller and McAdoo & Co.; fire brick and fire clay manufacturing works of the Tiffin Gas Light Company; tinware works of George Ernest, Joseph L. Ranker and Ed. R. Stephenson; the soap works of the Tiffin Soap Company; in December, 1883, the Tiffin Stove Polish Company was organized, of which A. L. Flack is general manager; there is also Jacobs Neck yoke manufactory.

Loomis & Nyman's Foundry may be said to have been founded by Jesse Wolf, who sold his buildings and machinery to Philetus Nyman and J. D. Loomis, in 1847. In 1848 the new proprietors enlarged the works, and subsequently added the manufacture of saw-mill machinery, plows and steam-engines, to the old-time work of the foundry. After the destruction of the Van Nest Carriage Shops, the new firm purchased the site, extended the old building and erected a new building. During the last ten years special attention has been given to well-boring machinery, and the firm has the reputation of being among the most extensive manufacturers of this class of machinery in the United States. The steam engines used in the Tiffin Agricultural Works, and in the O'Brien Carriage Works, were manufactured here. George D. Loomis became a member of the firm in 1879. This industry gives constant employment to twenty-five men, and for a great part of the year to fifty men.

Tiffin Agricultural Works of Smith, Barnes & Co. were established in 1858, south of the German Catholic Church, and the manufacture of agricultural implements was carried on there until 1873.

Tiffin Agricultural Works Company was incorporated February 1, 1865, with, Abel T. Barns, N. M. Barns, George Shannon, E. C. Umsted, and Michael Sullivan, members. The capital stock was placed at \$50,000. In February, 1873, the stock was increased \$25,000, and in March \$15,000, making a total of \$90,000. In 1872-73 the present buildings of the company were erected on Harrison and Minerva Streets, at a cost of over \$90,500, including machinery. The presidents of the company since 1865 have been A. T. Barnes, 1865-70; C. C. Park, 1870-72; E. C. Umsted, 1872-75; George Shannon, 1875-82; B. G. Atkins, 1882-85. The secretaries since 1865 have been: E. C. Umsted, 1865-70; B. G. Atkins, 1870-82; R. Atkins, 1882-85. N. M. Barnes was superintendent from 1858 till his death in 1874. William H. Hall, the present superintendent, was appointed in 1874. The company gives employment to 125 men, the majority of whom are skilled mechanics. Horse-rakes, corn-shellers, hay-tedders, brick machines, etc., are manufactured. The value of annual product is about \$175,000.

Saffell & Baldwin Churn Manufacturing Company was established in 1864, with building on site of present Union Company's Works. They carried on business until 1876, when they reorganized as the Tiffin Union Churn Company.

Tiffin Union Churn Company was incorporated February 9, 1876, with A. C. Baldwin, president; Harrison Noble, vice-president, and C. H. Baldwin, secretary, who have been re-elected annually down to the present time. The buildings were erected in 1875, on the east side of Washington Street, along the river bank, at a cost of about \$18,000. The machinery now in use is valued at about \$12,000, and the annual product at \$50,000. The industry gives employment to sixty hands.

O'Brien Bros. Manufacturing Company was established at Galva, Ill., by James O'Brien, in 1855, and conducted there until 1859, when he, with William S. and Joseph P. O'Brien, established their works at Princeville, Ill. From this time until 1865 the manufacture of wagons and carriages was carried on there. In 1865 the machinery was moved to Kewanee, Ill. when the firm was reorganized as a stock company under the name of O'Brien Bros. Manufacturing Company. This industry, employing fifty-five men, was moved to Tiffin January 1, 1882, where five acres of ground and 500,000 brick were donated by a few citizens toward the establishment of such works. In September, 1881, work on the buildings was begun, and completed in January, 1882, at a cost of \$50,000, including machinery, some of which was moved

from Illinois. The business is now under the management of James O'Brien, William S. and Joseph P. O'Brien, brothers; John E., Henry E., and George N., sons of James O'Brien, and Eugene N. O'Brien, son of William O'Brien. This industry employs 100 men, including the Messrs. O'Brien, not one of whom is a drone member, each filling a department in the office or shops. Such an industry has brought to Tiffin a great number of skilled workmen, and one of the most enterprising manufacturing firms in the entire West. The business is owned to-day by J. M. Kaull, vice-president of the Commercial Bank, referred to in the history of banking. The main building is 300x54 feet, three stories, all brick, on stone foundation, with iron and asbestos roof. They extend from South Greenfield Street to the Baltimore & Ohio and Northwestern Ohio Railroads, from which roads side-tracks enter the grounds. Wagons, carriages, and vibrating harrows are the special manufactures. Their wagons find a ready market all through the West to the Pacific. Their carriages are favorably known in the East and West. The harrow was patented by W. S. O'Brien in 1865, renewed in 1874, and forms one of the most popular farm implements in use. The engine is a fifty horse-power stationary, manufactured by Loomis & Nyman, of Tiffin, for the works. The first floor consists of suite of offices, carriage repository, shipping and receiving department, wood-working department, engine room, blacksmith department; capacity seventy-five hub wagons and fifty carriages per week. On the second-floor are the dry-house, oiling room, finishing department, carriage ware-room, trimming department. On the third floor is the wagon-painting department, carriage paint shop, etc. This immense establishment is the fourth one erected under the supervision of Mr. O'Brien. Every department is carried forward to the finishing point.

Clifton Steam Flouring-mills were built in 1860 by George W. Cunningham, who conducted this industry until 1878, when the mills became the property of the National Exchange Bank. The property was purchased by W. S. Bacon (who owned the Bloomville Mills) in 1879. The capacity is about 150 barrels per day. The mill is equipped with thirteen sets of rollers, and a full line of modern machinery, driven by a seventy-five horse-power engine. The mill, a three-story brick building, stands on the bank of the river, corner of Water and Washington Streets. The industry gives employment to seven hands.

McAdoo, Einsel & Shears' Steam Flouring-mill was erected in 1884, and opened in January, 1885. The full capacity of the mill is 200 barrels every twenty-four hours, in which about 1,000 bushels of wheat are used; at present the mill is running about seven barrels an hour. The plant was designed by H. B. Shears, and he and Robert McAdoo and Noah Einsel are the owners of the mill.

Bowman Distillery, known as "No. 51" in the register, is located on the south terrace of the river, on the site of the old Wagner-Brickner Distillery. The product is seventy gallons of whisky per day.

Tiffin Woolen Mills Company was organized in May, 1867, with R. W. Shawhan, S. B. Sneath, H. A. Buskirk, W. W. Armstrong, John G. Gross, A. Saffell, George W. Buskirk, J. M. Naylor, A. G. Sneath and W. C. Hedges, incorporators. The capital stock was \$100,000—1,000 shares of \$100 each. In February, 1872, the capital was increased to \$150,000. The names of A. B. Hovey and C. C. Park appear among the directors. In 1880 the Tiffin Woolen Company leased the buildings and machinery, and carried on work until 1882, when the mills became the property of R. W. Shawhan. In October, 1883, the buildings and machinery were sold to the present owner, E. S. Rockwell, who built up a

reputation for the mills. The best material only is used in the woolen goods produced, the best modern machinery has been introduced, and skilled workmen only are employed in the higher branches of the manufacture. Mr. Rockwell is in partnership with his brother in woolen-mills at Dryden, N. Y., established in 1870. The industry at Tiffin gives employment to about 100 hands. The buildings and machinery are valued at \$50,000.

(Constantine Woolen Mills Company was organized May 4, 1871, with J. Gilliland, James J. Hedges, Michael Scannell, Aaron Kreader, W. C. Hedges, John G. Gross and H. J. Crouse, members, to conduct the manufacture of woolen goods at Constantine, Mich.)

Whitlock Box Factory was established at Tiffin in 1883, by R. H. Whitlock, owner of the Richmond & Danville, Va., Tobacco Box Factories. The buildings were completed in 1884, and since that time this industry has employed from thirty to forty men. One million feet of lumber, principally sycamore, are manufactured annually, but the capacity of the works is much larger. The material is prepared here, and shipped to his other factories to be put together. Franklin Harwood is manager at Tiffin, and representative of the owner in Ohio.

Tiffin Creamery, the latest addition to local manufacturing industry, was established in the fall of 1885, by A. Baskirk & Sons, on the Baskirk farm, south of Tiffin. It has a capacity of 1,500 pounds of butter per day, and the cream will be gathered from all parts of the county.

Thom & Reverts' Marble Works were consolidated with H. W. Yeager's works in March, 1885, when the two stocks were combined, and one of the most extensive marble monument establishments in the State formed.

The first dye-house at Tiffin was established about 1870, at the south end of Tiffin, by G. J. Rhorbacker. He carried on the business here for a few years, when he moved to Sandusky.

Tiffin Steam Dyeing Works were established by G. W. Rhorbacker in 1875. After three changes he moved to the present location on Water Street, in rear of the Noble Building, known as the Riverside Block.

National Machinery Company of Tiffin was organized and incorporated October 17, 1882, with the following named members: William R. Anderson, Perry M. Adams, W. P. Noble, James A. Blair, J. M. Naylor and J. W. Chamberlin. The works of this company front on South Greenfield Street, extending back to the railroads. The industry gives employment to a large number of skilled workmen.

Tiffin Tool Company was organized and incorporated September 30, 1882, with J. H. Frost, H. Jacobs, C. H. Muencher, J. J. Butts and John Jacobs, incorporators, for the purpose of manufacturing farm and garden implements and various machinery tools. The capital stock was placed at \$50,000. This institution is more familiarly known as the Combination Tool Factory, or the Sandusky Hoe Company. They occupied the large building of Adams & Lettenbos on Market Street, continuing there until their new buildings in the Second Ward were completed.

Tiffin Manufacturing Company was organized November 27, 1874, with the following members: Jacob Schoeber, Levi Werriek, W. H. Gibson, W. H. Keilholtz, Charles Geyer, Martin Wagner, Harrison Noble, George W. Bachman, C. J. Yingling and Lewis Seewald. The objects of the company were to establish a sash, door and blind factory, and the manufacture of church furniture, and kindred goods.

Enterprise Manufacturing Company of Tiffin was incorporated May 7, 1881, with J. W. Love, H. J. Stolzenbach, Charles Ernest, John Ernest, D. K.

Frederici, Frank Frederici, Peter Swope and Joseph Secrist, members. The object of the company was to carry on the manufacture of sash, doors, blinds, moldings and furniture. The works have been well established and a large trade made.

School Furniture Manufacturing Company, organized a few years ago, is in successful operation.

Ohio Stove Company was incorporated April 28, 1879, with John M. Myers, Omar Wilson, Jacob Martin, Thomas J. Kintz and A. J. Brickner, members. The manufacture of stoves, hollow ware and castings was the object of organization. The industry to-day is one of the leading ones in this section of the State, and its location, near the Indiana, Bloomington & Western and the Baltimore & Ohio depots, is always the scene of busy manufacturing life.

Excelsior Fork Company was organized January 11, 1867, for the manufacture of pitchforks and hay-elevators. The Ohio Stove Works Company was incorporated July, 1867. A company under the name "Tiffin Paper Mills," organized February 27, 1873, and another company—"Tiffin Paper Mill" was incorporated the same day. In March, 1873, a company known as the "Ohio Stove Company" was organized; in May, 1873, the Ohio Shoe Factory Company was incorporated, and in November, 1873, the Machine Works of Tiffin; December 1, 1873, the Tiffin Shoe Factory Company was organized; in May, 1874, the Ohio Ceramic Works Company was organized, and March 14, 1876, the Sovereign Co-operative Trade Company. In earlier years, between 1865 and 1867, the Ohio & West Virginia Petroleum and Mining Company, and the Tiffin Gold and Mining Company of Colorado were incorporated; and in November, 1868, the Young America Manufacturing Company of Dakota, and in 1872, the Tiffin Car Works. Again in October, 1883, the Tiffin Soap Company was organized.

Tiffin Natural Gas Company was organized in July, 1885, with B. W. Wilson, J. J. Flick, J. W. Brown and M. F. Baldwin, members. In September, 1885, J. E. Brown, of Bradford, Penn., came to Tiffin with a view of arranging with the company to begin work. From what has been written in the chapter on the geology of the county, there can exist little doubt regarding the success of the enterprise at Tiffin.

Tiffin Gas Light Company was organized in 1856, with Edward Gwynn and others, incorporators, Mr. Gwynn subscribing for 1,150 shares and R. G. Pennington and others for 50 shares of \$25 each. An ordinance of the council gave the new company many privileges, and with the capital and those privileges they established their works on Rock Creek, near Perry Street bridge. In 1860 John Gwynn, a lawyer of Tiffin, purchased his brother's interests; ten years after he sold the works to George E. Seney and the late John T. Huss, and in 1875 Judge Seney became sole owner. The works are conducted by John M. Bate, on principles of economy which inure to the benefit of the consumer as well as the manufacturer, the former receiving a good light for the smallest possible consideration.

COAL YARDS.

The first coal yard established at Tiffin was that kept by Jacob Shriver in 1864 or 1865, near the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Depot. W. B. Stanley opened one near the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Depot. Lawson, Greenleaf and Buskirk followed in the ownership of the Shriver Yard. Stanley's Yard was purchased in 1882 by Dildine & Glick. A coal yard was established near the Pennsylvania Railroad Depot by Crooks & Blish, which is now owned by J. F. Zeller.

HOTELS.

Erastus Bowe kept the first tavern at Fort Ball. Elisha Smith kept a tavern at Fort Ball for some years prior to 1826, and William Montgomery carried on one in 1826.

George Park erected a log-house on the south side of East Perry Street for purposes of a hotel or tavern, the first in the city. His next building, which stood on the site of the National Hall Block, was a two-story frame, in which Eli Norris carried on hotel business. John Staub was also interested for a time in this building as lessee.

Calvin Bradley's hotel, what is now Remele's meat market, was established as the Central House and purchased by R. Sneath in 1826. In 1832, Mr. Bradley leased the house from Sneath and changed the name to "Washington House."

The Western Exchange Hotel, south of the original town, was erected in 1836 by Calvin Bradley, and the building is still standing on South Washington Street. This was also used as Bradley's stage station.

Joel Stone's tavern, as it existed in 1835, was a commodious, well-kept house.

John Goodin, who settled at Tiffin in 1828, erected the first brick hotel building on Lot 86 in 1832, and conducted it until the building was leased to T. J. McCleary. This house stood where Loser's confectionery store now is, and John Kriedler, H. Lease, Orrin Hart and others carried on hotel keeping in it for years. Goodin removed to Hardin County, where he was interested in his brother David's extensive business.

Feldnagel's Tavern stood near the old Sting Brewery. This was established about the fall of 1832.

In the fall of 1834, the Hoffman Tavern was opened, the first German tavern at Tiffin.

John Staub kept a tavern at the northwest corner of Market and Monroe Streets for some time. This building is still in existence.

Eli Norris' Tavern was a celebrated hostelry of olden times, and the proprietor one of the true pioneer tavern keepers.

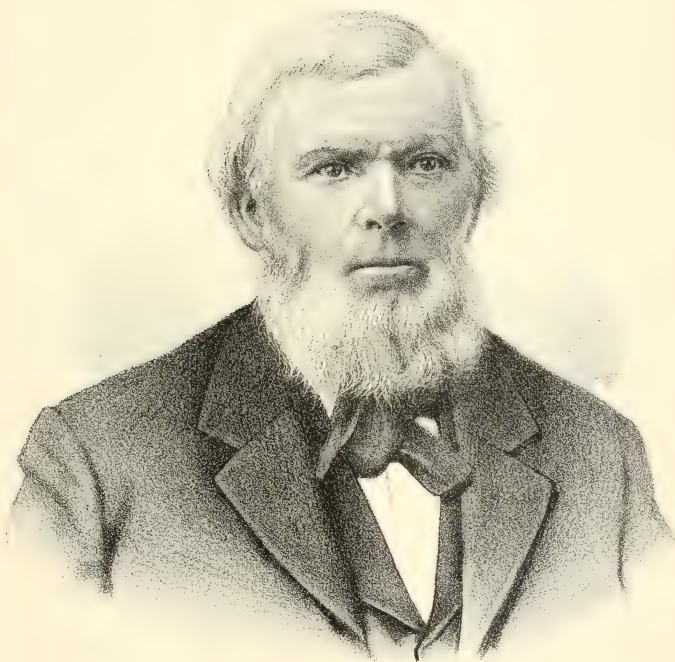
Richard Sneath purchased the Central House, in 1826 or 1828, for \$400 from Calvin Bradley, and entered hotel life.

The Shawhan House was erected by R. W. Shawhan in 1850, and opened by John Staub in December of that year. In 1854 French & Smith were proprietors.

In 1859 there were no less than seven hotels at Tiffin, namely, the American House, Davis House, Franklin House, Holt House, A. R. Van Dorn's and the Shawhan House. Since that time the Shawhan House has been transformed into a modern hotel; the Lang House was erected on East Market Street, opposite the court house, in 1874; the Empire House on South Washington Street was built, the Commercial on Market Street, and a number of smaller houses were added to the hotels of the city. The Zellers, now of Defiance, have been connected with the Shawhan House for many years. In May, 1885, John O. Plank sold the lease and furniture of this popular hotel to J. S. Morris, superintendent of the Northwestern Ohio Railroad, whose son, Frederick P. Morris, is manager, with W. T. Zeller and William Eichert, clerks.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Telegraph, Telephone and Express Companies.—The first telegraph line was constructed in 1849, along the line of the Mad River and Lake Erie Railroad. Since that time the Western Union and the Burlington & Ohio Telegraph Companies have opened offices here.



Levi Wheel

Tiffin Telephone Company was organized April 27, 1881, with the following named members: Omar Wilson, John M. Myers, A. J. Brickner, E. S. Myers and C. D. Sprague. Almost all the important business houses and offices of Tiffin are now connected by telephone, while outside towns and villages are brought within speaking distance.

The various express companies are represented here.

Railroads.—The railroads entering Tiffin are the Baltimore & Ohio, the Indiana, Bloomington & Western, and the Northwestern Ohio, latter operated by the Pennsylvania Company with J. S. Morris, superintendent, all of which are referred to in Chapter XI.

Tiffin Water-works were established in 1878, under authority of a State charter and an ordinance of the city, granting the company the right to lay down water mains, and giving the exclusive right of water supply for twenty-five years. The system adopted is that known as the "Holly Direct Pressure System;" the works were constructed by S. L. Wiley & Company and were transferred to Tiffin Water-works Company, on completion and acceptance by the city.

The pumps used are the Holly Quadruplex Pumping Engine, operated by water-power; capacity, 3,000,000 United States gallons in twenty-four hours. There is also a Knowles & McGowen pump operated by steam, combined capacity of which is 3,000,000 United States gallons in twenty-four hours. The power is in duplicate by water and steam. Pumping station is located on the west bank of the Sandusky River, about one mile and a quarter southwest of city at the old Lugenbeel Flouring-mill.

The network of piping consists of cast and wrought pipe, about fifteen miles in length; there are two water mains separately connected with this network in the city, one sixteen-inch and one twelve-inch, one on the east and one on the west side of the river; there are 107 hydrants and about 350 water consumers. The first officers were S. L. Wiley, president and manager, and M. Scannell, superintendent. The present officers are M. Scannell, president and manager, and George William Ballou, treasurer and secretary.

Places of Amusement.—Tiffin Opera House Company was organized December 9, 1878, with the following membership: Scudder Chamberlain, O. P. Snyder, A. L. Flack, G. Ernest, W. P. Noble, J. M. Kaul, J. A. Blair, J. F. Bunn, George E. Seney, John McCauley, J. M. Naylor, Edward Jones, M. Kirchner, S. B. Sneath and C. Mueller.

The National Hall, which took the place of the old Methodist Episcopal Church as the home of the drama, built by William C. Hedges, in 1862, forms the leading place for the drama in the city. Where this building stands was "Rat Row," comprising the American House, Abbot's, Gallup's and Gipson's stores and Dresbach's and Rawson's offices.

Roller Skating Rinks.—This novel diversion, which has, in many instances, won the attention of old as well as young away from the business office, school or home, was established at Tiffin in the fall of 1884, by Messrs. Ross & Bowers, of Boston, Mass. The amusement was known as "the skating rink craze." So great was the support tendered to the new enterprise, a competitor appeared in May, 1885, and a new rink was constructed on the west bank of Rock Creek, fronting on Market Street. Whether the roller skate is an established institution, like base ball, remains for the future to decide. During the winter of 1884-85 it appeared to have gained many admirers.

The Tiffin Board of Trade was organized in January, 1881, with the following named members: G. E. Seney, Harrison Noble, S. B. Sneath, Thomas J. Kintz, Perry M. Adams, J. A. Blair, S. Chamberlain, A. C. Barbour, A. J.

Brickner, George D. Loomis, J. Scheiber, Francis Wagner, W. P. Noble, O. T. Locke, G. W. Stephenson, George Ernest, P. Grammes, E. Andre, F. Grummel, Bloom & Bro., E. Baker, P. Scheib, C. J. Yingling, J. H. Frost, G. A. Corthell, S. J. Kintz, Charles Martin, George R. Huss, J. F. Marquardt, John A. Hall, Fred K. Holderman, E. B. Hubbard, F. Nicolai, George Vanderpool.

CONCLUSION.

In the pages just written every branch of life connected with the city, from the earliest times, finds a notice without elaboration—a statement of fact without exaggeration. Many points of interest in the city's history being so interwoven with the county, it was deemed well to give them a place in the pages of the general history, and thus many interesting incidents and names cannot be found in this chapter.

There is no history of failure attached to the city. The men who settled here knew no such word as fail: consequently it is a story of success, following industry, perseverance, toleration and intelligence. We could name 300 men to whose liberal policy and untiring zeal the city is indebted for its growth and position among the large towns of the Northwest. To the wisdom and policy of him who selected the location, and fostered early manufacturing and business enterprises, a great deal of Tiffin's success is due, but the great achievement which placed the city's business and social life on their present substantial footing must be credited to our own times and men, to their enterprise and virtues.

CHAPTER XVIII.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

THIS township boasts of being the first agricultural settlement in the county, and the first in fertility of soil and beauty of landscape. In 1820 it was known as Township 1 north, Range 15 east, and in this year it was surveyed in quarter-sections by David Risdon and James T. Worthington, the Van Meter Reservation being the exception. This reservation extended west from the center of Sections 5 and 8 to the west line of the township, or the east line of the Walker Reservation in Bloom. The treaty of the foot of the Rapids of the Miami, negotiated April 29, 1817, provided for the establishment of this reservation in the following words: "To John Van Meter, who was taken prisoner by the Wyandots, and who has ever since lived among them and has married a Seneca woman, and to his wife and wife's three brothers, Senecas (Brandts), who now reside on Honey Creek, 1,000 acres, to begin north, 45° west, 140 poles from the house, in which the said John Van Meter now lives, and to run thence south 320 poles, thence and from the beginning east for quantity." This tract was purchased by Lloyd Norris in 1828 from John Van Meter, Jr., and his uncles, the Brandts, and forty years later formed the farms of Clementine Kishler, J. W. Miller, S. J. Seed, Thomas Lahere, M. A. Trexler, H. Lease and Eden Lease. The greater part of the Van Meter Huckleberry Swamp was in the south center of the northwest quarter of Section 7, and the lake on the northwest quarter of Section 8, within the reservation.

The Sandusky River courses through Section 31. Hone Creek, an Eden like stream, enters the township in Section 24, flows southwest by Melmore and enters on its northwestern course in the southwest quarter of Section 27, leaving the township in the northwest quarter of Section 6. Rock Creek enters the township in Section 1, flows south to Section 12; thence in a general course west to Section 10, and northwest to Section 4, leaving the township in the northeast quarter of that section. Brandt Creek, which flows through a small lake on Section 8, enters Honey Creek above the mill-race. Numerous streams course through this favored division of the county, and springs, as well as spring creeks, are found in almost every section. The surface is generally rolling, broken along the streams, and the soil fertile.

Organic and Official.—Eden Township was set off in 1821, and the first election held June 4, 1821, at John Searles' house. Henry Craw, James Mathers and John Welch were elected trustees; David Clarke, clerk; John Searles, treasurer; Ira Holmes and John Searles, overseers of the poor; Daniel Pratt and John Searles, fence viewers; Hugh Welch and Ira Holmes, appraisers; Samuel Knapp and John Welch, road supervisors, and Thomas Welch, constable. The early records were kept so very poorly, the board contracted with John Lamberson in 1834 to have them copied. The board of trustees from 1824 to 1827 comprised Richard Jaqua, I. J. Halsey and Elisha Williams. In the following record the names of trustees are given first, while the name of the clerk holds the last place on each line:

- 1828.—Elisha Williams, Selden Graves; John Kagy.
- 1829.—Ira Holmes, John Kensor, Chris. Sponable; B. Hutchins.
- 1830.—Ira Holmes, John Kensor, Chris. Sponable; Dan Palmer.
- 1831.—S. S. Martin, John Welch, D. McClung; John Kinger.
- 1832.—S. S. Martin, John Welch, D. McClung; M. J. Cornell.
- 1833.—Thomas Baker, Samuel Saul, Noah Seitz; M. M. Wright.
- 1834.—John T. Bretz, Samuel Saul, D. McClung; John Lamberson.
- 1835.—Martin Welch, William Watson, D. McClung; James Gray.
- 1836.—George Denison, S. S. Martin, John Baker; James Gray.
- 1837.—Case Brown, S. S. Martin, John Baker; James Gray.
- 1838.—George A. Blackwell, Abram Hess, John Baker; James Gray.
- 1839.—Case Brown, Abram Hess, Thomas J. Baker; Chester Brown.
- 1840.—Noah Seitz, S. Saul, James C. Murry; H. W. Burrows.
- 1841.—William Randall, Ezra Brown, S. Saul; John Lamberson.
- 1842.—D. M. Eastman, Jonah Brown, William Randall; John Lamberson.
- 1843.—Jonas Hershberger, George A. Blackwell, Jonah Brown; Hiram Flack.
- 1844.—William Marquis, Jonas Hershberger, G. A. Blackwell; Hiram Flack.
- 1845.—John Bretz, Jonas Hershberger, Aaron Howell; J. D. Burns.
- 1846-47.—Sylvanus Arnold, John Bretz, Aaron Howell; John Lamberson.
- 1848.—Philip Bretz, S. Saul, H. S. Berber; Sylvanus Arnold.
- 1849.—Martin Welch, H. S. Barber, Philip Bretz; James M. Stevens.
- 1850.—John Kagy, Aaron Howell, John T. Bretz; Moses King.
- 1851.—John Kagy, Levi Chamberlain, Matt Elliott; Moses King.
- 1852.—John White, Richard Jaqua, Matthew Elliott; John Rosegrat.
- 1853.—John White, Richard Jaqua, George Kennedy; James M. Stevens.
- 1854.—Samuel Herrin, R. Jaqua, George Kennedy; James M. Stevens.
- 1855.—William Watson, H. H. Shanck, R. Jaqua; Henry J. Crouse.
- 1856.—H. H. Shanck, W. Watson, P. Bretz; Henry J. Crouse.
- 1857.—H. S. Barber, S. Chamberlin, H. H. Shanck; J. J. Crouse.
- 1858.—H. S. Barber, S. Chamberlin, H. H. Shanck; W. W. Grant.
- 1859.—G. Cowles, S. Chamberlin, T. J. Baker; J. J. Crouse.

- 1860.—M. S. Paynter. T. J. Baker. S. Chamberlin; J. J. Crouse.
 1861.—M. S. Paynter. T. J. Baker. S. Chamberlin; J. J. Crouse.
 1862.—Abram Brown. S. Chamberlin. M. S. Paynter; J. J. Crouse.
 1863.—David Huss. Richard Baker. Abram Brown; A. S. Beryman.
 1864.—William Furgeson, David Huss, R. Baker; J. J. Crouse.
 1865.—William Furgeson, Ed. Andre. Benjamin M. Gibson; Samuel Snover.
 1866.—William Watson. William Furgeson, Ed. Andre; J. J. Crouse.
 1867.—William Barrick. W. Furgeson. William Watson; J. J. Crouse.
 1868-69. —John T. Reed. William Fleet. William Barrick; J. J. Crouse.
 1870.—William Snyder. John Tuttle. William Barrick; J. J. Crouse.
 1871. —John L. Cross, James Brinkerhoff. William Barrick; J. J. Crouse.
 1872.—E. Shumaker, S. Herrin, J. Brinkerhoff; J. D. Stalter.
 1873.—Isaiah Kline. William Snyder, J. Brinkerhoff; Henry C. Pittman.
 1874.—Lorenzo Rogers. Isaiah Kline, J. Brinkerhoff; Henry C. Pittman.
 1875.—John Loose. Isaiah Kline, J. Brinkerhoff; Henry C. Pittman.
 1876.—J. H. Loose, E. Shumaker, I. Kline; Henry C. Pittman.
 1877.—David Berger, L. Barrick, I. Kline; Henry C. Pittman.
 1878.—John Wax. David Berger. S. D. Brundage; Henry C. Pittman.
 1879.—David Berger. G. H. Baker. W. B. Hamlin; Henry C. Pittman.
 1880.—W. B. Hamlin, G. H. Baker, J. H. Brinkerhoff; J. W. Warner.
 1881.—J. H. Brinkerhoff, A. Swigert, W. P. Steele; J. W. Warner.
 1882.—W. P. Steele, A. Swigert, Adam Keifer; J. W. Warner.
 1883.—W. P. Steele, Lemuel Downs, Adam Keifer; J. W. Warner.
 1884.—David Berger. Adam Keifer. Aaron Swigert; H. C. Pittman.
 1885.—G. W. Snyder. Adam Keifer. George Heabler, trustees; H. C. Pittman, clerk; Joseph Rhodes and James Patton, justices of the peace; Isaiah Kline, treasurer; R. A. Cole, assessor; William Osborne and John Carroll, constables.

General Statistics.—The assessment roll of Eden Township, made in 1841, shows 12,935 acres of land, valued at \$71,158; town lots valued at \$4,863; horses, 377, valued at \$15,080; cattle, 662, valued at \$5,296; mercantile capital and money at interest, \$5,873; pleasure carriages, 6, valued at \$255. Total, \$102,525. Total tax, \$1,409.71. Delinquencies since 1840, \$165.48.

The valuation and taxation of Eden Township for 1884-85 are given as follows: Acres of land, 22,793, valued at \$918,400, with personal property valued at \$235,750, making a total of \$1,154,150. The population of the township in 1880 was 1,598, to each of whom (were such a thing as communal division possible) \$722.02 would be given. The total tax for 1884-85 is placed at \$12,719.29, together with \$93 dog tax. The State tax forms \$3,231.62 of the total. The true valuation of this township approximates \$3,200,000. The general statistics of Eden Township for 1884 are as follows: 4,342 acres of wheat; 23 of rye; 3 of buckwheat; 1,342 of oats yielding 52,274 bushels; 2,995 of corn producing 82,850 bushels; 1,011 acres of meadow, 1,310 tons of hay; 1,516 acres of clover, 1,916 tons of hay, 1,259 bushels of seed, and 31 acres plowed under; 107 acres of potatoes, 12,338 bushels; home-made butter, 55,250 pounds; 1 acre of sorghum, 44 gallons; 788 pounds of maple sugar, 583 gallons of maple syrup; 92 hives, 1,038 pounds of honey; 34,675 dozens of eggs; 4 acres of vineyard, 700 pounds of grapes in 1883, 10 gallons of wine; 10 bushels of sweet potatoes; 402 acres of apples, 4,837 bushels; 2 bushels of peaches, 230 of pears, 9 of cherries and 2 of plums; 15,380 acres of land cultivated; 2,304 in pasture; 4,144 in woodland, 119 acres waste; total acreage, 21,947; wool, 47,432 pounds; milch cows in 1883, 551; dogs, 94; sheep killed and injured by dogs, 11; domestic animals died of disease, 28 hogs, 89 sheep, 13 cows and 6 horses.

School Statistics.—In June, 1838, the township of Eden was laid off into nine school districts, and the first regular school organization established. The present condition of the schools of Eden is set forth as follows: Local tax, \$2,086; receipts, \$5,497; expenses, \$3,435; schoolhouses, 10; value of property, \$2,700; number of teachers, 16; average pay, \$40 and \$20; male pupils, 100; female pupils, 110.

Pioneer History.—The first settlers of the township were undoubtedly the remnant of the Mohawk band of Indians, who came here about the last quarter of the last century, a few Wyandots, and their captives, Catherine Walker and John Van Meter. Consul Butterfield, the first historian of the county, and himself a pioneer of this township, writing in 1847, says: "Vanmeter was captured by the Wyandot Indians, in the month of March, 1778, at the age of five, at Greenbriar, near West Liberty, in the State of Virginia. The people in the neighborhood, having been frequently alarmed by Indian aggressions, had assembled for the purpose of building a fort to protect themselves from savage cruelty. It was a beautiful day in the spring of the year, and two of the elder boys of the family were directed to proceed to a 'chopping,' and arrange some brands. John accompanied them, and the father proceeded to the fort. The boys had but just commenced their work, when they were suddenly beset by a party of Indians. The elder boys made good their escape, but John was easily captured. The Indians then directed their course to the house of Vanmeter, set it on fire, murdered his wife and daughter, and immediately fled to the wilderness, carrying with them their captive boy. He ever afterward lived among the Indians, completely forgetting his native tongue, though he learned it again before he died, so as to converse quite fluently. He was afterward induced to visit his relatives and friends; but refused to remain among them, preferring, as he said, 'the innocent and unrestrained indulgences of the Indian's life to the arbitrary restraints of civilized society.' Vanmeter was a man of more than ordinary decision of character, of a benevolent disposition, and friendly to the whites. Owning a large stock of cattle and several horses, early settlers relied much upon his generosity; and it was not in vain that they sought relief at his hands in times of distress and destitution. He married a woman of the Seneca nation (a relative of the celebrated Brandt, whose name is well known in the State of New York), and died some years ago on the grant made him by the United States." Johnny married a Mohawk Indian woman, commonly called Susan Brandt, and became an Indian of the Indians. The marriage ceremony was very simple: Johnny went into the forest and killed a deer, which he brought to Thomas Brandt's cabin. Susan gathered some corn, and returning to her brother's cabin received Johnny's present of the deer, cooked the corn and venison together, of which both ate in the presence of witnesses, and thus a marriage ceremony was gone through. Some few years after the death of one of the Welch brothers, about 1826, John Vanmeter, Sr., died here. Having learned to speak the English language between 1819 and the date of his death, he became a favorite with the first white settlers, all of whom attended his funeral, and one of whom exhumed his body in 1829 or 1830 for the purpose of obtaining the skeleton. The families of John Vanmeter, Jr., old Susan Vanmeter, the three families of the Brandts, the negro preacher, Jonathan Pointer, and twenty other lodges of Mohawks left their happy hunting-grounds on Honey Creek for that portion of Kansas now known as Cherokee County, but subsequently moved 100 miles south to the Lower Neosha Country.

Thomas and Hugh Welch, who settled in Eden Township in February, 1819, on land which was the property of David Olmstead in 1847, and Martin and

John Welch, who settled in Eden in June, 1819, were the pioneers of American civilization. Butterfield noticing the settlement says: "In the month of February, 1819, Thomas and Hugh Welch started from Huron County to seek a home in the wilds of Seneca. Having reached the limits of the county, as since defined, they soon struck a beautiful stream of water, where they encamped for the night. On awakening in the morning a beautiful sight met their vision. The sun just peeping over the distant horizon, giving a fantastic glimmer to the lovely forest trees, whose lofty stems and wide-spread branches, the latter covered with verdant leaves, and overshadowing them as they lay under the broad canopy of heaven, shielded by naught but these 'monarchs of the forest,' the grand old oak, the now precious black walnut, and the less pretentious hickory! All these trees, in nature's bounteousness, thickly grouped together, formed one dense, but valuable forest. Here and there, amid this beauteous scene, were growing in the infant spring the odoriferous leek, and a few wild flowers disseminated their fragrance in the silent woods. The spot was protected from the severity of winter by the overhanging branches of the surrounding trees, which assisted nature in the production of this early vernal vegetation. The stream where they had encamped was Honey Creek. The following morning they proceeded down the stream until they arrived within the present limits of Eden Township. In the vicinity of what is now the residence of William Fleet, they came upon a band of Seneca Indians employed in making sugar, and with them they again encamped for the night. The next morning, pursuing their journey down the creek, they arrived at a Mohawk Indian village, consisting of about twenty log-huts, pleasantly situated upon both sides of the stream. This village was located on a tract of land of 1,000 acres, granted at the treaty of the Miami of Lake Erie to one John Vanmeter, a white man, and to his wife's brothers."

John Searles, of whom reference is made in the history of Tiffin and Fort Ball, was one of the first resident citizens within the old fort in 1820. He moved to Eden Township in the fall, and, in April, 1821, assisted by the Welch brothers, including Henry, not hitherto mentioned, opened a road from Section 30, Clinton, to Section 4, Eden. This Searles was a soldier of 1812, and a useful citizen of the county up to his death in 1844.

Ira Holmes, an old settler of Chenango County, N. Y., and a native of that State, came in immediately after the Searles family, and about the same time the Sponables, Clarks, Browns, Knapps, Craws and Daniel Pratt came to the county and decided on making their homes in Eden.

Personal Mention of Pioneers.—A. N. Armstrong came in 1847.

Baker family, four brothers, Franklin, Thomas, John and Richard, and four sisters, Mary Baker, Sophia (Baker) Stearns, Lucretia (Baker) Arnold and Ann (Baker) Knapp, all children of Samuel Baker, and natives of Connecticut, were represented in the township in 1822 by Franklin and Thomas. John came in 1823; Sophia (Stearns) settled with her husband on Rock Creek in 1828, and Richard near Melmore in 1835, the latter coming from Stenben County, N. Y. . . . John W. Barrick, born in Maryland in 1817, and his mother, Mrs. George Barrick, who died in 1858, settled here in 1846. . . . Rev. Joseph Bever, a native of Virginia, after doing considerable pioneer work in other parts of the State, settled here in 1823. . . . Peter Bever came at the same time. . . . George Bever, a native of Rockingham County, Va., in 1800, and one of the old residents of this county, died in 1869. . . . John and Eliza (Lewis) Bigham, natives of Maryland, parents of John Bigham, of Jackson Township, came to Eden Township in 1834. . . . Mrs. Sarah Boroff, of Virginia, widow of Henry Boroff, came to this county at an early day, bringing four children, of whom Mrs.

John L. Cross, of Eden Township (married in 1839), is one.... Jacob and Phila (Wolf) Bretz, parents of Mrs. Capt. R. H. Bever, of Tiffin, were pioneers of Eden Township.... The Brundage family came in 1824.... Aaron Burton, who died in the county infirmary in December, 1884, resided in Eden for over half a century. It is said that he was between one hundred and three and one hundred and four years old at the time of his death. He recollected and could relate many incidents of the Revolutionary war, and remembered distinctly having seen the horse rode by Gen. George Washington.... Anson Burlingame, of Chinese treaty fame, was an early settler and school teacher of Eden Township.... Jacob and Adeline (Wilson) Buskirk came from Pennsylvania in 1832, to Melmore, bringing their infant son, Albert Buskirk, who was born that year in Pennsylvania. Here Jacob Buskirk died in 1837; his widow died in Lima, Ohio, in 1880.... Amroy Butterfield, who was killed July 16, 1836, at Melmore, was one of the early settlers of Eden. His son, Consul Butterfield, was the first historian of the county, publishing a small book in 1848, and a history of Crawford's campaign and death, subsequently. His daughter, a contributor to *Madame Demorest's Magazine*, New York, and subsequently a correspondent of the *New York Herald* at Paris, married the ex-priest Hyacinthe, at one time a celebrated preacher. There were six other children, all of whom were pioneers of this township.... Ezra Brown, who settled in Eden Township in 1821, with his brother, Case Brown, was a soldier of 1812, and a comrade of Richard Jaqua, escaping with him from Canada, and participating in many of his adventures.

Jacob and Elizabeth (Johnson) Chamberlain, parents of Scudder Chamberlain, of Tiffin, who was born in New Jersey in 1819, came from New Jersey, settling in Melmore in 1836.... Matthias Clark and his wife, Maria (Cope-land) Clark, natives of Pennsylvania, were pioneers of Wayne County, Ohio, and early residents of Seneca County, Ohio.... Samuel Clark, of Eden Township, died in 1832.... James Corbett, father of Martin Corbett, settled in Eden Township prior to 1830.... John and Deborah (Comegys) Cross, natives of Maryland, parents of John L. Cross, of Eden Township (who was born in Virginia in 1812), came to Eden Township in 1828.

John and Elizabeth (Eckhart) Ditto, married October 14, 1814, settled in Clinton Township in 1822, and also owned an eighty acre tract in Eden Township. John died in 1853. He served in the war of 1812, located at Pickaway, Ohio, after the war, and came to Seneca to share in the hunt with the Mohawks and Wyandots.... Mrs. Eliza Ditto was born on the Atlantic Ocean, while her parents were emigrating to America from Germany, June 23, 1795. She and her husband settled in Seneca County at a very early day, and for over sixty years resided on their farm. She died August 9, 1885.... John and Caroline (Holden) Downs, former a native of Virginia, latter of Kentucky, parents of John L. Downs, of Eden Township (who was born in Ohio in 1812), came to Eden Township in 1824, Mr. Downs having previously been here to enter and clear up land.

William Ferguson, born in Pennsylvania in 1817, came to Seneca County in 1845, first living on Silver Creek, then purchasing the farm where he now resides in Eden Township.... William Fleet, a native of New York State, father of Dr. W. D. Fleet (who was born in 1849 in Eden Township), came to Ohio in 1830, settling in Eden Township, where he afterward owned about 1,600 acres of land. He died in 1880.... Charles C. and Caroline B. (Boyd) Fox, former a native of New York, latter of Pennsylvania, parents of James B. Fox of Fostoria (who was born in 1840 in Eden Township), were pioneers here. Charles C. died in Wyandot County in 1880, aged seventy-six years.

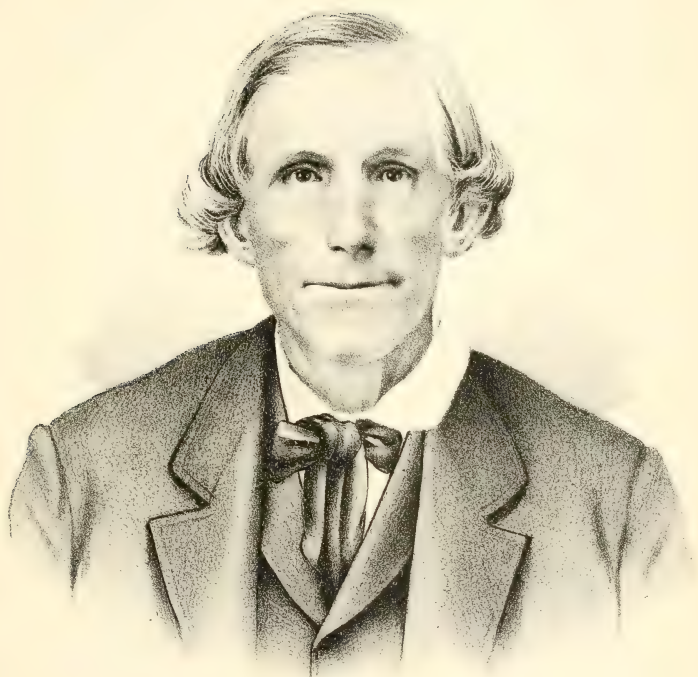
Madison P. Geiger, a native of Baden, Germany, came to Seneca County in 1835; died in 1861.... John Gibson, whose parents came from Ireland about the period of the Revolutionary war, settled in Eden Township late in the summer of 1822, and there had erected on his farm the first barn ever raised in Seneca County. He was a most estimable citizen. In early years it was his custom to call his sons together in the evening, propose a subject for discussion, and apportion, as it were, to each the affirmative or negative. The debate was carried on in his own presence, and followed by his criticism and judgment. Gen. Gibson, his son, who was brought to the township in 1822, the year of his birth, is an example of what such a training is capable of developing.... Dr. Selden Graves, James Gray and a few others mentioned in the chapters on lawyers, physicians and general history, were among the pioneers.

Samuel Herin born in 1812, in Pennsylvania, came to Ohio in 1828, with his parents, James and Mary (Smith) Herin, and settled near Tiffin, where his father, who died in 1833, had entered eighty acres of land. He afterward bought and moved to the farm where he now resides.... Micajah Heaton settled in Eden in 1829; died in 1866.... Jonas and Martha Hersherberger, parents of Mrs. William L. Reid, of Bloom Township, came from Virginia and settled in Eden Township in 1833.... Dr. Daniel Hough came in 1822.

Richard Jaqua, born in New York in 1787, moved to Leeds County, Ontario, Canada, in 1790, with his parents; was married to Eliza Onilsee in 1810. In 1812 he was drafted, but escaped service in the British army by crossing the St. Lawrence. He subsequently engaged in the dangerous work of assisting Americans, who, like himself, were drafted, but wished to serve their own country. His adventures and escapes in this service were numerous and thrilling; In 1814 he entered the United States regular service and worked earnestly and well for the young Union. In 1813 he brought his family to the United States, moved to Eden Township in 1822, and died here September 26, 1878. His wife died in May, 1877, in her eighty seventh year. From 1872 till his death he was a pensioner of the war of 1812, this consideration being won for him through the exertion of Congressman Charles Foster.... John C. Jones who erected the first house at Melmore in 1824, died there in 1828.

Abraham and Elizabeth (Wrouff) Kagy, (parents of the widow Barbara Martin, late of Eden Township,) were among the pioneers.... John Kagy, one of the pioneers of Eden, died at Iuka, Ill., in March, 1885, while visiting with his daughter Mrs. Huddle. He was about ninety years old.... Isaac Kagy was appointed county treasurer in 1885, to succeed John Heabler. He served as auditor from 1862 to 1866; was elected representative in 1865, and was appointed auditor to fill vacancy in 1872.... H. P. Kennedy, a native of Ohio, settled in Eden Township in 1845; Samuel Koch, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1853, and George W. Kishler in 1854.... Col. James Kilbourne, one of the pioneer surveyors, laid out the town of Melmore for Case, Jolly and Ezra Brown in 1824.... The Knights settled here about 1825.... July 23, 1831, one Olive Knight is alleged to have burned the dwelling house of Joseph Trask, in Eden Township. She was brought to trial in March, 1832, when the jury declared her not guilty.

Dr. Henry Ladd, a native of New York State, settled in Eden, in 1839.... Otho and Belinda (Street) Lease, parents of Lloyd Norris Lease, of Tiffin, were natives of Maryland; located in 1832 in Eden Township (where Lloyd Norris was born in 1838), and removed to Sandusky County in 1846. Eden Lease, born in Maryland in 1813, settled in Eden in 1835, and shortly after



George King

purchased his present farm. . . . Esau G. Leidy, born in Columbiana County, Penn., July 28, 1817, settled in Eden Township in 1834, died June 5, 1885. . . . Peter Lantz located in Wyandot County, in 1829, moved thence to Seneca County, and died in 1876. . . . Clarence Linn, a native of Ohio, settled at Melmore in 1841. . . . Ruel Loomis settled on Section 16, Eden, 1822, with his wife Anna (Lyon) Loomis and son Wildman Loomis. He died in 1852, and his widow in 1857.

Mrs. Elizabeth (Boyd) McClelland (widow of Hugh McClelland, who died in about 1823), mother of Samuel B. McClelland, of Bloom Township (who was born in 1818, in Pennsylvania), came to Eden Township with her young family in 1830. Samuel B. McClelland moved into Bloom Township in 1853, and there settled. . . . Samuel and Mary Martin, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Robert M. C. Martin, late of Eden Township (born in 1822, in Perry County, Ohio, died in April, 1879), came to Seneca County in 1827, locating on land in Section 19, Eden Township, which land Samuel Martin held until his death in April, 1864. . . . Hamilton McCollister was a justice of the peace of Eden Township in 1825, and for many years after was a well known character in pioneer times. He it was who had Judge Matthew Clark brought before him for driving hogs on the Sabbath, and imposed a fine on Judge Lane's old associate. Clark appealed the case, and also entered suit for \$3,000 against McCollister. . . . Josiah Meeker, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1831. . . . John Mimm was among the pioneers, but little of him can be learned, and that little unauthentic. . . . Miles Mitten settled in Seneca in 1838; moved to Wyandot in 1843, died in 1865. . . . Joshua D. Munsell, who died in 1833, owned lands in this township in Town 1 north, Range 15 east.

Lloyd Norris, who settled in Eden Township in 1828, is said to have served in the Mexican war. His death took place December 6, 1866, aged sixty-one years and six months.

John O'Connell, one of the early settlers of Eden, came from Stark County, Ohio. . . . Mrs. S. M. Ogden, died April 8, 1884, aged sixty-one years. . . . Jesse S. Olmsted and David Olmsted were among the pioneers.

Jacob and Esther (Heisbaum) Price (both deceased), natives of Virginia, parents of Daniel Price, of Eden Township (who was born here in 1835), settled on Section 20, Eden Township, in 1823, where Jacob Price's father-in-law had entered land. . . . Philip J. Price, an early settler, is noticed in the history of Melmore.

E. Randall settled in Eden in 1831. . . . Mrs. Eliza B. (Watson) Reid, wife of John T. Reid, of Bloomville, was born in Pennsylvania in 1810, and came to Eden Township with her widowed mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McClelland, in 1830. . . . George Robertson, owner of the south part of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 12, Town 1 north, Range 15 east, died about 1834. . . . Barnabas Rogers, a native of Vermont, father of Lorenzo Rogers, of Eden Township (who was born in 1819, in Lake County, Ohio), when a young man, came to Ohio on foot, making shoes as he journeyed. He entered land in 1824, in Eden Township, and here died in 1879. His wife died in 1874.

Lewis Seitz (son of John Seitz, German immigrant, of 1767) entered lands in Bloom Township, in 1821. His son, Lewis Seitz, Jr., now eighty-three years old, is still living; while his grandson, John Seitz, born in Bloom Township, in 1825, is a resident of Eden Township since 1865. . . . Magdalene, wife of John Seitz, who came to this county in 1823, died February 26, 1862. . . . Mrs. Ann Seitz, wife of Abram Seitz, died at San Francisco, Cal., June 6, 1883, aged sixty-seven years. She moved from Melmore to the Pacific Coast eighteen years prior to her death. . . . Samuel Saul, born in Pennsylvania in

1801, settled in Eden Township in 1828. . . . John Searles, a soldier of the war of 1812, located at Fort Ball in 1820; moved to Eden in 1821; settled there in 1825; died in May, 1844, and his widow, Jane (Dunken) Searles, in 1870. . . . Hezekiah Searles, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 4, 1810, came, in September, 1820, to Fort Ball; moved with parents to Eden Township in 1821. . . . David and Nancy (Beery) Stalter were old residents of Eden Township, former one of the township's most enterprising farmers until 1863. . . . James M. Stevens, of Melmore, died in December, 1829, leaving five children, of whom Elizabeth Ann Stevens was the only one over fourteen years old. A Coffinberry was their guardian *ad litem*. He settled here in 1827, and built the first grist mill in the township. . . . Thomas Stripe settled on the Vanatta farm in 1822; moved to Lower Sandusky in 1825. . . . John Sweinhelm, now of Wyandot County, came here in 1840. . . . J. W. Stewart settled in 1845, and R. C. Steele in 1830. . . . Joseph and Susanna Swigart, natives of Maryland, were early settlers of the township.

Jonathan and Susan (Beaty) Tittle, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of John Tittle, of Eden Township (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1820), came to this township in 1840. . . . The Trasks were also early settlers. Joseph Trask's dwelling house was the first destroyed by fire in the township.

Henry Umstead, a native of Maryland, settled at Melmore in 1830.

Philip Von Blon settled in Eden in 1834; moved to Tiffin in later years, and died there some years ago.

Dr. T. J. West, born in the county in 1836. His father, Thomas West, settled in the county in 1820, and located lands in Eden in 1822. . . . James B. Watson settled in Eden Township in 1831. . . . Martin Welch, brother of Thomas Welch, settled in Eden in June, 1819; moved to Wyandot County; is deceased. . . . John Welch, brother of Martin Welch, settled in Eden in June, 1819 (see Political History); is deceased. . . . Thomas Welch settled in Eden Township in February, 1819, and died there in 1821. . . . Henry Welch settled here with his family, but moved to Tiffin in 1822, and build one of the first cabins there. . . . Hugh Welch settled in Eden Township in February, 1819, and, with his brother, Thomas, made the first white settlement there. He is the second senior settler of the county.

There were others who could claim membership with pioneers, of whom little or nothing of an authentic character can be learned. In our researches we find following names of parties residing in Eden Township, outside of Melmore, in 1847-48, as subscribers to Butterfield's History:

George Kennedy, Isaiah Kline, J. L. Downs, L. Chamberlin, J. Lawrence, Samuel Seitz, William Wing, John Crum, R. Jaqua, E. Trimer, J. Osenbraugh, Harry Blackman, John Wolf, R. Holmes, N. E. Merrill, John Zinger, M. C. Gibson, P. Springer, Joseph Hall, W. Dilley, Lloyd Morris, M. K. Kern, Samuel Herriu, Amos Nichols, John Kagy, E. S. Bellamy, Joel Wright, J. G. Patterson, R. W. Bellamy, George Swigert, Samuel Garber, Seneca C. Wing, W. B. Matthewson, H. W. Blackman, Ed Tollman, R. L. Speer, R. H. Squier, Samuel Grelle, Ben. Brundage, G. Cowles, D. W. Graves, Elizabeth Graves, J. B. Watson, W. Watson, W. Brown, Isaac Bretz and A. K. Bretz.

MELMORE VILLAGE.

The town of Melmore was projected and surveyed by James Kilbourne on Honey Creek, north of the islands known as Mill, Middle and Duck Islands, in 1826, and the plat accepted February 24, that year. The principal part of the town was laid out on the west half of southwest quarter of Section 23, Town 1, Range 15 east, and minor parts on the lands of Case, Jolly and Ezra

Brown. Price's addition to Melmore was surveyed by Seth Kline, April 4, 1826, for Philip J. Price.

The first dwelling house at Melmore was erected in 1824 by John C. Jones, who died there in 1828. Buckley Hutchins opened the first store at Melmore, September 28, 1824, and carried it on in connection with the postoffice for a number of years. Joshua D. Munsell kept the first tavern at Melmore. Selden Graves, the first resident and practicing physician of Seneca, settled in Eden Township, March 6, 1822. Dr. Daniel M. Bate was the first resident physician at Melmore. The physicians at Melmore, in 1847, were Robert McD. Gibson, Timothy M. Smith and Henry Ladd. Dr. West practiced here for some time prior to his removal to Tiffin. Dr. R. G. Steele is now one of the resident physicians.

Among those who were in the village in 1848, were following patrons of Butterfield's work: Adeline and Laura Buskirk, Maria Coleman, Angelina and Amanda Arnold, Maria Ireland, Emily Butterfield, Robert McD. Gibson, John Lamberson, J. F. Newton, P. J. Price, Isaac Arnold, D. P. Edgar, John C. Kingner, T. M. Smith, N. N. Wright, W. Lightcap, Jacob C. High, W. C. Stevens, E. B. Kingner, F. W. Butterfield, H. J. Roberts, S. Chamberlain, Jacob Chamberlain, James Gray, Sylvester Arnold, H. Pratt, D. M. Bate, James M. Stephens, W. Melroy, George W. Chamberlin, H. Smith, H. Kline, E. Seitz, J. C. R. Eastman, J. Weeks, Moses King, H. K. Burg, G. A. Blackwell, J. M. Chanchev, H. Ladd, George R. Weeks, J. Cross, H. Arnold and E. J. Chamberlin.

Postmasters. Hugh Welch, the first postmaster appointed in the county, was the first in Eden Township, holding the office from August 4, 1825, and carrying it on at his home. Buckley Hutchins was the first postmaster appointed at Melmore. He was succeeded by Philip J. Price, who held the office in 1847. In November, 1847, a meeting was held at Melmore, with Richard Jaqua, presiding, and J. M. Smith, secretary, to consider charges against Postmaster Philip J. Price, made by friends of Dr. D. M. Bate. Resolutions of confidence in Price were adopted. W. B. Matthewson, Levi Chamberlain and Isaac Arnold formed the committee on resolutions. Horace Arnold was succeeded by G. A. Allen in September, 1885.

Mills and Millers. The first grist-mill erected in this county was built in 1821 by Ezra Brown and Case Brown, above Melmore. Here George Free, of Bloom Township, brought the first grist and had it ground by the enterprising millers. John Kinger's grist-mill was erected on Honey Creek, below Melmore, in 1827. The Morris grist-mill on Vanmeter Creek, near Honey Creek, received its power from water drawn from the lake through a race. This mill was burned down some years ago. The Stonebreaker Mill on Honey Creek, was operated by George W. Cunningham in 1856. The Warner Flouring-mill at Melmore, and the Meyer's Saw-mill are thriving industries. The Loomis Mill on Section 20, the Huddle Mill on Section 9, the mill and race in the bend of Honey Creek, Section 27, the Grelle Mill, Stewart Mill and other industries mark the progress of the township.

The Business and Professional Circle in 1884-85, was made up as follows: H. Arnold, A. Benham, druggists; J. W. Holmes, H. Ladd, E. J. West (now of Tiffin), R. G. Steele, physicians; H. Beals, Levi Starkey, furniture; Chamberlin & Seiple, J. & H. Melroy, died within last year; D. Melroy, wagon-maker; Joseph Coby, cooper; J. J. Crouse, H. C. Pittman, boots and shoes; S. Ireland, L. Lee, Samuel Myers, E. E. Coonrad, blacksmiths (Ireland moved to Kansas in 1884), Melroy, meat market; A. H. Myers, slate roofer; I. Myers (now L. C. Leidy), saloon; Samuel Myers saw-mill; B. F. Walters, B.

W. Warner, flour-millers; H. H. Seiple, confectionery; L. Bowlus, dry goods and groceries; G. A. Allen, postmaster; H. H. Seiple, boarding-house; H. Beals, undertaker. The churches are the Methodist Episcopal, Presbyterian, United Brethren and Evangelical.

In 1836, when it was evident that Melmore was to lose the line of the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad the citizens joined together in an enterprise which promised to meet the loss of the pioneer railroad. The Melmore & Republic Railroad Company was organized, books were opened at Jacob Buskirk's Temperance Hotel (the pioneer temperance house of Ohio), Melmore, at the Miller Tavern, at Republic, and Bradley's Washington House, Tiffin, in July, 1836, while the following named citizens and directors worked day and night to obtain a railroad for the village: B. Hutchins, P. J. Price, Case Brown, M. Heaton, Selden Graves, T. J. Baker, W. Patterson, I. J. Halsey, William Cornell, T. P. Roberts, Samuel Waggoner, H. McCollister and Calvin Bradley.

Societies.—Eden Lodge No. 310, F. & A. M. was organized in October, 1858, and was chartered October 20, 1859, with the following members: Richard Jaqua, D. W. Eastman, A. H. Lee, F. D. Rodgers and E. Reynolds. James H. Stevens was first Master, Amos L. Westover, S. W., and E. J. Chamberlin, J. W. The Past Masters are J. H. Stevens, 1858; A. H. Lee, 1861, H. B. Martin, 1863, J. M. Stevens, 1864, J. W. Barrick, 1866; J. A. Gibson, 1867, Eleazer Shumaker, 1869; J. W. Barrick, 1871, J. F. Gregg, 1875; E. Shumaker, 1876; J. F. Gregg, 1880, who is now Master. H. C. Pittman has served as recorder for eight years, succeeding A. B. Stewart and Dr. T. J. West in 1874, and L. G. Cole in 1880.

The present officers are J. F. Gregg, W. M.; Cephas Bartleson, S. W.; J. W. Warner, J. W.; H. C. Pittman, R. S.; Silas Hottle, treasurer; James Chamberlin, Tyler; L. G. Coe, S. D. The present number of members is thirty-four. The old Masonic Hall, erected about sixteen years ago, is the property of the lodge. This lodge was incorporated July 9, 1866.

Melmore Lodge No. 174 I. O. O. F. was chartered July 18, 1850, and instituted in 1851, with the following members: Scudder Chamberlain, E. J. Chamberlin, Walter S. Burns, James M. Stevens, J. F. Krauss; and incorporated April 2, 1851. The Past Grands of this lodge, E. J. Chamberlin, W. S. Burns, 1851; J. S. Chamberlin, W. C. Stevens, 1852; — King, J. M. Stevens, 1853; — Chamberlin, N. G.; H. Arnold, N. G., 1854; D. Richards, S. Chamberlin, 1855; Dr. H. B. Martin, E. R. Webb, 1856; E. J. Chamberlin, Isaac Cole, 1857; E. Reynolds, J. C. Rozegrant, 1858; J. J. Crouse, D. Driscoll, 1859; Abram Cox, E. Adams, 1860; A. G. Oder, J. H. Freese, 1861; S. Waller, W. C. Stevens, 1862; J. Crum, S. H. Treat, 1863; J. Delamater, Horace Arnold, 1864; L. M. Waller, J. Feighner, 1865; Charles Crawford, S. H. Treat, J. McLaughlin, 1866; Samuel Herrin, 1867; J. J. Crouse, Julius A. Wolf, 1868; J. C. Holt, 1869; N. Holt, A. B. Saltzer, 1870; J. A. Ransom, E. W. Seiple, 1871; B. F. Hudson, V. Underwood, 1872; S. D. Thompson, T. J. West, 1873; L. C. Leidy, J. W. Warner, 1874; R. A. Cole, S. Wisman, 1875; H. A. Bowlus, S. Brooks, 1876; H. C. Pittman, S. C. Fauber, 1877; W. P. Noel, L. G. Cole, 1878; A. P. Cooke, John Correll, 1879; W. S. Kline, E. W. Seiple, 1880; J. W. Warner, J. C. Kemp, 1881; T. J. West, J. W. Warner, 1882; G. W. Snyder, A. B. Cook, 1883; J. Correll, J. Orner, 1884; J. W. Warner, 1885. There are twenty-five members. They own the Hutchins brick building on Main Street.

Melmore Temple No. 103, I. O. G. T., was reorganized under State Law, December 8, 1868, with Edward Wing, W. C. T., Eliza Johnson, W. V. T., and James A. Gibson, P. W. C. T., trustees.

The Eden Literary Club is an influential society, which has been carried on for some years most successfully.

Churches. The Methodist Society of Eden Township was the first organized in the county, about 1821 or 1822. In 1828, this society erected the first log-church building on Section 28, in the Shock neighborhood. Among the early preachers were James Wilson, W. Brock, Martin Welch, G. W. Breckinridge, J. R. Jewett, Thomas Thompson and William Runneels, all of whom preached in Eden Township, prior to 1848. The first class at Melmore was organized by Rev. Thomas Thompson, in Levi Cunningham's shop, no church building being then in existence in the village. The members of this class were William Brown, Rachel Lucretia Arnold Brown, Nancy Cunningham, Maria Coleman, Harriet Hoyt, Martin Welch, Sarah Welch; Martin Welch was the first class leader. Samnel Baker has been recording steward since 1875.

The first Methodist Episcopal Church in Melmore was built and dedicated in 1836, by L. B. Gurley. Thomas Thompson and Philip Wareham were circuit preachers. The present church (1885), was built in 1850, and dedicated winter of 1850-51. Amroy Butterfield, of Melmore, was killed July 16, 1836, while engaged in raising this Methodist meeting house. The preachers since 1848 are named as follows: Leonard Hill, 1848; Ralph Wilcox and C. Baylor, 1849; W. C. Huestis and N. B. Wilson, 1850; Henry Warner and George W. Collier, 1851; T. J. Monnett, 1852; L. S. Johnson and W. R. Kisser, 1853; W. M. Spafford, 1854; Uri Richards, 1855-56; Ralph Wilcox, 1855; John R. Jewett, 1857; Dennis Dreskell, 1857-58; Jesse Williams and Thomas Thompson, 1859; Newell J. Close and W. C. Huestis, 1861; George W. Dunn, 1862; John McKean, 1863; George McKillips and Orlando Pearce, 1865; A. P. Jones, 1867; Thomas Thompson, 1867-68; T. J. Gard, Thomas Thompson and S. D. Seymour, 1869; Luke S. Johnson, 1871; G. L. Hanawalt, 1872; W. C. Huestis and E. S. Thompkins, 1873; J. A. Kaul, 1874; Joshua Crawford, 1875; A. P. Jones, 1877; William Jones, 1878; Joseph Mattock, 1879; T. J. Gard, 1881; James A. Kellam, 1885-86.

In 1830 the Rev. John Robinson preached to the Presbyterians of the county, and about this time the first Presbyterian Church was founded at Melmore. On the organization of the Presbyterian Church at Tiffin in July, 1831, a number of the original members withdrew to join that society, and in September of the same year, the new society at Republic claimed another quota of the old church membership.

The Presbyterian congregation of Melmore, comprising the members of the first Presbyterian Church of Eden Township, was incorporated August 19, 1848, with Hugh McAllister, Levi Chamberlin and Benjamin M. Gibson, trustees, and R. McD. Gibson, clerk. Rev. A. D. Chapman was chairman of the meeting.

Throughout its early history the preachers named in the history of the Tiffin and Republic churches were identified with this church at Melmore. Rev. McCutchen followed Rev. Thompson; Revs. A. S. Dunton and John Whipple filled the pulpit from 1837 to 1852.

The United Brethren Church of Melmore, the first established in Seneca County, was organized at Melmore, May 12, 1834, at the home of Philip Bretz. There were present Samuel Hiestand, Jacob Bowlus, John Russell, John Eckert, Jacob Baer, Israel Herrington, D. Mechlin, Orange Strong, William Tracy, Nathan Smith, John Crum, John Alsap, Benjamin Moore, Henry Errett, John Smith, John Fry, Tarence Esterly, Ludwick Cramer, James Track, H. Vreimberling, Jacob Crum, John Long, Philip Cramer, George

Hiskey, Henry Huber; Israel Herrington was ordained elder. In 1846 the conference met in the stone church, known as Bretz's Meeting House, a mile up Honey Creek from Melmore. This was the first United Brethren Church in the county and continued in use until about 1858, when the present church at Melmore was erected.

Up to 1848 Honey Creek was a part of Seneca Circuit, but the conference held that year at Melmore set off the Honey Creek Circuit as a mission of Seneca Circuit, with D. Glancy, preacher. In 1865, the missions known as Seneca Union, Honey Creek Chapel and Liberty were detached from Seneca Circuit. Base Line from Benton Circuit, Berwick from Van Lue Circuit, and all formed into the Honey Creek Circuit, with Rev. Isaac Crouse, preacher. T. J. McKeen came in 1866; H. K. Berry, in 1867; B. Struble, in 1868, with William Mathers (Protestant Episcopal); W. Miller (Protestant Episcopal) in 1869; W. A. Keesy in 1870-71; C. Hepler, 1872; E. B. Maurer, 1873-74; H. C. Bevington, 1875; W. W. McCurdy, 1876-77; N. S. Long, 1878-79; M. E. Spahr, 1880-81; G. P. Macklin, 1882-83, and J. H. Arnold, 1884. The membership is 204.

The church of the Evangelical Association at Melmore, of which Rev. E. Wengard is pastor, is one of the old churches of this society in Seneca County.

Cemeteries.—The Buckeye Cemetery Association of Eden Township, composed of persons interested in the old cemetery on the farm of Solomon Brundage, was organized June 29, 1861, with Joseph Smith, Gamaliel Cowles and John Bigham, trustees. There are no less than five burial-grounds in the township. Of the Indian cemeteries not a vestige remains, if we except the mysterious mound and fortification referred to at page 195.

CONCLUSION.

This pastoral and picturesque division of Seneca was formed on foundations which promised teenning wealth and sunny prosperity, by the enterprising pioneer farmers who came here to stay and develop. Few of the original builders are here, but they live again, not only in the brighter land beyond the "swift Borysthenes," but also here in spirit among the generations for which they labored late and early. The drama, which they first placed upon the stage, goes on, each year adding an act and each actor widening the scene, promising the play to hold the stage until the firmament is rolled up, and time here ceases to be time. The hard hands which prepared the way for these pretentious homes, these orchards, gardens, fields of golden grain; for filling the cities with the habitations of men, building schools, churches and all substantial evidences of prosperity, are quietly resting in old mother earth. The historian, conscious of a duty, dwells among them for a time in study, and brings up a hundred names of those who commenced the work of civilization here, and blends them with present names, thus bringing history down to our own times, and covering sixty-six years of the township's life under American laws, customs and manners.

CHAPTER XIX.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

HOPEWELL, in the days of the earliest settlement, was known as Township 2 north, Range 14 east. It was surveyed into sections and quarter sections in 1820 by J. T. Worthington, assisted by David Risdon and others, and one year later was opened to entry in common with all United States' lands in the county. In 1822 the first settlers looked in upon the scene, and staked their homes in the wilderness. Eight years later the population reached 549; eighteen years after settlement it increased to 913; twenty-eight years after to 1,288, and fifty-eight years after settlement to 1,632. The population in 1885 is estimated at about 1,800, including Bascom Village. The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad enters the township in the northwest corner of Section 18, runs southeast across the township, and enters Tiffin in Section 24. The Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad was actually built and equipped, paralleling the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, but the ties and rails were taken up and sold when that enterprise collapsed. The Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad runs southwest from Tiffin through the southeast corner, and the Northwestern Ohio Railroad enters the township in the southeast quarter of Section 13 and enters Liberty Township at Section 1 of this township.

The Sandusky River flows through the southeastern sections, and Honey Creek enters the river in Section 36 of this township. Wolf Creek has a fork of its system in almost every section south of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, where it forms into two streams, which flow in a northeastern course to Section 1, and there forms one of the forks of the main stream.

The Niagara system does not show an outcrop, but in the quarries near Bascom it appears near the surface. Waterlime presents itself in the bed of Wolf Creek.

The soil of Hopewell is fertile, and the surface just sufficiently rolling to admit of easy drainage and cultivation.

Organic and Official. The first election was held December 25, 1824, at Joseph Pool's house, eighteen days after the establishment of the township, when Nathan Cadwallader, John Stoner and John Rosenberger were elected trustees, James Gordon, clerk, and John Stoner, treasurer. The other offices were distributed among the few settlers then in the wilderness. As related in Chapter IV, the western part of Clinton Township formed a part of Hopewell for some years. Following is a list of officers since 1831:

1832.—Agreen Ingraham, W. Kimes, J. Crum; Ozias Hart, clerk.

1833.—Peter Arbogast, A. Ingraham, John Crum; Ozias Hart, clerk.

1834.—W. L. Ricketts, A. C. Spooner, W. Kimes; Ozias Hart, clerk.

1835.—W. L. Ricketts, A. C. Spooner, John A. Rosenberger; Ozias Hart, clerk.

1836.—Gideon Curtiss, J. S. Jennings, J. A. Rosenberger; Ozias Hart, clerk.

1837.—Gideon Curtiss, J. S. Jennings, Alonson C. Spooner; Ozias Hart, clerk.

1838.—A. K. Bachtel, J. A. Rosenberger, A. C. Spooner; L. D. Shawhan, clerk.

1839-44. D. McCracken, Andrew Wolf, Erastus Bowe; L. D. Shawhan, clerk. 1841.—Peter Young, clerk.

1845. C. Muzsetter, George Shaull, A. Wolf; Isaac Chenoweth, clerk.

1846. Levi Keller, C. Muzsetter, Levi Shedenhelm; Isaac Chenoweth, clerk.

1847-48.—Levi Keller, C. Muzsetter, Levi Shedenhelm; John Slosser, clerk.

1849.—W. N. Dunn, C. Muzsetter, Levi Shedenhelm; A. C. Spooner, clerk.

1850.—Levi Keller, C. Muzsetter, Levi Shedenhelm; A. C. Spooner, clerk.

1851.—Levi Keller, C. Muzsetter, Levi Shedenhelm; A. C. Spooner, clerk.

1852.—Levi Keller, C. Muzsetter, Levi Shedenhelm; A. C. Spooner, clerk.

1853.—William Dick, Levi Keller, C. Muzsetter; A. C. Spooner, clerk.

1854.—Rezin Ricketts, J. M. Shaull, C. Muzsetter; A. C. Spooner, clerk.

1855.—Rezin Ricketts, J. M. Shaull, C. Muzsetter; R. S. Baker, clerk.

1856-58.—Benjamin Baker, Rezin Ricketts, J. M. Shaull; R. S. Baker, clerk.

1859.—A. G. Owen, J. M. Shaull, M. Coughlin; R. S. Baker, clerk.

1860.—Michael Coughlin, A. G. Owen, Henry Keppel; R. S. Baker, clerk.

1861.—James Creeger, A. G. Owen, J. M. Shaull; R. S. Baker, clerk.

1862.—Michael Coughlin, H. Strausbaugh, A. G. Owens; S. A. Bopes, clerk.

1863.—Chris Mulewiler, H. Strausbaugh, M. Coughlin; S. A. Bopes, clerk.

1864.—Chris Mulewiler, H. Strausbaugh, M. Coughlin; S. A. Bopes, clerk.

1865-66.—Benoni Rohrer, A. G. Owen, H. Strausbaugh; Dennis Maloy, clerk.

1867-68.—U. P. Coonrad, A. G. Owen, H. Strausbaugh; Dennis Maloy, clerk.

1869.—John Buchman, Benoni Rohrer, F. Rinebolt; Dennis Maloy, clerk.

1870.—John Buchman, Benoni Rohrer, F. Rinebolt; Adam Miller, clerk.

1871.—Francis Rinebolt, Philip Keppel, J. A. Bonner, D. Maloy, clerk.

1872.—Philip Keppel, J. A. Bonner, A. Hœfling; S. J. Pecher, clerk.

1873.—Milton Ricketts, P. Keppel, A. Hœfling; S. J. Pecher, clerk.

1874-75.—Milton Ricketts, Benoni Rohrer, A. Hœfling; S. J. Pecher, clerk.

1876.—Nicholas DeWalt, B. Rohrer, L. Lonsway; S. J. Pecher, clerk.

1877.—B. Rohrer, L. Lonsway, J. G. Straub; S. A. Coonrad, clerk.

1878.—L. D. Creeger, S. J. Pecher, A. Hœfling; S. A. Coonrad, clerk.

1879.—J. B. Knire, John Landis, A. Hœfling; Arlington Dunne, clerk.

1880.—Jacob Kuhn, L. D. Creeger, S. J. Pecher; Arlington Dunne, clerk.

1881.—Martin Green, Benjamin Baker, Jacob Kuhn; L. D. Creeger, clerk.

1882.—John Smith, M. W. Greene, Benjamin Baker; L. D. Creeger, clerk.

1883.—J. Kuhn, B. Baker, J. Smith; L. D. Creeger, clerk.

1884.—M. W. Hunker, S. W. Rohrer, J. Kuhn; L. D. Creeger, clerk.

1885.—Jacob Kuhn, M. W. Hunker, Silas W. Rohrer, trustees; Peter Shultz, treasurer; L. D. Creeger, clerk; N. C. Knight, assessor; F. D. Corrigan, Absalom Shumaker, constables. The officers, this year, with the exception of the assessor, are Democrats.

Pioneers and Incidents of Pioneer Times.—Peter Arbogast, who died in 1833, owned the west half of southwest quarter of Section 16, Township 2 north, Range 14 east. He settled here in 1826. Mrs. Sophia Arbogast died in 1861. Michael Arbogast, born in Virginia, in 1824, came here when two years old, and is now a resident of Seneca Township. . . . James Aiken owned land in Hopewell, in 1824.

Jacob A. Boner, a native of Maryland, born in 1809, came to Ohio in 1826, and located near Tiffin, where his stepfather, John Julian, bought forty acres of land and spent the remainder of his life. In 1844 Mr. Boner and his wife (*nee* Elizabeth Slosser) came into the woods of Hopewell Township, settling



Orange Coolidge

where they now live. There was then but one log-schoolhouse in the township. . . . Joseph Beard, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Hopewell in 1822. . . . Thomas Baltzell, a native of Maryland, born in 1815, came with his widowed mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Creidler) Baltzell, to Ohio, where she died in 1857. In 1881 Mr. Baltzell retired from his farm and moved to Tiffin. . . . John and Mary (Nolan) Britt, former a native of Ireland, born in 1811, parents of Mrs. Silas W. Rohrer, of Hopewell Township (who was born in this township, in 1856, died in 1881), came to Hopewell Township in 1848. In 1883 Mr. Britt moved to Tiffin, still retaining his farm.

Nathan Cadwallader settled on Section 34, about 1823. Mrs. Hiram Hart is a daughter of this pioneer. . . . Peter Chenoweth was the first school teacher and took part in building the old log-schoolhouses. . . . John Chaney was one of the first three settlers in Hopewell. . . . Charles Chaney was one of the first trio who located on Section 16, Hopewell. . . . Francis Cötter came in about 1830, while one David Cover, who purchased lands on Section 16, settled here in 1834. . . . Michael Coughlin came from Ireland at an early date, and purchased lands here. . . . Joseph Culbertson, a native of Pennsylvania, came here in 1839, and Uriah P. Coonrad, an old settler of Tiffin, also became a resident. . . . David and Sophia (Delong) Creeger were early settlers. . . . John H. Creeger died in 1872, and his widow, Mary (Young) Creeger in 1881. James Creeger died in his sixty-seventh year, October 8, 1882. . . . Gideon Creeger, at the age of sixteen (1826), when on his way from Montgomery County, Ohio, to Lower Sandusky, passed through Fort Ball when the pickets of the old fort were still standing. Then only a few log-huts, owned by Mr. Hedges, comprised Tiffin; now Mr. Creeger thinks it would take a good day's drive to pass over all the streets of the city. On his route at that time the Indians were so numerous about here that he would meet ten or more before one white man. For thirty years he has been engaged in farming in Henry County, Ohio. . . . Henry and Catharine (McDonald) Creeger, natives of Maryland, came with their children in 1826, and the following spring bought a piece of land on Wolf Creek, on which was a small cabin, raised by Michael Shaull, and which was located on the site of an Indian wigwam. There were no roads, only Indian trails, and Mr. Creeger, with the assistance of his sons, cut the first road to Tiffin, and built the first bridge across the river. There were Indian mounds on his farm, on which trees grew that measured three feet through, and out of these mounds Mr. Creeger exhumed a skeleton. . . . Michael Coughlan, one of the early settlers of Hopewell Township, died in 1884.

James Dunn, grandfather of Arlington Dunn, of Hopewell Township, came to this county and township in an early day and bought 400 acres of land, his sons coming after. William N. Dunn settled here in 1842. On April 13, 1872, his residence and eight other buildings were destroyed by fire. The family now reside in Tiffin, except a son, D. C., who occupies the farm. . . . John Daugherty, one of the first settlers of Hopewell, came about 1823. . . . John Dewalt, who settled in Hopewell in 1833, was known as Bear Club. He killed a bear, which attacked him. . . . Thomas Derr settled in the county in June, 1830. . . . C. W. Doran, a native of Virginia, and James Doran, a native of Ohio, settled in Hopewell in 1822.

Michael Flynn was one of the pioneers and esteemed citizens of the township. . . . Matthew Frederetze and his wife, Barbara, came from Alsace (France) in 1828, settled in Pennsylvania; moved to Hopewell Township in 1832, where the former died in 1851. His son Michael has resided on his present farm for almost fifty-three years.

James Gordon, closely connected with London Township, was an early resident here.

Ozias and Polly (Pryor) Hart, natives of Connecticut and Vermont, respectively, came in 1827 to Hopewell, entered land and put up a cabin.... Hiram Hart afterward bought land for himself near Tiffin.... Joseph Heltebrake settled in Seneca County in June, 1830.... A. Houseberger came from Pennsylvania in 1848.... Henry Hostler, Sr., a native of Pennsylvania, brought his family to Hopewell Township in 1831.... Adam Heffling came from Germany in 1829.

Philip King, born in Ireland in 1806, came to this county in 1840 and bought land of Samuel Waggoner. He died in 1879.... Brian King and John B. King are among the old residents.... Jeremiah and Hannah King, natives of Ireland, parents of Jerry R. King (who was born in 1847 in Hopewell Township), were early settlers here. Jeremiah King died in 1856 and in 1884 his widow married Charles Bukman.... Henry and Anna C. (Stamatz) Keppel, natives of Pennsylvania, came from Knox County, Ohio, in 1839. The former died in 1842 and the latter in 1860.... George and Philip Keppel came in 1839.... Jeremiah Knepper came from Pennsylvania in 1850.... Jacob Kuhn from New York in 1834.... Thomas Knight, a native of Ohio, in 1848.... Levi Keller, Jr., in 1843.... Bartholomew and Margaret (McBride) Kinney, natives of Ireland, came in 1830 to the southern part of Hopewell Township. Mr. Kinney was accidentally drowned July 16, 1831, while crossing the Sandusky River at Tiffin. Mrs. Kinney remained a widow four years, part of which time she spun flax to maintain herself and family. The house she lived in was a rude log-cabin, and she had often to pile furniture against the door to prevent the wolves from entering. In 1835 she married John King, and in 1852 she died.... Philip King and brothers, John, Lawrence and Timothy, old residents of Tiffin, settled in Hopewell Township. Philip King died some years ago.

Peter Lonsway or Longuin came from Canada in 1841.... Louis Lonsway in 1844.... Amos Lietner in 1835.

Dennis Maloy, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1825, came to this county with an uncle in 1846 and commenced business in Tiffin, but soon moved to Hopewell Township.... John Maule came in June, 1830, settled just north of Tiffin, opened a blacksmith shop and in 1838 moved to Hopewell Township; died in October, 1866.... James Mathers was among the pioneers.... Adam Miller came from Maryland in 1826.... James A. Morrison, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1838.... John Miller, founder of Bascom in 1837, came in 1836.... Joseph McClelland settled in Bloom Township in 1822, moved to Hopewell in 1854 and died there in 1857.... Ebenezer Mills was one of the early settlers.

Joseph Ogle, born in 1781, in Maryland, came to Hopewell Township in 1824. The Indians were numerous and he had to defend himself against wild beasts. On one occasion his daughter, while milking the cows, was attacked by wolves, and he had to fly to her rescue. He died in January, 1864; his widow occupied the farm until 1876.

Joseph Pool, at whose home the first election was held, in 1824, passed away years ago.... Robert Patterson, a native of Maryland, settled in Hopewell at an early date, and died near Bascom, July 19, 1885.

Mrs. Mary Redfox, hotel keeper, Bascom, a native of Germany, born in 1833, came to America in 1846, settling in Bascom, where her parents kept the hotel which she now conducts.... William L. Ricketts, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1791, father of Milton D. Ricketts, of Hopewell Township (who was born in this township in 1836), came with his parents in 1800 to Fairfield County, Ohio. In 1828 William L. came here, before any road was

opened to Tiffin, and entered lands located where the Findlay and Tiffin State road now is, on Section 30. . . . Robert and John Ricketts, early settlers, now reside in London. . . . Benoni and Rebecca (Loose) Rohrer, parents of Silas W. Rohrer, of Hopewell Township (who was born in Virginia in 1845), came to this township in 1848. . . . Benoni Rohrer, born in 1846, in Virginia, was a very early settler of Hopewell Township, and his farm is now said to be the most beautiful in the township. . . . Aaron Ruse was an old settler. . . . Joseph Ruse came in 1830. . . . Henry Rosenberger, born in Virginia, in 1798, came to Seneca County with his wife and three children December 20, 1822, and located on Section 1, Hopewell Township, and Section 6, Clinton Township, where he erected a round-log house. When he came his earthly possessions were one horse, one wagon, a small quantity of pork and 25 cents in cash. For the first year they had but one barrel of flour, part of which was spoiled, but the family subsisted chiefly on game meat and corn bread. Afterward he built a hewed-log house, and over thirty years ago a frame house was built by him (now occupied by his son Jacob) on this farm. The Seneca Indians were his near neighbors, with whom he was always on friendly terms. One of their "trails" passed through his land. In 1876 Mr. Rosenberger moved to Tiffin, where he has since lived in retirement. . . . John A. and Joseph Rosenberger are early settlers.

George Shedenhelm settled three miles north of Tiffin, in Hopewell, in 1822. . . . Robert and John Shippey, brothers, were located on Section 16, prior to the organization of the township. . . . Samuel Smith, born in Delaware in 1806, settled in Hopewell in 1835, moving from Tiffin, where it is said he located in 1828. . . . Jacob Schmidt, who died September 9, 1885, was born in the Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, and immigrated to America in the year 1833, and a short time after that entered the farm on which he lived and died. . . . Williard Spragne, who located lands on Section 16 prior to 1824, is named among the first settlers. . . . George and Ann Mary (Panther) Slosser, natives of Maryland and Germany, respectively, parents of John Slosser, of Hopewell Township (who was born in Virginia in 1811), came direct about 1830, by team to this county, locating east of Tiffin for over fifteen months, and in 1832, settled in Hopewell Township. George Slosser died in 1843. . . . Michael Shaul erected a cabin here prior to 1826. . . . Philip Staub, a native of Pennsylvania, father of Joseph G. Staub, of Hopewell Township (who was born in 1825, in Pennsylvania), came to Ohio in 1833 and purchased land near old Fort Seneca, built one of the first cabins in the township, and was a resident here when the Indians were removed. . . . Conrad Stigerwalt came in 1841. . . . William Stripe settled here about 1824.

Michael Twomey died years ago. His widow is the oldest lady, in years, within the county.

Jacob Von Blon came from Germany in 1834.

Abner Wade, a native of Pennsylvania (father of Washington Wade, of Hopewell Township, who was born in 1829, in London Township), came to this county in 1826 and entered land. He cut a road from what is now Tiffin. Being a blacksmith he did a good deal of work for the Indians after coming here. He died in 1853, his widow in 1876. . . . George Walters came in 1846. . . . Samuel Waggoner, who founded a town named Hopewell in 1836, is named in other pages. . . . Solomon Wolf came in 1844.

The Handleys, McNamees and Shippeys were early settlers.

BASCOM.

Bascom was platted by George W. Gist, county surveyor, February 1, 1837.

for John Miller. The original town was on the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 17, Town 2 north, Range 14 east. Dennis Maloy's addition to Bascom was surveyed in March, 1876, and D. A. Creeger's addition was surveyed in May, 1878.

The first three years of the village were disheartening to the owners, as at the close of those years a population of six persons formed the community. Every decade after brought with it a small increase of population, but only within the last five years has actual progress taken notice of the place. It is true that during the construction of the Coldwater Railroad, and the building of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, the village assumed some importance, but after those enterprises ceased to call together great numbers of workmen at this point, business slept, as it were, until 1880.

John T. Maloy succeeded W. W. Miller as postmaster, in September, 1885, and the business circle comprises the following: Simon Miller, general merchant; Henry Eisler, blacksmith; Maloney & Matthews, grain dealers.

Hopewell Lodge No. 176, I. O. O. F., was organized May 11, 1855.

Methodist Episcopal Church, Bascom, is the oldest church in the Old Bettsville Circuit, having been formed at the house of Abram Miller in 1831, and a meeting house was erected shortly after. In 1865 the Old Bettsville Circuit was divided: Bettsville, Fort Seneca, Jackson, Ebenezer and Bascom forming Bettsville, with R. Biggs, preacher. Charles Astor succeeded, then D. Bulle; John H. Wilson came in 1869, and soon down to William Dunlap's time, 1882. Rev. N. S. Brackney was appointed in 1884. Revs. Hill, 1875; L. O. Cooke, 1877; H. H. Harper, 1880, preceded Mr. Dunlap. Twenty years after the church was formed at Bascom, Bettsville Circuit was formed, with Newel J. Close, preacher, *vice* S. T. Lane and Thomas Ackerman, the old preachers of the Port Clinton District. In 1852 J. Brakefield was appointed. In 1854 Leonard Hill and Henry Kerrigan were the preachers. James Milligan, R. Lawrence, Francis Plumb, N. B. C. Love, T. W. Crozier, H. L. Nickerson, John T. Bowers, Josiah Adams, Israel Smith, Josiah Adams, William Deemers, L. D. Rogers, T. C. Reed and Dave Dicken served from 1855 to 1865. The very early preachers are named in connection with other churches.

United Brethren Church, of Bascom, may be said to be contemporary with the establishment of Seneca Circuit. A reference to the history of Eden Township points out the beginning of this church in the county. In 1841 Jeremiah Brown was appointed presiding elder, and Alfred Spracklin, preacher, of this circuit. In 1844 Samuel Hadley succeeded Rev. Spracklin. In 1845 J. Gurber, W. Herrington and J. C. Bright were preachers. In 1848 the circuit was reorganized, John Davis being appointed preacher of Seneca Circuit. In 1849 S. Long and J. Martin were appointed; in 1851, John Curtis; in 1852, G. Schneider, the circuit then containing 300 members. In 1854 M. Long was appointed preacher; in 1856, D. S. Caldwell; in 1858, James Long; in 1860, S. T. Lane; in 1862, W. Mathers; in 1863, D. Glancey; in 1864, I. Crouse; in 1865, S. T. Lane; in 1867, S. Essex; in 1868, M. Bulger; in 1869, G. Bender; in 1870, S. Foster; in 1871, G. French; in 1873, G. Hoover.

United Brethren Otterbein Chapel, of Bascom, was reorganized under State law, January 15, 1874, with Adam Miller, presiding. Andrew Powell, S. K. Ruse and Elias Kline were elected trustees, and John French, preacher. M. Long was appointed in 1875; G. Bender, 1876; B. Struble, 1878; L. J. Osborne, 1879; M. Long, 1880; L. Moore, 1882; A. B. Leonard, 1883-85. There are four churches in the circuit, three organized societies and 161 members.

Bascom Reformed Church was organized by Rev. J. J. Beilherz, as a Union Lutheran and Reformed Society in 1852, and a church erected. On New

Year's day, 1852. Rev. E. V. Gerhart reorganized the society as a Reformed Church, with Ben. Fried, elder, and Christian Deubel, deacon.

St. Patrick's Church, of which Father Christophory is pastor, has one of the largest congregations in the county.

The Sand Ridge Cemetery Association, of Bascom was organized May 15, 1878, with Jephtha Lott, Adam Miller, James Creeger, Henry W. Matthews, Joseph Culbertson, D. A. Creeger, Henry S. Haugh, John Landis, Philip Kisabeth, D. R. King (clerk) and Philip Dewald, members.

Old time Villages. Hopewell was laid out for Samuel Waggoner by James Durbin, in August, 1836, on the southern part of the northeast quarter of Section 16. So far Waggoner did well; but neglecting the enterprise, the village of Bascom flanked the old town, annihilated it, so to speak, and to-day gives many tokens of real life, while Hopewell has been subjected fifty times to the plow-share.

Another town, Steinerville, on Section 25, was platted for Henry H. Steiner by G. H. Heming, in May, 1852. This, like Hopewell, has vanished into the past, so that few remember the olden enterprise of the owner.

Statistics. The assessment roll of Hopewell Township, in 1841, shows 20,694 acres, valued at \$59,061; town lots valued at \$387; horses, 199, valued at \$7,960; cattle, 446, valued at \$3,568; mercantile capital and moneys at interest, \$2,365; pleasure carriages, 3, valued at \$245; total value, \$73,586; total tax, \$1,085.39; delinquencies from 1840, \$104.50.

The valuation and taxation of Hopewell Township for 1884-85 are as follows: 22,286 acres, valued at \$789,030; and personal property valued at \$295,040, aggregating \$1,084,070, or, according to the census of 1880, \$670.03 to each of the 1,632 inhabitants. The total tax for 1885 is \$11,079.52, together with \$216 dog tax. The true value of this township is placed at \$3,100,000.

The general statistics of Hopewell Township for 1884 are: 4,692 acres of wheat yielded about 43,000 bushels; cost of fertilizers, \$225; 135 acres of rye; 14 acres of buckwheat yielded 110 bushels; 1,027 acres of oats, product 30,923 bushels; barley 15 acres, product 342 bushels; corn 3,060 acres, product 93,210 bushels; meadow, 1,412 acres, tons of hay, 1,955; clover, 677 acres, tons of hay, 799; bushels of seed, 546; acres plowed under, 141; flax, 1 acre, 3 bushels of seed; 131 acres of potatoes, 16,622 bushels; tobacco, 20 lbs.; milk sold for family use, 1,205 gallons; home-made butter, 42,776 lbs.; sorghum, 5 acres, 64 gallons of syrup; maple syrup, 57 gallons; 166 hives, 665 lbs. of honey; 22,845 dozens of eggs; 5 acres of vineyards, 3,115 lbs. of grapes and 100 gallons of wine; 1 acre sweet potatoes, 82 bushels; 428 acres of apple trees, 8,289 bushels of apples; 3 acres of peaches, 95 of pears and one of cherries; 13,790 acres cultivated lands; 1,385, pasture land; 3,687, woodland; 231, waste land; total acreage owned, 19,093; wool, 5,160 lbs.; milch cows, 604; dogs, 217; sheep killed and injured by dogs, 46; animals died of disease, 115 hogs, 18 sheep, 14 cattle, and 16 horses.

School Statistics.—The electors of Hopewell voted on the question of selling a part of school lands, October 12, 1852. Levi Keller, C. Muzstetter and L. Shedenhelm were judges; A. C. Spooner and Josiah Selby, clerks. One hundred and three votes were polled of which \$9 were for and 14 against sale. On February 19, 1853, the east half of southwest quarter of Section 16 was sold to Nicholas Nick, for \$1,600, the west half of southeast quarter to N. Nick for \$2,399, and the east half of southeast quarter to same for \$1,701.

The condition of the schools of Hopewell, shown in report of August, 1884, is as follows: local tax, \$2,134; receipts, \$6,023; expenditures, \$2,846; school-houses, 10; value of property, \$4,500; number of teachers, 19; average salary, \$34 and \$25; male pupils, 248; female pupils, 159; total enrollment, 407.

CONCLUSION.

Long prior to the survey of the township a road was laid out along the face of the terrace on the west bank of the Sandusky, by order of Gen. Harrison, and under the direction of Gen. Bell; James Meeker and a few men from Wooster underbrushed this road in 1813. At this time the Indian trail was well beaten, as if traveled over for centuries, while westward, stretching into the recesses of the wilderness were numerous paths made by hunters, or the wild animals in the pursuit of which the wilder hunters passed their years. This was Hopewell in 1820, and, with the exception of the surveyor's lines made that year, the description applies to 1822-23, when the first settlers came in. What advances have been made within the last sixty-three years are shown in this chapter, while in the general history a broader review is given of this division of the county.

CHAPTER XX.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS division of the county was known as Township 3 north, Range 13 east, up to the period of its establishment under the name of Jackson in 1832. In 1820 the surveyor, J. Glasgow, laid off this tract in quarter sections, and, although the lands were offered for sale shortly after, in 1821, few, if any, purchasers were found. In 1827, however, one Henry Huffman settled near the present village of Iler, and in 1828, was joined by the Rinebolts. Here in 1848 the last parcel of United States lands in the county was purchased by Andrew Rank. The population in 1840 was 586, increased in 1880 to 1,399, including the north part of Fostoria City. The population in 1885 is placed at 1,600. The railroad systems represented in the township are the Lake Erie & Western, the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, the "Nickel Plate" and the Ohio Central. The township is watered by Wolf Creek in its southeastern sections, and by Harrison Creek, a northern tributary of Wolf Creek, in its western and northern sections. For years subsequent to settlement these creeks gave to the township a marshy character, which tended to its depreciation. Modern times have confined the waters of the creeks to proper channels and converted a swampy wilderness into a land of beautiful farms. The Bigham Spring and Creek are useful natural phenomena.

Organic and Official.—The first meeting was held in Jackson Township, April 3, 1833 (four months after the commissioners established the town), at the house of Abram Rinebolt. The trustees there elected were Michael Stahl, Christian Foster and John Stambaugh; Enoch Trumbo, clerk; Daniel Williams, treasurer; Abram Rinebolt and Henry Huffman, road supervisors; Samuel Rinebolt, Andrew Ferrier and Daniel Swope, overseers of the poor; Joseph Hampshire and Jacob Hollinger, fence viewers. The early records, like other old books throughout the county, are among the things that were. The records which are in existence date back to 1843, and from them the present township clerk, Charles Ash, has been kind enough to make a list of trustees and clerk, elected annually. The three trustees are named first, and clerk last, for each year, as follows:

- 1843.—Gideon Jones, Jonas Hampshire, John M. Hoover; Jacob Stahl.
 1844.—Gideon Jones, George Stahl, John Williams; Jacob Stahl.
 1845.—Christian Foster, John M. Hoover, Fred Feeble; Jacob Stahl.
 1846.—Michael Stahl, John Stoner, John Miller; Jacob Stahl.
 1847.—John M. Kimmel, John Stoner, John Lambright; Jacob Stahl.
 1848.—John M. Kimmel, Fred Feeble, John Lambright; Jacob Stahl.
 1849.—John Shontz, Fred Feeble, Henry Lambright; Jacob Stahl.
 1850.—William Boyd, Jerry Parkhurst, Henry Lambright; Peter Stoner.
 1851.—Andrew M. Williams, Jonas Foster, Fred Hollopeter; Peter Stoner.
 1852.—Adam Hampshire, Henry Swope, Frederick Hollopeter; Jacob Stahl.
 1853-54.—Frederick Feeble, Christian Foster, Levi Sour; Eli Welsh.
 1855.—Jacob Sprout, Jonas Foster, Peter Eaton; Jacob Stahl.
 1856.—J. N. Wyant, J. W. Bratton, David Eller; Noah Stahl.
 1857.—Kinsey Cox, J. W. Bratton, David Eller; M. Penwell.
 1858.—David Boyd, J. W. Bratton, Jacob Sprout; Noah Stahl.
 1859.—B. L. Long, J. W. Bratton, Henry Lambright; Thomas Penwell.
 1860.—Jonas Foster, Elias Stahl, John Lambright; Eli Feeble.
 1861.—R. G. Murphy, Elias Stahl, Peter Eaton; William Ash.
 1862.—R. G. Murphy, Michael Kimmel, Stephen Dicken; Joseph Stahl.
 1863.—Gideon Jones, John Longley, Noah Stahl; Eli Feeble.
 1864.—Sampson Foster, John Longley, Noah Stahl; Lewis Toan.
 1865.—Gideon Jones, Eli Feeble, Noah Stahl; James M. Hill.
 1866.—William Ash, Eli Feeble, Jonas Foster; James M. Hill.
 1867.—William Ash, John Longley, Paul Kline; Pliny Trumbo.
 1868.—William Ash, John Craun, Stephen Dicken; Pliny Trumbo.
 1869.—William Ash, John Craun, (vacant); Pliny Trumbo.
 1870.—William Ash, John Craun, (vacant); Pliny Trumbo.
 1871.—Aaron Cox, Henry Stahl, James H. McCaulay; H. W. A. Boyd.
 1872.—Aaron Cox, Pliny Trumbo, Isaiah Hollopeter; H. W. A. Boyd.
 1873.—Sampson Foster, Pliny Trumbo, H. W. A. Boyd; Isaiah Hollopeter.
 1874.—John Craun, Gilbert Hughs, H. W. A. Boyd; Isaiah Hollopeter.
 1875.—John Craun, Henry Stahl, H. W. A. Boyd; Isaiah Hollopeter.
 1876.—J. R. Dicken, Isaiah Hollopeter, H. W. A. Boyd; William Stahl.
 1877.—J. R. Dicken, John Craun, Jacob Martin; William Stahl.
 1878.—B. L. Long, William Snider, Jacob Martin; William Stahl.
 1879.—J. R. Dicken, B. L. Long, William Steward; William Stahl.
 1880.—John G. Schupp, Noah Good, V. D. Newcomb; H. W. A. Boyd.
 1881.—William A. Ash, William P. Dicken, V. D. Newcomb; Charles Ash.
 1882.—William A. Ash, Levi Boyd, J. R. Swope; W. A. Stahl.
 1883.—J. W. Good, Levi Boyd, J. R. Swope; Charles Ash.
 1884.—Sampson Foster, Levi Boyd, Dillon Ames; Charles Ash.

The township officers of Jackson, elected in April, 1885, are: John Parkhurst, Dillon Ames and C. H. Steward, trustees; Charles Ash, clerk; Pliny Trumbo, treasurer; G. S. Wormwood, assessor; Eli Pence and Marion Flack, constables; H. W. A. Boyd and John Soule, justices of the peace.

That portion of the township in Section 31, embraced within the limits of Fostoria, is administered by the corporation of that city. Rehoboth on Section 17, Amsden on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, Section 14, and Iler on the "Nickel Plate" in the southwestern quarter of Section 25, all the nuclear points of towns, which the future may bring into existence, are governed by the township board, and shall continue to be so governed unless a brighter fortune awaits them than that which frowned upon the old scriptural settlement of Rehoboth.

Pioneer and Pioneer Incidents.—George and Tishey (Reed) Ash, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of William Ash, of Jackson Township (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1830), settled in this county in 1833....George Ash, now eighty-six years old, resides here.

Hugh and Margaret (Rogers) Boyd, parents of David Boyd, of Jackson Township (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1822), settled in this county in 1844. David Boyd is a pioneer blacksmith....Peter and Maria Brumm, both old settlers of Jackson, are numbered among the dead. The latter moved to Indiana in 1882, and died there in September, 1884....John and Esther (Spangler) Betts, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. Godfrey Biles, of Fostoria, were pioneers of Jackson Township.

Abraham and Rosana (Miller) Craun, natives of New Jersey, parents of John Craun, of Jackson Township (who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1825), came with their family to this county in 1835. Mrs. Craun died in 1878, Mr. Craun in 1883.

David Dissinger, a Pennsylvanian, came here in 1838....Jonathan Dicken, also a Pennsylvanian, came in 1839....J. R. Dicken, a native of Ohio, settled in the county in 1834.

Peter Eaton, born in New York State in 1812, father of Mrs. Joseph Schupp and Reuben Eaton, both of Jackson Township, entered land in this township in 1840.

Andrew Ferrier made a settlement in Jackson about 1832....Christian Foster located in Jackson prior to 1832, settled in the county in 1839....Fred. and Christiana (Kempher) Febles moved from Wood County, Ohio, in 1845. The former died in 1863, the latter in 1876....George and Jane (Anderson) Feasel, natives of Pennsylvania, settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, at an early date and located in Jackson Township, within the pioneer period.

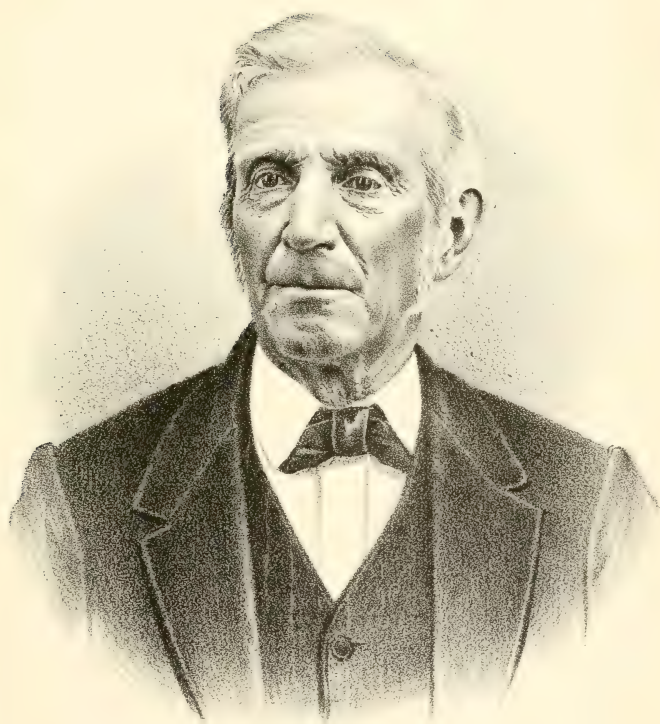
John P. Gordon sold the first whisky at Risdon in 1831-32....John Gibbens, a native of Ohio, came in 1832.

Henry Huffman, the first settler in the township, entered the southwest quarter of Section 36, in 1827, and built his cabin early the following year....Jacob and Savillia (Peters) Heiserman, natives of Germany, parents of Jacob Heiserman, of Jackson Township (who was born in Seneca County in 1847), came to this county in 1833....Jonas Hampshire came into Jackson in 1833....Isaiah Hollopeter, founder of the village of Rehoboth in 1844, was one of the pioneers of Jackson....Henry Hoffman settled in Jackson Township in 1827....Jacob Hollinger, James Hanna and Joseph Hagerman were among the early settlers.

John Iler, a native of Pennsylvania, assisted in building the first churches, and the first log schoolhouse in the township. His son, Isaac (one of fifteen children) resides in Hopewell township....Plato Jones, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1832....Henry and Margaret (Sprout) Johnson were early settlers....Henry F. Johnson came in 1851, and settled on his present farm....James and Priscilla (Blagg) Jones, parents of the late Gideon Jones, of Jackson Township (who was born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1810), moved with their family to Wood County, Ohio, when it was a dense wilderness, and settled not far from the Seneca County line, near the farm where Gideon Wells afterward lived many years.

Joseph Kinsey is a name classed among the pioneers....Henry A. Kinsey came in 1845.

John and Elizabeth (Good) Lambright, John Longley, William C. and Elizabeth Lybarger are names connected with the early history of the township....Daniel and Margaret (Brill) Long, natives of Pennsylvania, former



Jacob Pultz

born in 1779, died in 1871, latter born in 1783, died in 1853, came to Jackson Township in 1834, where B. L. Long now resides.

Florence McCarthy was one of the pioneers of 1832.... Abraham Miller, father of Isaac Miller (who came to this county at an early day), and grandfather of Ezra Miller (who was born here in 1845), is a son of Isaac Miller, who settled in the county in 1826. There is an apple tree on the farm of Abraham Miller, in Jackson Township, which is fifty years old, and measures seven feet and nine inches in circumference, four inches from the ground. It is thirty-nine feet high and fifty-nine feet wide at the top.... Conrad Myers, a native of Mahoning County, settled in Hancock County in 1835, and ten years later moved to Jackson Township, Seneca County. Prof. B. F. Myers, of Tiffin, and Rev. S. P. Myers, of Bloomville, are his sons. His death occurred August 11, 1885. He had in his possession the old musket which Michael Musser carried during the war of 1812. It is still in good condition, and is valued at \$100.... The McCauley family, of whom Judge McCauley, of Tiffin, is a prominent member, settled here at an early date.

The Nestlerodes resided on "The Island" in 1832.... Jacob and Elizabeth Nederhouse were early settlers.... William Noble and his wife, Rebecca (Lytle) Noble, parents of Warren P., Harrison, Montgomery and John Noble, settled in Jackson Township, in 1834, with their family of nine children. Mr. Noble, a native of Connecticut, died in 1863, aged eighty-one years; Mrs. Noble, a native of Pennsylvania, died in 1874, aged seventy-four years.

Madison Penwell, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1812, was one of the early settlers of Jackson Township.... Jeremiah Parkhurst came in 1833.

In 1848 A. Rank, a soldier of the Mexican war, located in this township, and purchased the last parcel of United States lands sold in the county.... Jacob Rinebold, father of Noah Rinebold, of Jackson Township (who was born in this township in 1851), was a pioneer.... John, Abram, Daniel and Samuel Rinebolt settled here in 1828.... James Robinson was also an early settler.

Jacob Schupp, a native of Germany, father of Joseph Schupp, of Jackson Township (who was born in this township in 1847), was a pioneer of the place. He died in 1883.... Henry and Sarah (Williard) Shontz, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of John Shontz, of Bloomville (who was born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1823), came from Stark County to Jackson Township in 1834, and here died. Mrs. Shontz in 1865, and Mr. Shontz in 1871.... J. H. Sprout came from Pennsylvania in 1834.... Michael Stahl settled in Jackson in 1832.... George Stahl settled in Jackson in 1834.... Henry Stahl settled in Jackson in 1836. He was born in Perry County, Ohio, in 1821.... William and Rebecca (Foster) Stahl, natives of Ohio, parents of Christian Stahl, of Jackson Township (and who was born here in 1845), were among the early settlers.... John Stambaugh was elected trustee in 1833, having been a settler in Jackson for some time.... Samuel and Mary (Renner) Steward, natives of Pennsylvania, are classed among the old residents. In 1882 his son, W. H., lost barn, horses and 700 bushels of wheat by fire.... Daniel Swope located in Jackson in 1833.... Henry Swope in 1832.

Enoch Trumbo settled in Jackson early in 1831, on lands which he purchased that year. He was born in Pennsylvania in 1804. Pliny Trumbo is a native of Ohio, dating his settlement here to 1845.

Isaac Wyant, a native of Pennsylvania came to the township in 1833, and resided here until his death.

Jacob and Elizabeth (Nuser) Yochum, natives of Germany, parents of Jacob Yochum, of Jackson Township (who was born in Germany in 1836), came to America in 1845 and settled in Jackson Township, where Mr. Yochum died in 1855.

Small Settlements.—Rehoboth was surveyed by Thomas Heming in December, 1844, for Isaiah Hollopeter on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 17. The name was too pronounced to call forth the admiration of the people of forty years ago; men were too busy with politics, and women were too content to live on their farms and grow wealthy as their lands increased in value to dream of settling down to a life in the village of the Mission Church. The vicinity of Rehoboth is indeed endowed with many of nature's charms—it is a beautiful pastoral district claiming much, if not all, that is picturesque in the township.

Amsden, on the southeast quarter of Section 14, a station on the Lake Erie & Western Railroad, dates back to the construction of that road. Ida Stockwell is in charge of the postoffice here, and this office, the railroad station and comfortable farm houses in the vicinity form the nucleus of the future town.

Trumbo was the name given to a postoffice in the southern part of the township.

Her, a new railroad town in the southeastern corner of the township, was founded in July, 1885. During the summer the "Nickel Plate" Railroad Company erected depot buildings here, and Bigham & Walters opened a general store. In September, 1885, M. M. Walters was appointed postmaster.

In the history of London Township, full references are made to the old settlements of Rome and Risdon, and the present city of Fostoria, a part of which is situate in this township.

Churches.—Olive Chapel Reformed Society, Jackson Township, was organized in 1852 by Rev. R. Good with F. Febles, C. Myers, George Stahl and Jacob Stahl, members. The latter donated the land on which a house of worship was erected in 1862. This society was reorganized under State law, April 27, 1867. W. J. Shupe presided, with Rev. George Rettig, secretary. H. Remer and William Boid were elected elders, W. A. Schmid and Z. Acker, deacons; and F. Falk, J. Shupe and D. Dissinger, trustees. The constitution of the former German Reformed society was adopted.

The Ark Church (Methodist), was founded by Rev. H. L. Nickerson, and the present church completed during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Rodgers, of Seneca Mission, in 1864.

Mount Zion Church, of the Evangelical Association, adopted articles for the government of their new church, February 4, 1872, which was signed by S. E. Rife, pastor in charge.

St. John's Church, of the Evangelical Association of North America, was organized under State law May 31, 1873. Rev. John Plantz presided. The trustees elected were William and Jacob Zimmerman, Jacob Nederhouse, J. H. McCauley and Matthias Lammes.

The histories of the Methodist, Catholic, United Brethren and other churches of the township are given in the church sketches of Bettsville and Fostoria with which they are closely identified.

Statistics.—The assessment roll of Jackson Township made in 1841, gives the following figures: 13,177 acres, valued at \$26,105; no town lots; 105 horses valued at \$4,200; 265 cattle valued at \$2,120; merchants' capital and moneys at interest, \$200; total value, \$32,625; total tax, \$481.21; delinquencies from 1840, \$59.76.

The valuation and taxation of Jackson Township for 1884-85 are as follows: 22,570 acres valued at \$685,450, and personal property at \$314,590, aggregating \$1,000,040 or \$805.08 per capita, (population in 1880 being 1,241). The total tax for 1884-85 is \$9,079.72, and the dog tax, \$149. The true value of the township is placed at \$2,600,000.

The general statistics of Jackson Township for 1884, are: 3,732 acres of wheat, against 3,538 in 1883; 35 of rye; 8 of buckwheat, product, 105 bushels; 969 acres of oats, product, 20,317 bushels; barley, 217 acres; corn, 2,901 acres, produced 45,700 bushels; 774 acres of meadow, 1,273 tons of hay; 1,397 acres of clover, 703 tons of hay, 573 bushels of seed, 159 plowed under; 93 acres of potatoes, product, 11,368 bushels; butter, 48,096 pounds; 6 acres of sorghum, 417 gallons of syrup; 114 gallons of maple syrup; 146 beehives, 3,732 pounds of honey; 23,884 dozens of eggs; 1 acre of vines, 5,900 pounds of grapes; 362 acres of orchards, 9,319 bushels of apples, 71 bushels of pears, 1 of cherries and 3 of plums; lands owned and cultivated, 10,599 acres; pasture lands, 1,146; woodlands, 4,641; wasteland, 11, total acreage owned 16,397; pounds of wool (1883), 14,145; milch cows, 509; dogs, 155; sheep killed and injured by dogs, 43; domestic animals died of disease—hogs, 129; sheep, 67; cattle, 38; and horses, 25.

School Statistics.—The election held in Jackson Township, April 1, 1844, resulted in fifty-five votes for the sale of Section 16, school lands, and fifty against such sale. T. M. Hoover, J. Hampshire and G. Jones were judges, and Samuel Younker and Jacob Stahl, clerks of election. The record of sales made September 19, 1846, is as follows: Fred. Singer, west half of northwest quarter; Henry B. Risdon, east half of northwest quarter; Charles Vroman, west half of northeast quarter; Paul Kline, east half of northeast quarter; Thomas Shantz and John Willard, east half of southeast quarter; William Bunn, west half of southeast quarter; John Rinebolt, south half of southwest quarter; and Henry Stahl, north half of southwest quarter. The amount realized at sale was \$5,229. The first log school building was erected on the northeast corner of Section 19, over which Washington Noble presided. The statistics of Jackson Township schools in August, 1884, are as follows: male pupils, 193; female pupils, 207; total, 400; number of houses, 8; value of property, \$6,000; number of teachers, 12; average salaries, \$40 and \$30; local tax, \$17.78; receipts, \$3,078.54; expenditures, \$2,769.89.

CONCLUSION.

This township, though the last in the county to receive settlers, ranks to-day among the first in point of agricultural product, number of inhabitants and general wealth. The pioneers found the district and untrailed marsh, almost as uninviting as any part of the Black Swamp. Within half a century the township, throughout all its sections, has been subjected to drainage and all the other expedients resorted to by the agriculturist to make the wild land fruitful. Success waited on this labor and gave to the county a division rich in predial wealth, and richer still in the sense of industry, which pervades all classes.

CHAPTER XXI.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

PRIOR to 1832, and dating back to 1820, this division of the county was known as Town 3 north, Range 14 east. In the latter year it was surveyed into quarter sections by J. T. Worthington, who made his headquarters at James Montgomery's home in Pleasant Township. In June 1832 the commissioners granted the prayer of petitioners, residents of what is now Liberty, asking to be set off from Seneca Township, and organized. In April, 1833, the first meeting was held. The petition was presented by John L. Flack. In 1830 the whole number of inhabitants in old Seneca Township was only 369, of which number only a dozen or so belonged to this portion of it. In 1840 the population of this township was 1,084, and forty years later, 2,157; a reference to the statistics at the close of this chapter will point out its increase in general wealth.

The Northwestern Ohio Railroad runs north by west through the township passing through Bettsville, the "Nickel Plate" Railroad runs across the township from Section 30, leaving at Section 12, and the Lake Erie & Western Railroad cuts across its northwestern corner, passing through Kansas.

The Niagara rock presents many exposures throughout the township. The boulder formation characterizes a tract in the northeastern sections over a mile wide and extending through three sections east and west. A writer for D. J. Stewart in 1874, aptly describes this peculiar formation: "In some places the limestone rock literally covers the ground. In other localities in the immediate neighborhood it is not quite so thickly strewn with this stone, and tolerable crops of wheat and other cereals are produced. By contraction with the atmosphere, the limestone loses its original brownish shade, and is transformed into a white, giving the land a singular appearance when viewed from a distance. The county, generally, is peculiarly free from stony land, which renders the appearance of so much, just in this one spot, rather a remarkable geological feature." The soil of the township is in general very fertile, and large areas show deep and heavy loam. The artificial drains and tributaries of Wolf Creek, and its eastern fork take off the overflow, and leaves the soil in the finest condition for cultivation. Wolf Creek enters the township in the northwest quarter of Section 19, flows in a tortuous course generally northeast past Bettsville, and leaves the county in the northwest quarter of Section 2. The east fork of this wandering creek flows through the southeastern sections. The county drain runs generally due north from Hopewell and enters Wolf Creek in Section 8. Two or three other artificial channels as well as tributary streams complete a perfect drainage system.

Organic and Official. Liberty Township was established June 5, 1832, and the first annual election held April 1, 1833. The officers elected were E. W. Brook, Jacob Kime and John Rosenberger, trustees; John Craun, clerk; Eben. Conway and Nicholas Rumbaugh, constables; Adam Flack, Isaac Hartsock, James Judson, Levi Crissy and Joseph H. Conway, supervisors. The records from 1833 to 1863 are either lost or in such a bad condition as to leave a list

of officers for those years without the authenticity, which reports of elections alone bestow. In 1851, Dennis Maloy signs other records as township clerk; James Lott served as clerk from 1852 to 1854; Alex. Feasel, 1855; John Good, 1856-57; James Lewis, 1858; Jacob Thomas, 1859-60; Jacob Powell, 1861-63; A. J. Feasel, 1863; Jacob Thomas, 1864-65; Edward Pope, 1866; James Lott, 1867-69; William Shuman, 1870; Jacob Feasel, 1871-75; Michael Lynch, 1876; John Edwards, 1877; D. Shuman, 1878; W. Short, 1879; M. W. Bliss and D. Richards, 1880; H. H. Geyer and J. R. Betts, 1881; J. R. Betts, 1882; C. J. Thomas, 1883; C. O. Snyder, 1884-85.

The trustees from 1864 to 1885 are named as follows:

- 1864.—Nicholas Rosenberger, L. Z. Wagner, Sam Bower.
- 1865.—John Long, Ezra Cromer, Moses Hosler.
- 1866.—John Baughman, G. H. Feasel, Nathan Littler.
- 1867-68.—William Robertson, John Lynch, W. C. Lybarger.
- 1869.—R. Littler, R. Williams, William Flack.
- 1870.—N. H. Rensburg, Aug. Hoke, Ezra Cromer.
- 1871.—J. W. Powell, William Robertson, N. H. Rensburg.
- 1872.—Amos Deal, William Robertson, N. H. Rensburg.
- 1873.—Samuel Lefler, William Robertson, N. H. Rensburg.
- 1874.—Jacob Kimmitt, John Weaver, N. H. Rensburg.
- 1875.—Hiram Cromer, J. B. Weaver, N. H. Rensburg.
- 1876.—Hiram Cromer, J. B. Weaver, N. H. Rensburg.
- 1877.—James Fry, John Halters, N. H. Rensburg.
- 1878.—Anson Anderson, Jacob A. Zeis, J. H. Fry.
- 1879.—Reuben Heffner, William Flack, J. H. Fry.
- 1880.—Benjamin Stackhouse, G. W. Hartsock, R. N. Lybarger.
- 1881.—H. Frankhouser, John A. Jones, John Edwards.
- 1882.—John W. Angus, W. S. Sheats, John A. Jones.
- 1883.—Walter R. Betts, G. W. Hartsock, John B. Weaver.
- 1884.—Edward Chapman, John Edwards, Upton Ash, trustees; J. L. Hosler and Bradford Struble, justices.

The officers elected in April, 1885, are Edward Chapman, John Edwards, Upton Ash, trustees; C. O. Snyder, clerk; M. A. Smith, treasurer; Ammon Freese and George Schuster, assessors; L. T. Ruggles, J. F. Shaull and Alvin Luman, constables; Bradford Struble and J. L. Hosler, justices of the peace.

Pioneers and Old Residents.—Henry and Eliza (Lott) Abbott, parents of Mrs. J. H. Davidson, of Bettsville (who is a native of Seneca County), were early settlers.... Dr. James A. Andrews, a native of Philadelphia, and who died in 1860, came, in 1837, to the farm now occupied by his widow, Mrs. Emy (Rozell) Andrews, who was born in New Jersey.... Jacob and Sarah (Willerson) Ash, natives of Maryland, parents of Jacob Ash, of Liberty Township (who was born in the house he now lives in, in 1836), came to Liberty Township in 1832, and here died.... Jacob and Sarah (Kountz) Ash, natives of Maryland, parents of Abraham Ash, of Fostoria (and who was born in 1824 in Pennsylvania), came to Ohio in 1831, and settled in Liberty Township. Jacob Ash died in 1853 at the age of sixty-three. Abraham Ash laid out and had surveyed the present village of Kansas in the interest of his brother Jacob, and was instrumental in getting postoffice established there, being first postmaster.... George and Tishey (Reed) Ash, parents of Upton Ash, came to Liberty Township in 1833.

Nathan and Phœbe (Caulkin) Betts, parents of Mrs. Nicholas Rosenberger, of Liberty Township (who was born in New York State in 1820), located in Liberty Township in 1834.... John and Barbara (Boyer) Betts, parents of

Michael Betts, of Liberty Township (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1809), came to Wayne County in 1821, and to Liberty Township, this county, in 1832, locating on Section 3, where John Betts caused to be laid out the twenty-one original lots of Bettsville in 1838. . . . John Balty, a German, settled here in 1857. . . . Jacob O. Bowlus in 1864. . . . John Baughman, father of Mrs. Henry Hostler, of Hopewell Township, was an old settler of Liberty Township. . . . Moses and Martha (Robinson) Bower, parents of Mrs. Upton Ash, mother of Edmund R. Ash, of Liberty Township, were among the earliest well-known settlers here. . . . George and Julia (Scott) Byron, natives of Maryland, parents of Mrs. Jacob Ash, of Liberty Township (who was born in this county in 1838), were early settlers. . . . David W. Brown came from Frederick County, Md., to Seneca County in 1834, died in Liberty Township, June 20, 1885. He resided at Tiffin in 1834-36, where he rented the old Lloyd Norris farm, and in 1840 moved on his lands in Liberty Township. . . . George Brown, one of the pioneer residents of Liberty Township, died in July, 1885. Mr. Brown was eighty-three years of age, and had resided in Liberty Township over fifty years.

Ezra and Sarah (Craun) Cromer, natives of Maryland, parents of Squire Hiram Cromer, of Liberty Township (who was born here in 1844), were among the early settlers of this county, where Mr. Cromer died in 1881.

David and Diana (Lewman) Dicken, parents of John R. Dicken, of Bloom Township, settled in Liberty Township, this county, in 1831; David Dicken died in 1871, his widow in 1873.

George and Laura (Hine) Emerine, parents of Andrew Emerine, of Fostoria (who was born in Germany in 1830), came to America in 1835 and settled in Liberty Township.

Adam and Mary Flack, parents of the late Mrs. Abraham Ash, of Fostoria, settled in Liberty Township in 1826. . . . William Flack came from Maryland in 1828. . . . Michael Fisher from Germany in 1848.

John F. Gassman, a native of Germany, born in 1812, came to America in 1833, and to Liberty Township in 1834. He died in 1863.

Jacob Hosler, grandfather of James L. Hosler, was among the very early settlers. . . . Moses Heffner came from Pennsylvania in 1848. . . . Joseph M. Hammer, an old settler of Liberty Township, ended his life by suicide in November, 1885.

Henry Kern, an Ohioan, came in 1847.

Nathan Littler, a Virginian, came in 1839; Amandus Lutz, an Ohioan, in 1855.

Daniel Martin and his brother Peter built, in 1838, the first house in Bettsville. . . . Levi McCollom, who died in 1836, owned the west half of the northwest quarter and the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 25. . . . Mrs. Daniel Martin (*nee* Mary Betts) died September 8, 1885, in her seventy-fifth year. . . . David Martin, whose widow now resides at old Fort Seneca, was an early settler. . . . William Montgomery, father of William Montgomery (the latter born near Tiffin in 1827 and still living), and grandfather of J. W. Montgomery, of Liberty Township, was one of the first settlers of this county. . . . J. B. and Sarah (Greene) Murray, parents of Mrs. J. W. Montgomery, of Liberty Township (who was born here in 1863), may have been early settlers of the county.

John Null, a Virginian, came in 1838. . . . James A. Norton, an Ohioan, settled here in 1843.

Jacob and Annie (Beck) Omwake, many of whose family died of cholera in 1855, parents of Mrs. Hiram Cromer, of Liberty Township (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1846), came to this county in 1844.

George and Catharine (Null) Puffenberger, parents of John Puffenberger, of Liberty Township (who was born in Virginia in 1823), were

the first settlers in Liberty Township, coming in 1825 and entering land in Section 28. Mr. Puffenberger died in 1850, his widow in 1877. . . . In October, 1846, J. W. Patterson lectured on temperance in Puffenberger's schoolhouse, Liberty Township. . . . Mrs. Mary Powell, who died in January, 1881, in her seventy-ninth year, was born in Bradford County, Penn., came to Liberty Township in 1832, and now rests in the Null Cemetery.

Frederick and Catharine (Shaul) Rosenberger, parents of Nicholas Rosenberger, of Liberty Township, (who was born in Virginia in 1814), came to Seneca County in 1826, and in 1827 to Liberty Township, where they built the third house in the township, in which house was assembled the first meeting for divine worship held in this township. Frederick Rosenberger built in 1829 the first saw-mill in Liberty Township, and in 1831 added the first grist-mill here, and same year assisted in building on the line between Sections 7 and 8 the first schoolhouse in the township. . . . Andrew Ringle, born in Pennsylvania in 1817, settled on his present farm in Liberty Township in 1846. . . . John and Jane (Twigley) Rozell, parents of Mrs. Dr. James A. Andrews, of Liberty Township, came here in 1836, where they died. . . . Daniel Rinebolt, referred to in the history of Jackson Township, settled here in 1828. . . . John Robertson settled here in 1847.

George Saul, a native of Pennsylvania, located near Tiffin, Ohio, in 1823, and in 1831 moved to the farm in Liberty Township, where his widow, Mrs. Mary (McCune) Saul, now lives. He died in 1850. . . . Michael and Rosanna (Seidner) Shaul, maternal grandparents of Nicholas Rosenberger, of Liberty Township, were early settlers here. . . . Emanuel Shoemaker, a native of Virginia, born in 1807, but late of Fairfield County, Ohio, came to this county in 1845, locating in Liberty Township, afterward moving to Hopewell. . . . Francis Seagraves, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1854. . . . George and Rosina (Dunninger) Smith, natives of Germany, parents of Mrs. Jacob Hunker, of Liberty Township (who was born in this county in 1850), settled here about 1845.

Benjamin Turner, and his wife Rachel K., located at Tiffin in 1829, and in 1834 settled on the Turner farm in this township.

Gerhart and Catherine E. (Fink) Zimmer, natives of Germany, parents of Mrs. John F. Gassman, of Liberty Township (also a native of Germany, born in 1819), came to America in 1832, settling same year in this county, where they died, former in 1875, latter in 1874, at advanced ages. . . . Barney Zimmerman, a native of Maryland, born in 1804, father of Jacob Zimmerman of Pleasant Township (who was born in Maryland in 1829), located on his present farm in Liberty Township, in 1836, and assisted in the construction of the early churches, school buildings, roads, bridges, etc. . . . William and Eva (Latherman) Zeis are also numbered among the old residents of the township. . . . Godfrey and Margaret (Sager) Zeis, parents of Mrs. William F. Shuman, of Pleasant Township, are old settlers in this township.

BETTSVILLE.

Bettsville, bounded by Wolf Creek, South Street and East Street, was surveyed April 12, 1838, for John Betts, by James Durbin. Daniel Betts' addition was surveyed April 24, 1858, by L. E. Holtz. Betts' third addition was platted in September, 1871, for Dr. D. H. and John F. Betts. Mrs. Andrews' addition was surveyed in 1871 by S. Nighswander. An addition to Bettsville, bounded by Wolf Creek, Union and Main Streets, was made in 1872 by P. H. Ryan for Michael Betts and Catherine Rosenberger. D. W. and J. A. Betts' addition was surveyed in April, 1873, by S. Nighswander.

Other additions were made in 1874 and 1879, viz.: Daniel Betts', October

15, 1874; Mrs. Andrews' second addition, September, 1874, and Jacob Schuster & Co.'s, January, 1879.

Incorporation and Organization.—A petition to incorporate Bettsville was presented to the county board December 11, 1882, by A. Kirchner, M. Heffner, H. M. Snyder, M. Bower and forty-nine others. This petition was granted February 20, 1883, and a village election held April 21, 1883, with the following result: M. Heffner, mayor; J. L. Hosler, clerk; D. W. Betts, treasurer; J. Jackson, marshal; M. A. Smith, sealer of weights and measures; H. H. Geyer, John Grover, John Robertson, councilmen for one year; J. Burket, A. Betts, J. Gill, councilmen for two years. The councilmen elected in 1884 were H. H. Geyer, Jacob Trautman and Isaac Stiger. The elections of 1885 resulted as follows: mayor, clerk, treasurer and marshal were all re-elected, with Jacob Schuster, Henry Betts, Samuel Van Meer, members of council. In May, 1885, Milo Haller succeeded Jacob Trautman, who moved to Wood County. John Robertson, H. P. Fry, Ed. Leggett, D. W. Betts, Jacob Schuster and Henry Hollinger formed the board of education. James L. Hostler was re-elected village clerk in April, 1885, and was elected justice of the peace for Liberty Township same date.

Churches.—The Methodist Episcopal Church of Bettsville may be said to have been formed in May, 1851, when the quarterly conference of Port Clinton District, held at the Salem Church near Wolf Creek, set off the territory including Swope's Corners, Bettsville and adjacent places as a mission. In July, 1851, Newel J. Close was appointed circuit preacher *vice* S. T. Lane and Thomas Ackerman the circuit preachers of the old district. In August, 1852, the name of the mission was changed to that of Fort Seneca, and Bettsville was attended from Fort Seneca for some years. It appears from the following resolution adopted April 9, 1853, by the third quarterly conference of the Port Clinton Circuit, that a church was built at Bettsville; "on motion of Brother Brakefield, the church at Bettsville not being used, and it not being probable that it would be for years to come, the trustees were ordered to sell the church and apply proceeds for the benefit of Fort Seneca society." Negotiations for the sale of this church were carried on until November, 1859, when the "committee on sale" was released.

In 1862 a lot was purchased from J. R. Betts for \$500. Josiah Adams was reappointed preacher with William Deemers assistant, and name of the circuit changed to Bettsville. In 1864 L. D. Rogers and T. C. Reed were appointed preachers, and work on building the church at Bettsville was commenced.

In 1865 R. Biggs was appointed in charge of Bettsville Circuit, but at the close of the year the circuit was divided, with Bettsville, Fort Seneca, Jackson, Ebenezer and Bascom, forming Bettsville. Charles Astor succeeded R. Biggs; D. Bulle, next; John H. Wilson, 1869; Hill, 1875; L. O. Cooke, 1877; H. H. Harper, 1880; W. Dunlap, 1882; Rev. N. S. Brackney came in 1884.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, Bascom, is the oldest church in the Bettsville Circuit, having been formed at the house of Abram Miller in 1831, and a meeting-house was built by G. W. Collier some time after.

The Methodist Episcopal Church of Kansas, was founded by Rev. R. Biggs with six members, who held meetings in the United Brethren Church.

The Reformed Church, Bettsville, was founded in 1883 by Rev. William Smith, of Fort Seneca, with the following members: M. A. Smith and wife, Henry Fry and wife, and a few others. A church building was begun in 1882, which was completed in April, 1883, at a cost of about \$2,700. The Sunday-school, established about two years ago, claims an attendance of forty. M. A. Smith is superintendent; Charles Zeis and Henry Fry are trustees.



John N. Biggs.

The United Brethren met at Helena November 15, 1873, and elected Abram Ash, Jacob Ash, J. A. Johnson, Jesse Mowry, Sam. Mowry, trustees in charge of the Kansas Union Church property of the United Brethren society.

St. Joseph's Catholic Church was founded many years ago, with John Cook, Klaus Nick, John Berean, P. Kibler, Hank Shippey, John Shaugh, John Murphy and, later, A. Kirchner and others. The church was built about eleven years ago. Rev. Joseph Blazier, of Millersville, is the priest of this district, succeeding Father Arnoldi, of Fostoria, seven years ago, in charge of this mission. St. Andrew's Catholic Church is also in this township.

Salem Church at Bettsville was formed previous to 1832, when there were about ten members belonging to the Evangelical Society. The Baker family and a few others were the original members. In 1832 the Betts and Leshar families became members; the Osewalts, and Peter Vaitley and wife came shortly after and joined the church. This church was reorganized August 25, 1870. The first trustees were John Kisaberth, Jacob Thomas, J. Walters, John Dundore and Michael Betts. Rev. E. S. Rife was pastor.

Ebenezer Chapel Society, Bettsville, was incorporated May 19, 1865, with Rev. L. D. Rogers, chairman; Caspar Cover, secretary; A. E. Cover, Henry Cramer, William Cramer, David Bosler, Charles Conell, August Elliot and Caspar Cover, trustees.

Societies. Bettsville Lodge No. 752, K. of H., was instituted in 1878. The officers installed in January, 1884, are named as follows:

Diet., George Flumerfelt; Vice Diet., J. D. Briner; Asst. Diet., I. F. Betts; Rep., F. C. Miller; Financial Rep., Moses Heffner; Treasurer, John F. Halter; Chap., Daniel Murray; Guide, J. L. Tindall; Guar., Nathaniel Sherrer; Sent., D. B. Betts; Trustees, Jacob Schuster, H. H. Guyer and John Halter.

The K. and L. of H., Esther Lodge No. 278, recently organized, is presided over by Moses Heffner, with Clara Martin, secretary.

Kansas Lodge No. 405, I. O. O. F., elected the following named officers in January, 1885: Noble Grand, Louis Pieter; Vice-Grand, Adam Rinebolt; treasurer, J. O. Bolus; recording secretary, C. E. Hudson; trustees, R. H. Powell, Dr. Jump and D. J. Winchell.

Unity Council No. 4, O. of C. F., was organized at Bettsville, Ohio, May 19, 1880, with the following named charter members: John H. Graham, Alfred McIntyer, A. H. A. Smith, David H. Betts, Levi Mohler, William A. Craig, Alex W. Day, Irving Abbott, James M. Fry, John Mirer, John A. Martin, William W. Winch, Francis F. Winch, Moses Heffner, Moses R. Bowers, Edward Leggett, Lewis A. Solomon, Joseph Jackson, George A. Yeagley, Lewis T. Ruggles, Reuben Heffner, George Schuster, John F. Betts, Daniel P. Lynch, Elmer L. Jackson, Jacob Fink, Isaac Stiger, Amos Stiger, Henry Brockman, Denis D. Blue, George D. Feasel, Winfield S. Sheets, Joseph Flory, John Gruver, W. P. Buckingham. Reuben Heffner was the first chief counsellor.

Maple Lodge No. 700, I. O. O. F., was chartered May 13, 1881, and instituted June 23, 1881, with the following members: A. S. Martin, M. D., Amos Deal, Daniel McCowen, Franklin Ringle, John W. Snyder, Amandus Betts, R. Heffner, H. H. Gyer, H. S. Raff, H. M. Craig, J. W. Palmer, Henry Brockman, William Flaven, with Reuben Heffner, N. G., H. M. Craig, secretary. In January, 1882, A. Betts was elected N. G., and Jacob Schuster, secretary. In July, 1882, Harry Craig, N. G., and S. F. Moore, secretary. In January, 1883, Daniel McCowen, N. G., and H. S. Raff, secretary. In July, 1883, John W. Snyder, N. G., and W. S. Miller, secretary. In January, 1884, Jacob Schisler was elected N. G., and George Schneider, secretary. In

July, 1884. J. L. Tindall was N. G., and W. S. Miller, secretary. In January, 1885, Isaac Stiger was elected N. G., and Jacob Schuster, secretary. S. E. Van Horn took Isaac Stiger's place in June, 1885. The lodge now numbers about forty members in good standing.

Joseph Powell Post, G. A. R., No. 174, Bettsville, was organized under charter December 27, 1881, with the following members: John W. Snyder, J. H. Davidson, Irwin Abbott, John Graver, John Fitzgerald, John F. Betts, F. F. Winch, Jacob Thomas, T. L. Mills, John W. Palmer, J. Shireman, Elijah Tindall, John Robertson, Lucian Hall, C. J. Thomas, Charles Robinson, John A. Martin, A. Betts, John Robison, L. C. Graves, Anson Lewman, William Shirkey, George Drayton, Joseph Jackson, Joseph Burket, A. Whitney and William Craig. John Snyder served as commander in 1881-82; C. J. Thomas, in 1883; John W. Gilbert, in 1884; H. M. Craig, in 1885, and C. J. Thomas, adjutant. This post was named in honor of Joseph Powell, of the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, who died of wounds received during the Atlanta campaign. The membership is sixty.

K. of P., Seneca Lodge No. 147, Bettsville, was instituted October 19, 1882, with the following officers: T. A. Flumerfelt, P. C.; C. E. Smith, C. C.; C. O. Snyder, V. C.; H. L. Penn, P.; I. J. McIntyre, M. A.; D. P. Lynch, M. E.; C. W. Harris, M. T.; Frank Wickert, K. of R. and S.; J. C. Lybarger, O. G.; George Edwards, I. G. The other members were H. W. Lease, James Blue, R. Blue, Marion Blue, Marion Lynch, W. S. Sheats. The chancellor commanders, since instituted, are C. O. Snyder, 1883; H. L. Penn, 1884; Dr. Scheib, 1885. C. O. Snyder was elected representative to Grand Lodge for two years, succeeding T. A. Flumerfelt, the first representative. C. O. Snyder and H. L. Penn have been recorders of the lodge, succeeding F. Wickert. The trustees are H. L. Penn, J. L. Hosler and H. H. Geyer. The membership is about 1,822.

Business Circle.—The business and professional circles of the village in 1884-85, were made up as follows: Bettsville *Enterprise*, J. L. Hosler; Anna Bollinger, millinery; Caroline Beery, dress-maker; J. R. Betts, undertaker; Wilson Betts, flour-mill; E. L. Boucher, druggist, burned out; Moses Bower, carpenter; Henry Brookman, blacksmith; W. P. Buckingham, physician; George Burkert, cooper; Burkert & Robinson, pumps; J. H. Davidson, general store; A. Doherty, limekiln; T. A. Flumerfelt, removed to Mose Heffner's saw-mill; Albert Flora, cooper; John Fry's saloon, now owned by John Snyder; Mrs. M. Gambs, moved to Michigan; Gus Smith, grocery and boarding house; Henry H. Geyer, hardware; John Gills, boots and shoes; John Gruver, blacksmith; Irving and Abbott Hotel, now barber shop and printing office, building owned by Perry Lynch; Anthony Kirchner, harness-maker; John Lutz & Son (removed), meat market; A. S. Martin (deceased), physician; Miller Bros., flour-mill; Samuel Moore, carriage and wagon-makers; R. E. Norton, barber; John Shireman, boots and shoes; William Cromer, saloon; Dr. Scheib, physician; Ed. Smith, hotel; Smith & Fry, general store; Snyder & Co., general store; J. G. Snyder & Co., stove factory; John Snyder, tinner; John Thomas, cooper; Thomas & Robertson, pump-makers; S. R. Van Meer, cooper; George W. Whitney, shoe-maker.

The great fire of August 7, 1880, at Bettsville, destroyed one of its finest business blocks, owned by John Betts, Schubert, John Cook, C. Norton, Joseph Massounette, George Schuster, John Perong and others. This block was never rebuilt.

The Anchor Mills were built about ten years ago by Betts & Miller Bros., at a cost of about \$20,000. The Snyder Bros. leased a share in the business of

the mill, and in connection with the builders were the operators until they disposed of their interests about 1880, since which time D. W. Betts, William, John and Fred. Miller have conducted the business, with H. S. Raff, miller. The buildings are brick, two and a half stories high. There are five run of stone, two purifiers, three cleaners, eight reels and a Morris Elevator Bolt, driven by a sixty-five horse-power engine. The capacity is 125 barrels per day. This industry gives employment to six men. The elevator, now leased by this company, was built some twelve years ago, by Betts, King & Rosenberger.

Bettsville Stave Works were erected about thirteen years ago, by Jacob Schuster, as a planing-mill, and converted into a mill for the manufacture of hoops. The buildings were purchased by Fred. Snyder, of Helena, about four years ago, when stave machinery was added. The capacity is about 30,000 staves and 7,000 hoops per day. The sycamore, elm and bass-wood, used in the manufacture of hoops and staves, are supplied in the neighborhood. George Nuernburg is foreman.

Coopers Merchant & Short established the first cooperage at Bettsville, about nine years ago. John Robinson succeeded this firm about six years ago; operated the shop for about nine months, when he sold to S. R. Van Meer, who has operated the shops the last five years. This industry gives employment to six men; has a capacity of seventy barrels per day.

The first brickyard was established by Michael Betts. John Kerchner operated it subsequently. Kerchner, Craig & Legget entered into partnership and introduced tile machinery. The works now are operated by H. R. Fry & Henry Betts, manufacturers of drain tiles.

Bettsville Limekiln, owned by Dougherty Bros., of Toledo, was established about fourteen years ago by citizens of Tiffin. The kiln was purchased by the Doughertys about five years ago. The full working force of the double kiln is about twelve men.

Bettsville Manufacturing Company was organized March 7, 1882, with the following named members: Jacob Schuster, John F. Halter, Amandus Betts, H. P. Fry, H. H. Geyer, M. A. Smith, Jacob Troutman, D. W. Betts, Moses Heffner, Jacob Zeis and F. C. Miller. The object of this company was the manufacture and repair of agricultural implements, but it never materialized.

KANSAS.

Kansas Village was surveyed by G. H. Heming for Abraham Ash, guardian of Jacob Ash, March 9, 1855, on the northeast half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of Section 6. Foster's addition to the village was platted by Gideon Jones for Charles W. Foster in August, 1865. This is north of the county road to alley north of Ash Street. Jacob Ash's addition, north of Main Street, and east and west of Chestnut, was surveyed by D. Maloy in 1867.

The village is located in one of the finest farming districts of western Seneca, on the line of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. Its growth has been of that steady quality which wins and shows success, and to-day it boasts of being one of the most business-like of the smaller villages of Ohio.

The business houses of Kansas are named as follows: Bollinger Bros., potash manufacturers; J. O. Bowlus, grocer; D. E. Bowman, physician; C. Brown, saloon; Solomon Gardner, carriage-maker; David Hartline, shoe-maker; C. Hinsman, saw-mill; J. S. Jump, druggist; Kansas Line Company; Lease Bros., general store; J. D. Reese, insurance; Reed & Stout, flouring-mill; David Warner, jeweler, and Joseph Whitney, wagon shop. James S. Jump succeeded J. O. Bowlus as postmaster at this point in August, 1885. For al-

most thirty years Kansas has been the trading point for the numerous lumber industries carried on along Wolf Creek.

Secret and benevolent societies, as well as religious organizations and their churches, have sprung up here within the last two decades. The schools are good, and altogether this village stands a monument to the enterprise of this northwestern part of the township.

Small Settlements.—Jacob Kessler, who died in 1836 or 1837, was the original owner of the town of Middleburg. Among the purchasers of lots in 1837 were Joseph Richards, Daniel Bishop, William McClure, Fred and N. Rosenberger, Jacob Lisher, Jacob Neikirk, Sylvester B. Clark, Richard J. Sneath, Walter Pryor, Silas Stafford, Christian Poates, John B. Case, Philip J. Price, George Swairty, Abel Rawson, Jacob Baker, G. E. Pryor, James Wells, David Patton and Levi Davis. The location was the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 9, Town 3 north, Range 14 east, which was platted by D. Risdon for Jacob Kessler, and approved September 12, 1832, with Findlay and Detroit Streets forming the central thoroughfares. This town saw its palmy days in 1837-38, but since that time it has lapsed into the past.

Carlin was surveyed by W. B. Gaw February 7, 1859, for James Justin. The location was on west half of north half of southwest quarter of Section 5, Township 3 north, Range 14.

Angus Postoffice was established in 1883 by J. W. Angus, who also established the "Nickel Plate" Station. Jacob Flack was the first resident where this settlement now is. Angus, after whom the station is named, settled here in 1862. The postoffice was subsequently transferred to R. Hartsock.

Linden Postoffice, seven miles northwest of Tiffin, was established in July, 1874, with Louis Von Blon, postmaster. This passed out of existence within a short time. Maple Grove is the new name of this settlement and of the post-office.

Cromer's Postoffice was established five miles northwest of Tiffin, in August, 1875.

Omwake's subdivision of southwest quarter of southeast quarter of Section 26 is a new town.

Cemeteries.—Liberty Cemetery Association was formed May 3, 1873, with the following members: U. Ash, G. W. Ash, J. R. Bunn, George Sours, N. H. Remsburg, John McLaughlin, E. R. Ash, William Flack, W. Flack, Jr., George Hall, E. Dicken and George Woolcott. This cemetery is located three miles southwest of Bettsville. The Null Cemetery and the denominational cemeteries, throughout the township, contain the remains of the greater number of pioneers.

General Statistics.—The assessment roll of Liberty Township, in 1841, gives 19,833 acres, valued at \$45,946; value of town lots, \$391; horses, 240, valued at \$9,600; cattle, 487, valued at \$3,896; mercantile capital and moneys at interest, \$800; total value, \$60,633; total tax, \$803.38; delinquencies, \$103.81.

The valuation and taxation of Liberty Township and Bettsville Village present the following statistics: acres of land in township, 22,558, valued at \$765,490, and personal property valued at \$355,770; acres of land in Bettsville, 150, valued at \$73,830, and personal property valued at \$45,380, aggregating \$1,240,470 or \$575.08 per capita (population of 1880, 2,157). The total tax is \$15,553.72, and dog tax \$190.

The statistics of Liberty Township for 1884 are acres of wheat, 4,454, product 35,327 bushels; acres of rye, 42; of buckwheat, 9; of oats, 943, product 30,260 bushels; of barley, 57; of corn, 3,367, product 80,070 bushels; of meadow, 910 acres, product 1,082 tons of hay; clover, 821 acres, producing

844 tons of hay and 589 bushels of seed; potatoes, 110 acres, 15,256 bushels; butter, 59,130 pounds; sorghum, 11 acres, 420 gallons syrup; maple syrup, 679 gallons; 188 hives, 4,451 pounds of honey; 27,773 dozens of eggs; 4 acres of vineyards, 400 pounds of grapes and 65 gallons of wine; 373 acres of orchards, 5,886 bushels of apples, 14 of peaches, 34 of pears; 11,822 acres of cultivated lands, 668 acres of pasture land, 4,359 of woodland, 27 of waste land, total acreage owned, 16,876; wool shorn in 1883, 7,883 pounds; milch cows, 645; dogs, 190; sheep killed and injured by dogs, 46; animals died of disease, 148 hogs, 88 sheep, 22 cattle and 15 horses.

School Statistics.—The school land question was brought before the electors of Liberty Township April 7, 1851. J. Abbott, P. Lewman and John Berkey were judges, and Dennis Maloy and Joseph Cessna, clerks of election in the case of the sale of school lands. October 25, 1851, the sale of Section 16, Township 3, Range 14, and the north part of fractional Section 16, Township 1, Range 13, took place. Section 16 was disposed of to the following named buyers: Miles Barber, west half of northwest quarter; Warren P. Noble, east half of northwest quarter and east half and west half of northeast quarter; Jacob Feasel, east half of southeast quarter; James Lott, west half of southeast quarter; David Martin, east half of southwest quarter; Daniel Lynch, west half of southwest quarter; all realizing \$7,705, together with \$540 realized from 58 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres in Section 16, Township 1, Range 13, being the west half of east half and west half of west half fractional, referred to in Big Spring Township.

The first meeting of the board of education was held at Feasel's schoolhouse April 18, 1853, with Jonathan Abbott, presiding, and James Lot, township clerk; J. Cessna, secretary; Dicken, Feasel and M. Edwards, trustees.

The condition of Liberty Township schools in August, 1884, is as follows: local tax, \$3,198.84; receipts, \$4,961.67; expenditures, \$3,118.69; school-houses, 10; number of teachers, 22; average salaries, \$52, \$38 and \$27; male pupils, 334; female pupils, 258; total number in high school, 73.

CHAPTER XXII.

LOUDON TOWNSHIP AND FOSTORIA CITY.

THIS is one of the western tier of townships of Seneca County. Its eastern line is within six miles of the county seat, and it comprises within itself one of the most enterprising and progressive cities in this portion of Ohio. The township was surveyed in 1820; but, for some years after settlers refused to seek a home in the Wolf Creek wilderness, although the sale of lands there was begun in 1821. A very small area presents a broken surface; but rolling lands are common. In general it is a slightly undulating plain, possessing a soil well adapted to the growth of cereals and esculent roots.

Wolf Creek and its tributaries appear to beg for supply sources throughout the township. These streams are found rambling around everywhere within its bound, if we except the immediate neighborhood of the Fostoria divide. All the heads of the west fork of this meandering creek may be said to find a home here in Sections 7, 18 and 29, forming a stream at the northeast corner of Section 17, and flowing thence northeast, entering Jackson Township,

in Section 35. Harrison Creek heads in two creeks on Sections 33 and 34, which flow north to Section 14, where they form one stream. This flows north by east, leaving the township just east of the west line of Section 1. One of the principal tributaries of the main stream of Wolf Creek rises near the south line of the township in its southeast quarter, flows through Sections 35, 36, 25 and 24, and enters Hopewell in Section 19 of that township.

The railroads which run through the township are the Baltimore & Ohio, the Ohio Central and the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo. The Lake Erie & Western runs northeasterly through Fostoria, leaving the township in the northwest quarter of Section 5. The "Nickel Plate" also runs through Fostoria in a northeasterly direction, and leaves the township at Section 4.

The population of this township, outside of Rome Village, in 1835, was 200; five years later, in 1840, the population of the township, including Rome, was 763; and forty years later, in 1880, 4,315, exclusive of those parts of Fostoria, in Jackson Township, and in Hancock County.

Organic and Official.—The first town election for London was held April 1, 1832, when Abner Wade was elected justice; Benjamin Stevens, Peter F. King and John Ricketts, trustees; John Tennis, clerk; Samuel Carbaugh, constable; Benjamin Hartley, supervisor; Abner Wade and Nathan Shippey, overseers of the poor; Benjamin Stevens, treasurer; Nathan Shippey, John Kase and John Shellars, fence viewers.

In 1833 the trustees and clerk were re-elected, and Peter Eversole was chosen treasurer. The township was districted for school purposes this year.

In March, 1834, the township was set off into road districts. Charles W. Foster was elected clerk and justice of the peace, while the treasurer and trustees were re-elected. School trustees were elected for the first time this year. The trustees, clerks and justices of the peace, elected since 1834, are named as follows:

In 1835, Daniel Shively, W. Bennett and James Anderson, trustees; David Headley, clerk, and Abner Wade, justice of the peace. Same officers elected in 1836, and re-elected in 1837.

In 1837, C. W. Foster, Alonzo Lockwood, and William Peterson were elected school examiners, and C. W. Foster, justice of the peace.

In 1838, B. Stevens, James Anderson and Daniel Shively were elected trustees; John Tennis, clerk; Abner Wade, justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1839.

In 1840, Robert M. Ranney, Henry Ebersole and James Anderson were elected trustees; Alonzo Lockwood, justice of the peace, and John Tennis, clerk.

In 1841, Henry Ebersole, Robert McKay and Alonzo Lockwood were trustees; C. W. Foster, treasurer; Thomas Chance, clerk.

The elections of 1842 resulted in the choice of Abner Wade, Henry Ebersole and James Anderson, trustees; Thomas Chance, clerk, and Eli Weaver, justice of the peace.

In 1843 there were elected Abner Wade, David Headley and Thomas E. Belknap, trustees; Eli Weaver, clerk; C. W. Foster, treasurer; Alonzo Lockwood, justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1844.

In 1845 Jacob Anton, David Young and Peter I. King, trustees; Eli Weaver, clerk, and C. W. Foster, treasurer, were elected.

The election of 1846 resulted in the choice of Joel Hales, Philip Hennessy and Eli Weaver, trustees; A. K. Needham, clerk, and C. W. Foster, treasurer. The trustees were re-elected in 1847, with clerk and treasurer; Joel Hales and M. P. Skinner, justice of the peace.

In April, 1847, Abner Wade, Thomas E. Belknap and Thomas Foughty, trustees of Section 16, rented to W. S. Sprales for seven years, and to others, parts of school section.

The trustees elected in 1848 were Abner Wade, Phillip Hennessy and Joel Hales; clerk and treasurer re-elected.

The trustees elected in 1849 were John Fritcher, John Cooper and Joseph Ames; Junius V. Jones was chosen clerk, and C. W. Foster, treasurer; Samuel Dewees, justice of the peace.

The elections of 1850 resulted as follows: John Fritcher, John Cooper and Joseph Ames, trustees; clerk and treasurer re-elected, and Peter Ebersole, justice of the peace.

TRUSTEES.	CLERKS.	TREASURERS.	JUSTICES.
1851-G. W. Patterson, P. Hennessy, D. Young, P. J. Kinnaman, C. W. Foster, J. Ames			
1852-G. W. Patterson, P. Hennessy, D. Young, P. J. Kinnaman, C. W. Foster, G. W. Patterson			
1853-S. W. Ricketts, J. Fritcher, D. Young, J. V. Jones, C. W. Foster, J. V. Jones			
1854-S. Grove, J. Dillon, J. Fritcher, J. V. Jones, C. W. Foster, Joel Hales			
1855-C. Grove, W. Braden, R. A. Kirkwood, J. V. Jones, C. W. Foster, Joel Hales			
1855-J. C. Millhime and R. A. Patterson, were appointed <i>vice</i> Braden and Kirkwood removed.			
1856-C. Grove, J. H. Clay, A. R. Brandebery, J. V. Jones, C. W. Foster, J. V. Jones			
1857-M. Fruth, J. Cuthbertson, C. Grove, J. V. Jones, C. W. Foster, J. V. Jones			
1858-C. Grove, M. Fruth, J. Anderson, J. V. Jones, C. W. Foster, J. V. Jones			
1859-G. Dillon, P. Byers, D. Young, J. V. Jones, C. W. Foster, J. V. Jones			
1860-W. D. Sherwood, P. Byers, J. G. Austien, J. V. Jones, C. W. Foster, J. W. Arnold			
1861-J. Lewis, J. Cuthbertson, P. Byers, J. V. Jones, C. W. Foster, J. V. Jones			
1862-P. Byers, P. Chance, J. Adelsperger, J. V. Jones, C. W. Foster, J. V. Jones			
1863-J. Bick, P. Chance, N. Lower, J. V. Jones, C. W. Foster, J. V. Jones			
1864-Joel Hales, P. Chance, C. C. Nestlerode, Ira Allerton, C. W. Foster, J. V. Jones			
1865-Joel Hales, P. Chance, C. C. Nestlerode, S. W. Clay, C. W. Foster, J. W. Arnold			
1866-Joel Hales, P. Chance, C. C. Nestlerode, S. Stearns, C. W. Foster, P. Byers			
1867-Joel Hales, P. Chance, C. C. Nestlerode, N. P. Robbins, C. W. Foster, J. V. Jones			
1868-J. W. Arnold, J. V. Jones, P. Byers, N. P. Robbins, C. W. Foster, J. A. Bradner			
1869-J. V. Jones, S. Kiser, S. Good, N. P. Robbins, C. W. Foster, J. A. Bradner			
1870-J. V. Jones, L. Niebel, J. W. Arnold, N. P. Robbins, C. W. Foster, J. A. Bradner			
1871-J. V. Jones, I. Stultz, Isaac Good, N. P. Robbins, J. A. Bradner			
1872-J. V. Jones, I. Stultz, Isaac Good, N. P. Robbins, J. A. Bradner			
1873-A. Emerine, J. A. Bonnell, H. W. Eyler, G. D. Acker, M. P. Skinner, P. Byers			
1874-A. Emerine, G. Dillon, P. Ricketts, G. A. Knight, M. P. Skinner, J. A. Hottel			
1875-A. Emerine, G. Dillon, I. Stultz, A. Weaver, M. P. Skinner			
1876-P. Duffy, I. Stultz, J. Hoffman, G. A. Knight, M. P. Skinner, D. W. Wood			
1877-R. Adams, J. Andes, I. Stultz, G. A. Knight, A. Emerine, J. Heilman			
1878-S. Kizer, D. Asire, I. Stultz, G. A. Knight, I. L. Mickey, J. A. Bradner			
1879-G. D. Acker, I. Stultz, D. Asire, G. A. Knight, I. L. Mickey, D. H. Everett			
1880-D. Asire, G. D. Acker, John Andes, G. A. Knight, I. L. Mickey, W. Cramer			
1881-D. Asire, J. Andes, I. Stultz, G. A. Knight, I. L. Mickey, G. A. Knight			
1882-J. Andes, D. Peters, J. V. Jones, G. A. Knight, I. L. Mickey, J. A. Bradner			
1883-J. Andes, D. Peters, G. D. Acker, Wm. O. Bulger, I. L. Mickey, J. A. Bradner			
1884-J. Andes, G. D. Acker, D. Peters, G. A. Knight, I. L. Mickey, C. W. Hughes			

The elections of 1885 resulted in the choice of the following named officers: Trustees, David Asire, George W. Young and J. J. Worman; clerk, J. M. Schatzell; treasurer, James L. Mickey; assessors, W. H. H. Leech and John J. Peter; constables, Thomas Leedy and Philip Fox.

Pioneers and Pioneer Incidents.—When the pioneers first looked in upon the township, Indians inhabited the country all around, and made daily calls at the cabins of their new white neighbors. The bear and wolf were also frequent visitors, and following them came the ague—the most unwelcome, troublesome and injurious visitor of pioneer days. Who the pioneers and old settlers of this township were is told in the following review of old residents and old events:

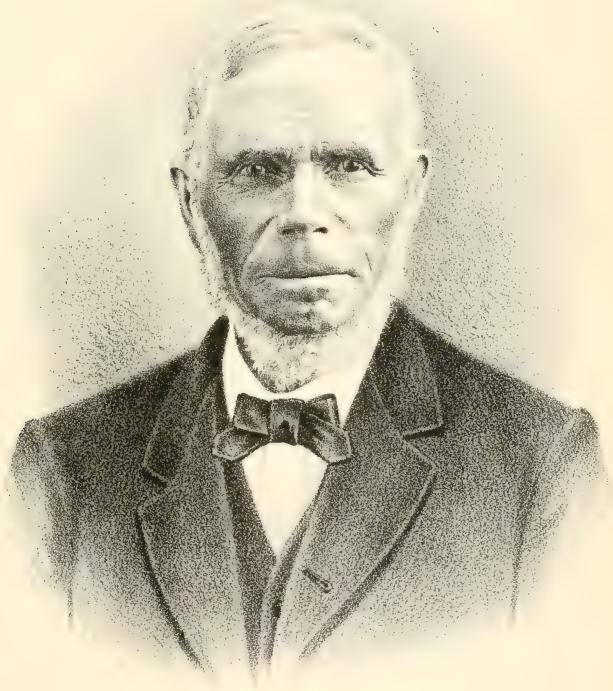
*J. Lewis and J. Cuthbertson were appointed.

George D. Acker, born in Pennsylvania in 1834, moved to Fostoria in 1853. . . . John and Violetta (Clark) Adams, natives of Ohio, came here at an early date. . . . John and Mary A. (Albert) Adelsperger, former of Maryland, latter of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. James V. Magers, of Tiffin, are numbered among the pioneers of London. . . . John Q. Albert, born in Pennsylvania in 1827, settled at Fostoria in 1843. . . . Thomas and Nancy Adams are old residents of this township. . . . Jacob Alexy settled in London Township about 1833, near the southeast corner. . . . John Anderson died January 24, 1872. . . . Mary Anderson, the oldest resident of Fostoria at time of her death, died June 22, 1882, aged over ninety-two years. . . . John W. Arnold, born in Philadelphia in 1818, came to London in 1851. . . . John and Philebema (Reise) Andes, of Fostoria, are referred to in other pages among the old settlers. . . . David Asire, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1858.

Samuel Baer, of Fostoria; Henry Bucher, of London, and Charles Bohsein are old residents. . . . Dr. Simon Bricker died in 1856, and was the first adult buried in the city cemetery of Fostoria. . . . Horace S. Belknap died May 3, 1857. . . . Godfrey Biles, a native of Germany, born in 1829, came to Seneca County in 1843, and after moving about from time to time settled finally in London in 1865. . . . C. Bonnell and B. W. Bonnell, natives of Ohio, came here in 1844. . . . John L. Benson in 1848. . . . Philip Byers in 1853. . . . Dr. J. W. Bricker, referred to in the chapter on physicians, settled here in 1846. . . . Edward Burns, now living in London, is among the old residents. . . . The Braden family settled at Fostoria at an early date. Mathias Hollopeter, a local preacher, had the bodies of Mrs. Braden and members of his family transferred to the new cemetery in 1856.

Roswell Crocker, a native of New York State, born in 1806, father of Rawson Crocker, of Fostoria (who was born here in 1841), came to Fostoria in 1832, and built a saw-mill, the first in the place and in the western part of the county. He now resides in what is said to be the first frame house built in Fostoria. . . . The pioneer John Crocker died November 11, 1854. . . . James Cahill was one of the pioneers and Moses Cadwallader one of the oldest residents. . . . Robert F. and Charlotte L. Caples, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, parents of Bartholomew L. and Philip D. Caples (both of Fostoria, natives of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, former born in 1812, latter in 1816), came to Jackson Township from Wayne County, Ohio, in 1832, where Mr. Caples died in 1834. . . . John Cooper, still a resident of Fostoria, is one of the pioneers of the county. His daughter, Miss Mary Annie Cooper, married Roswell Crocker, one of the first settlers and founders of Fostoria. . . . A. Cramer, a native of Pennsylvania, one of the old postmasters of the township, settled here in 1842. . . . Samuel Carbaugh, maternal grandfather of Mrs. John A. Peters, of London Township, was a pioneer of London Township. . . . Aaron and Mary (Devilbiss) Cover, parents of Mrs. John C. Hartley, were among the early settlers here. . . . A. E. Civas resided a half mile south of the McDougal settlement, and to this place the Methodist class, known as Ebenezer Church, moved its quarters in 1847. . . . John and Catherine (Slote) Cramer, parents of Daniel (born in Pennsylvania in 1818) and Adam Cramer (born in Pennsylvania in 1827), settled in London township in 1838. Here Mrs. Cramer died in 1854, aged sixty-two years, and Mr. Cramer in 1855, aged sixty-five years. . . . Jeremiah Crowley settled here at an early date, died at Tiffin. . . . Samuel Curran, another pioneer, died March 10, 1843.

Samuel and Elizabeth (Miller) Daly, formerly of Philadelphia, parents of Mrs. Isaac Stultz, came to Tiffin in 1822, and it is said erected one of the first log-houses there, near Drennon's. . . . Dennis Daugherty came to Tiffin in the



Cesar Learz

"thirties," died prior to the war. . . . The Dana family is referred to in the history of Fostoria. . . . Jacob Dillon, a former resident of Loudon, died in April, 1885, at his home in Eaton County, Mich., aged seventy-five years. Mr. Dillon was an old pioneer of Seneca County, having located in Loudon Township in 1832. . . . Thomas and Mary (Adams) Dillon, parents of Thomas and George Dillon, of Loudon Township, both natives of Virginia (former born in 1818, latter in 1820), came to Loudon Township in 1835 and settled on the farm now owned by George Dillon, where they died. . . . John C. and Artemesia (Mason) DeWitt, parents of Mrs. Francis R. Stewart, of Fostoria, settled here in 1835. Mrs. DeWitt died in April, 1885; she was born in Connecticut June 28, 1808. She came to Ohio in 1834 and was married February 10, 1835, and resided in Seneca County over fifty years. Mrs. DeWitt formerly lived near McCutchenville. . . . John W. Dicken, of Fostoria, was appointed special United States marshal of Nashville, Tenn., District. . . . Julia M., wife of Evan Dorsey, died July 11, 1852, aged forty-three years, three months, eleven days. . . . Patrick Duffy, of Loudon, is one of the old residents.

Andrew and Sarah (Baer) Emerine, have been residents of Fostoria for over forty years. . . . George and Ellen (O'Brien) Emerine, are also old settlers. . . . Peter Ebersole, grandfather of A. E. Ebersole, of Fostoria, and a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Loudon Township in 1831, and died here in 1857, and Peter Ebersole, his son (father of A. E. Ebersole, who was born in Loudon Township in 1843), resided here from 1831 to 1880.

Jacob and Sarah (Stevens) Fruth, former a native of Germany, latter of Pennsylvania, parents of Frederick M. Fruth (who was born here in 1848), came to this township about 1832, where Jacob died in 1861. . . . George and Margaret (Shobach) Fruth, parents of Mrs. John Heilman, settled here in 1833. . . . David Ferrier, one of the pioneers, erected a grist-mill in 1834, on Wolf Creek. Horse-power was used there for years. In June, 1874, the buhrs used in this primitive manufacturing concern, were presented to Mr. DeWolf, of the *Review*. . . . J. S. Farman, a native of Pennsylvania, settled here in 1854. . . . E. Fayes, a German, came in 1850. . . . Mrs. M. L. Faux, a Pennsylvanian, settled in the county in 1855. . . . Jacob and Elizabeth (Peter) Fruth, parents of Frederick Fruth (who was born in Germany in 1824), came to Seneca County about 1833, settling, where they died. . . . Jacob and Civilla (Shardon) Fruth, natives of Germany, parents of Abraham Fruth, of Fostoria (who was born in Germany in 1848), came to America in 1854, and in 1856 settled in Loudon Township, where Jacob Fruth died in 1872. . . . Charles W. Foster was born in Brookfield, Worcester Co., Mass., on the 21st of November, 1800, and had therefore nearly reached his eighty-third year at date of his death, April 26, 1883. His father moved with his family to western New York, then sparsely settled, and located in Rochester in 1820. In 1826 Mr. Foster came to Seneca County to visit the family of Mr. Crocker, a New York gentleman, who settled in Seneca Township. Here he met the romance of his life in the person of Mr. Crocker's beautiful daughter Laura. The young people had met in New York previously, and a slight attachment had sprung up between them. Mr. Foster found Miss Laura in bad health and took her to Saratoga Springs, in New York, where she was restored to good health. On the 7th of June following, the young people were married and returned to Seneca, and lived with the Crocker family. Jointly with his father-in-law, John Crocker, and his brother-in-law, Roswell Crocker, he entered 2,000 acres of unimproved land in the town and neighborhood. Immediately after the arrival of the party, Rome was laid out, and in November, 1832, Mr. Foster and his father-in-law opened a stock of goods in a cabin in Rome on the same spot where the

mammoth dry goods house of Foster & Co. now stands. The business continued for ten years, when Mr. Crocker retired and Mr. Foster assumed control. Simultaneously with the rise of Rome the neighboring town of Risdon sprang up, planted by John Gorsuch and named after its surveyor, David Risdon. The two towns began crowding each other, and in 1852 they were consolidated and called Fostoria, in honor of Mr. Foster. Seven years previous to this Mr. Foster was joined in business by his son, Charles, and the then embryo country store rapidly developed into more pretentious proportions. From doing a business of a few thousands per year, the receipts of late years have been upward of \$1,000,000. The foregoing sketch of one of the most useful pioneers of northwestern Ohio is taken from the local press of April, 1883. A reference to the history of Fostoria, points out more minutely the part which he played in the drama of the settlement and progress of the city which bears his name. . . . Owen Fanning, an uncle of Dr. Fanning, of Tiffin, and father of John Fanning, was an old settler of Loudon even at the beginning of the fifth decade of this century. He died in this township some years ago. . . . James Fanning, father of Dr. Fanning, died during the winter of 1884-85, at Tiffin. . . . John Fanning dates his settlement back to 1839. . . . James B. Fox, of Fostoria, was born in Eden Township in 1840, where his parents were pioneers.

Henry Grady now residing at Tiffin, was one of the pioneers. . . . George Germond, a pioneer resident of Fostoria, was killed by the cars near Oberlin, Ohio, August 16, 1883. He had been to Kipton, five miles west, and when within two miles of Oberlin on his return home, sat down on the track, was struck by the train and instantly killed. Germond was for a number of years an attorney at Toledo. Previous to his death he removed to Oberlin. . . . Manuel Green, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1850. . . . Adam Gwinner, a German, came to the township in 1833. . . . John and Margaret (Lambright) Good, former a native of Ohio, latter of Maryland, parents of John Good (who was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1833), came to Loudon Township in 1834, settling on the farm now owned by Samuel Good, where John Good, Sr., died in 1872, at the age of sixty-five years. His widow survives him at the age of seventy-two.

John Harsh, maternal grandfather of Dr. Frank L. Myers, was a pioneer of Seneca County, coming here from Carroll County, Ohio. . . . Benjamin and Catherine (Rake) Hartley, former a native of Virginia, latter of Pennsylvania, parents of John C. Hartley, of Loudon Township (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1828), settled in this township in 1831. . . . Maurice Hartnett, said to be the oldest person in the county, still resides at Tiffin. He was one of the early settlers of Loudon. . . . Marshall and Margaret (Musser) Hays, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Frank Hays, of Fostoria (who was born here in 1853), were among the pioneers of Fostoria. . . . David Hays, a name so favorably known in connection with the city, came here in 1834 from Pennsylvania. . . . Thomas and Elizabeth (Mickey) Hays, parents of Charles Hays, of Fostoria (who was born here in 1851), located in Fostoria in an early day. Thomas Hays died in 1869. . . . John F. Heilman, of Fostoria, born in Pennsylvania in 1817, settled in Bloom Township about 1843, and in 1873 moved to Fostoria. . . . William and Margaret (Fruth) Heilman, natives of Bavaria, parents of John Heilman (who was born in Bavaria in 1842), came here in 1848 and died here. . . . William and Margaret (Schreck *nee* Smith) Heilman, stepfather and mother of George Schreck, of Fostoria (who was born in Germany in 1830), came with George Schreck to this county in 1848, settling in Loudon Township, where Mr. and Mrs. Heilman died. George Schreck located in Fostoria in 1875. . . . Jacob and Catherine (Smith) Helfrick, natives of Germany, parents of

Adam Helfrick (who was born in Germany in 1826), came in 1839 from Carroll County, whither they had emigrated in 1835, to Loudon Township, settling on Section 18. Mrs. Helfrick died in 1847; Mr. Helfrick in 1868. . . . Melchior Heisserman settled in Loudon in 1833. . . . George Heming, a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of the county, died July 16, 1864, in his seventy-sixth year. He was one of the pioneer surveyors of the county. . . . Thomas Heming had a nursery at Fostoria as early as 1860. . . . The Hennessy family, viz.: Philip, Patrick, William, John, David, Thomas, James and Cornelius Hennessy, brothers, and Mary Hennessy, are children of James Hennessy, one of the pioneer settlers of Loudon, who died October 12, 1849, aged ninety-five years. . . . William Hickey, a resident of the county for over half a century, is now a resident of New Riegel. . . . Patrick Hickey came from Ireland in 1847, and for years has been one of the leading farmers of this part of the county. . . . Washington and Mary Henry are old settlers of Fostoria, as are also Daniel R. and Anna (Simmons) Henry, of Loudon Township. . . . George and Sarah (Sawlaw) Histe, parents of William T. Histe (who was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1826), settled in Fostoria in 1844. Mr. Histe died November 6, 1884, aged eighty-five; his widow is now eighty-three years of age. He voted at every presidential election, beginning with the third and ending with the election of November, 1884. . . . Samuel and Laura (Robinson) Howell, natives of New York, parents of Edward B. Howell, of Fostoria, settled at Risdon in 1845. Mrs. Howell died in 1852, and Mr. Howell in 1871.

Junius V. Jones, born in Gallia County, Ohio, in 1823, settled in Fostoria in 1846. . . . Thomas Johnson, a pioneer of Loudon Township, was found dead in a corn-field near Fostoria, July 14, 1884. He was seventy-four years old.

Edward Kenny settled in Loudon Township and died in 1883. . . . Edmund Kenney settled here in 1841. . . . Martin Kingseed, who came from Germany in 1834 to this county, has been for years an important factor in the commercial life of Fostoria. . . . Jacob and Charlotte Kimmaman have resided here for years. . . . Jacob and Elizabeth (Grove) Kiser, parents of Daniel and Samuel Kiser, natives of Stark County, Ohio (the former born in 1823, and the latter in 1828), came to Loudon Township in 1834. Mrs. Kiser died in 1857, aged seventy-one years, and Mr. Kiser in 1859. . . . Thomas Kelley, born in April, 1800, has a Scotch granite monument erected in Fostoria Cemetery, but is yet living.

Joseph Lease, uncle of Lloyd Lease, died November 14, 1884, at the age of seventy-eight years. He resided at Bowling Green for twenty years. . . . Benjamin and Elizabeth (Crum) Leonard are old residents. . . . Owen Leahy, of Loudon Township, and one of its pioneers, died about a year ago. . . . David Leahy, also deceased, was a pioneer. . . . James Lewis, a native of New York, settled here in 1847, since which time he has taken a full part in the social, religious and official life of the city*. . . . Nicholas Lauer, the blacksmith, came from Germany in 1836. . . . Dr. Alonzo Lockwood died September 25, 1878.

*About the time the Anderson Church was brought into existence, James Lewis organized the first church choir in western Seneca, and led the choir for years. It is related by Mr. Lewis himself that during the time he led this choir, one Miss Sabina Root and the Widow Cory were conversing on the subject of church music, and the latter placed before the leader some new sheet music just purchased. While he was looking through it the widow repeatedly leaned over his shoulder to point out some peculiarity in the scale, and he good-naturedly kissed her. Miss Root was shocked, horror-stricken, and informed Rev. Mr. Collier of the fact. This gentleman brought the culprit (?) to trial, and prevailed upon the court to expel Lewis. The latter, who took the matter as a huge joke so far, now defended himself, and wrung from Rev. Mr. Collier an explanation of the manner in which the trial was conducted by him, and the evidence procured, also a full apology and a request that the injured church member should be restored to all his rights. This is not the only story related of this old settler in connection with the choir. On one occasion, while acting as leader, he called out: "Stop! stop! I have lost my beat." Next morning a number of posters appeared around the village, bearing the words:

LOST:

One Beat.

ONE LARGE BEET.

ONE LARGE RED BEET.

Gottfried Mergenthaler, a native of Germany, father of Melcher Mergenthaler, of Fostoria, latter born in Loudon Township in 1841, settled here in 1834. Melcher moved into Fostoria in 1859. . . . J. L. Mickey, a name prominent in the history of Fostoria, came to Fostoria in 1834. . . . Nicholas and Theresa (Kehl) Marks, natives of Germany, parents of Edward Marks, of Fostoria (who was born in Big Spring Township, this county, in 1851), settled in this township in 1849. . . . William Malony, who died about five years ago, settled in Loudon at an early date near the line of Big Spring. Another family of the same name were among the pioneers of Bloom Township, moving to Loudon about 1843. . . . Henry and Anna Maraches, parents of Mrs. George E. Yarger, of Fostoria, came to Big Spring Township in 1832. . . . Michael Martin settled west of John Whalen's house at an early date, and is still living. . . . Patrick and John McCarty were among the old settlers of Loudon. Patrick died three years ago, and John McCarty died May 12, 1875, aged sixty-nine years. He came to Loudon from Pennsylvania in 1841; was in California from 1852 to 1857. . . . Matthew McCarty also went to California in 1849, but returned and died in 1883. . . . James McIntire and Johnny Myers are said to have ridden to the county in 1831, and settled in Adams Township. . . . James McCauley, now living in Loudon, is one of the old residents of that division of the county. . . . D. W. McMeen, a native of Ohio, and for years engaged in the harness business, came in 1847. . . . Henry Miller settled in the township in 1832. . . . The McDougal family settled on Wolf Creek at an early date, and there, in 1841, Ebenezer Church was founded. . . . Jeremiah and Sarah (Loman) Mickey, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Maryland, parents of James L. Mickey, of Fostoria (born in what is now Ashland County, Ohio, in 1831), settled in what is now Fostoria in 1832, and Jeremiah Mickey kept the first hotel in what was then known as Risdon, conducting it till 1841, when he was killed in a ditch by a bank caving in on him. . . . Jacob J. Myers, a native of Pennsylvania, father of Dr. Park L. Myers, of Fostoria, settled in Fostoria about 1848, and died in 1875.

Thaddeus Newcomb, an old settler, who died June 1, 1875, wrote for his epitaph:

"Earls and monarchs of the dead,
That so many worms have fed,
I am coming to your chilly bed;
Edge close and give me room."

. . . . Myron and Sarah (Lantz) Newcomb, natives of Ohio, parents of V. D. Newcomb, of Jackson Township (who was born in Loudon Township, this county, in 1849), were pioneers of Seneca County. . . . Levi and Elizabeth (Ritter) Niebel, parents of Elijah Niebel, of Loudon Township (who was born in Berwick, this county, in 1839), were pioneers. He settled in Loudon in 1854. . . . William and Rebecca (Lytle) Noble, parents of Mrs. William T. Histe, of Fostoria, were early settlers of Jackson. William Noble died April 1, 1863, aged eighty-one years. . . . P. T. Norris, a native of Ohio, settled in the county in 1832. . . . Elijah Niebel came in 1855.

Patrick O'Brien, who left Waterford County, Ireland, for the United States in 1849, resided in Pennsylvania for some time; was joined by his family in the fall of 1849, and in May, 1852, purchased lands in Loudon Township; moved to Tiffin in 1876, and died there March 19, 1885. James O'Brien, lumberman at Tiffin, is a son of this old settler. . . . Thomas and Margaret (McCarty) O'Brien, natives of Ireland, parents of John F. O'Brien (who was born in Loudon Township in 1855), settled here in 1851, and in 1870 moved to Fostoria. . . . John G. Ostein, born in Prussia in 1801, came to America in 1833,

and resided in Wayne County, Ohio, till 1840, when he removed to Tiffin and the following year to Loudon Township, where he had entered land in 1834. On this land he lived till 1867, when he again made Tiffin his home until 1877, and then moved to Hopewell Township.

E. J. Padgham, a native of England, came to Fostoria in 1854. . . . Edward Preble, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1844. . . . John Peter, a German, in 1840. . . . John and Magdalena (Bohna) Portz, natives of Prussia, parents of Nicholas Portz (who was born in Jackson Township in 1839), came to that township in 1838, and in 1840 moved to Fostoria, where Mr. Portz, who was a wagon-maker, died in 1873. . . . John J. and Elizabeth (Hahn) Peter, natives of Germany, parents of David Peter, of Loudon Township, who was born in Loudon Township in 1842), came to this county in 1833, settling in this township. John J. died in 1878, aged sixty-eight; his widow is now aged seventy-six years. . . . Abraham and Barbara (Shobach) Peter, natives of Bavaria, parents of John and Abraham Peter, also natives of Bavaria (former born in 1821, latter in 1830), came to America in 1840 and settled in Loudon Township on eighty acres of land now owned by E. Kinney. Mrs. Peter died eleven weeks after coming to America, and Mr. Peter died in Big Spring Township in 1871, in his eighty-first year.

Charles L. and Mary (Dillon) Reynolds, parents of Gen. E. Reynolds, of Fostoria, who was born in Loudon Township in 1852, were among the early settlers of this township; in 1878 Charles L. Reynolds removed to Michigan; in 1880 G. E. Reynolds moved into Fostoria. . . . John and Catherine (Wininger) Rinebold, former (deceased) a native of Pennsylvania, latter (still living) a native of Germany, parents of Jacob, John and Abraham Rinebold, of Loudon Township, came to this county from Richland County, Ohio, in 1834, settling in Loudon Township. John Rinebold died in 1854. His widow is now eighty-four years old. . . . John Richards, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1837. . . . David Risdon, after whom the old town of Risdon was named, came to the county in 1820, resided for a while in one of the log-houses at Fort Ball, and aided the United States surveyors in the survey of the townships. . . . Abraham and Ann Elizabeth (Fruth) Rinebold, parents of John Rinebold, who was born in Jackson Township in 1850, were early settlers. . . . David and Mary (Johnson) Ritchart, parents of John F. and William H. Ritchart, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born in 1820, the latter in 1827, settled in Loudon Township in 1847, and here died.

James and Agnes (Bunting) Scott are old residents. . . . Zebina Sellen, who died in 1836, left a widow and large family in this county, although his property was near Wapakonetta. . . . D. Shea, who died about fifteen years ago, was one of the first settlers, entering his land when there was only a bridle path from Tiffin westward. . . . Henry Sheller, a native of Pennsylvania, paternal grandfather of Amos Sheller, of Loudon Township, settled in 1832 on the farm now owned by H. Stuckey, in Loudon Township, and here died. His son Samuel, father of Amos, came to Loudon Township from Hancock County in 1868, then in 1876 moved to Michigan. . . . Christian Siegelchrist, born in Germany in 1816, came to Tiffin in 1841, where he was a carpenter and afterward brewer. About 1860 he took up farming in this township. . . . William and Mary Simons, parents of Mrs. John Noble, were early settlers of the county. . . . John and Elizabeth (Ecker) Signs, natives of Wayne County, Ohio, were born in 1818, came to this county in the spring of 1843 and settled in Loudon Township. Mrs. Signs died June 19, 1884, aged sixty-six years, four months and nineteen days. . . . John Seever, a native of Ohio, came here in 1853. . . . Mrs. Jane M. Skinner, daughter of John and Jane (Duncan) Searles,

who settled in Eden Township in 1821, is the widow of the late Morris P. Skinner, and is said to have been the first white child to see the light of day in Eden Township, where she was born in 1821.... Morris P. Skinner, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1811, came to Seneca County in 1832, settling in what is now Fostoria. He died in 1876. His son, Orlo D. Skinner died January 1, 1883. The Morris P. Skinner monument of Scotch granite was put up by W. D. Robbins.... Benjamin Stevens, a native of Pennsylvania, maternal grandfather of Frederick M. Fruth, of Loudon Township, settled in Loudon Township in 1832; he was one of the first trustees elected in the township, and was altogether a prominent man.... The Stoner family, after one of whom a postoffice was named, were old settlers.... Thomas D. and Fanny (Riddell) Stewart, parents of Francis R. Stewart (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1835), settled in Clinton Township in 1838, then in 1854 moved to Wood County, Ohio, where Thomas D. died in his seventy first year. Francis R. moved to Fostoria in 1858.... Isaac and Martha (Daley) Stultz, the former born in Maryland in 1806, came to Ohio in 1834 and located at Tiffin, then in 1845 moved into this township.... John C. Springer, of Fostoria, served in the Mexican war.... Jerry Sullivan, an early settler of Tiffin, who opened a quarry on North Washington Street, is said to be now living at Fremont.

The Thomas family settled here some years prior to the consolidation of Rome and Risdon. E. W. Thomas wrote the first history of Fostoria.

John and Elizabeth (Smilmer) Vesper, parents of Mrs. Abraham Peter, settled in Loudon Township in 1843.... John F. Veon, an old settler of Tiffin, who removed to Fostoria years ago, died in November, 1884.... John W. Vrooman, a native of New York State, born in 1799, father of Mrs. Coridon R. Sackett, of Fostoria, came to this county in 1832 and located in Liberty Township. He was the first merchant at Bettsville, and after some years moved to Fostoria. He died in 1873.

Abner Wade, paternal grandfather of Mrs. John A. Peters, of Loudon Township, settled in this township in 1832, was one of its organizers and one of its first officials. Patrick Walsh settled with his family in Loudon, and died there July 1, 1847. It appears that on this day he went down to clean the well on his farm, but was overcome with foul air and died before help arrived. His daughter, a girl of eighteen summers, went down to aid her father, but was, like him, killed by the foul current. John Walsh, a son of this pioneer, is in the jewelry business at Delphos, Ohio, while Thomas is engaged as salesman at Tiffin. The family owned land on the southwestern section of the township.... John Wadding, a native of England and a tailor, came here in 1854.... Nicholas and Margaret Walters are old residents.... Eli and Mary (Dillon) Weaver, parents of Alpheus Weaver, of Fostoria (who was born in Loudon Township in 1843), settled in the township in 1838, where Eli Weaver died. His widow subsequently married C. L. Reynolds, of Fostoria, and is now residing in Michigan. About 1866-67 Alpheus Weaver settled in Fostoria.... Benjamin Wells, born in 1825 in Carroll County, Ohio, came to Fostoria in 1842. Levi Wells, another old settler, has an elaborate monument erected over the grave, which he has prepared for himself in the Fostoria Cemetery.... On Henry Wetzel's monument in Fostoria Cemetery are the words, "Died October 6, 1863," and the verse:

"Behold my friends, as you pass by,
As you are now so once was I;
As I am so you must be;
Prepare for death and follow me."

... John and Mary B. (Swalley) Whealan, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Pennsylvania, parents of John Whealan (who was born in Loudon Township in 1840) and of Sheriff Thomas Whealan, settled here in 1833, and cleared the farm where Mr. Whealan still resides at the age of eighty-four, one of the oldest resident pioneers of the township. . . . John and Eliza (Bucher) Wilson, the former a native of New York, the latter of Pennsylvania, parents of Andrew J. Wilson, of Fostoria (who was born in Fostoria in 1851), came to Seneca County in 1843 and operated a saw-mill until 1882. Both now live at Fostoria. . . . James R. and Rachel Williams, of Fostoria, are among the pioneers.

David and Hannah (Kiser) Young, parents of Mrs. Elijah Niebel, were pioneers of this township.

Schools of Loudon.—In April, 1833, school districts were set off. Sections 1, 2, 11 and 12 forming the first district; 3, 4, 9 and 10 the second; 5, 6, 7 and 8 the third; 17, 18, 19 and 20 the fourth; 15, 16, 21 and 22 the fifth; 13, 14, 23 and 24 the sixth; 25, 26, 35 and 36 the seventh; 27, 28, 33 and 34 the eighth, and 23, 30, 31 and 32 the ninth. In June, 1834, the town was redistricted for school purposes. In March, 1834, Wade, Hartley and Ferrier were elected school trustees, and James Anderson, treasurer of school section. In October, 1834, Charles W. Foster was elected justice of the peace.

The sale of Section 16, Loudon Township, was decided on by vote, October 10, 1848, when 128 votes were given for and fifty-four against the sale of school lands. Joel Hales, Abner Wade and Philip Hennessy were judges. The lands were sold by Auditor F. W. Greene, February 23, 1849, for \$7,886 to the persons named as follows: George Adams, east half of the northeast quarter; Philip Slure, west half of the northeast quarter; William Beems, east half of the northwest quarter; Samuel Deyeese and G. A. Hudson, west half of the northwest quarter; Peter Helfer, east half of the southeast quarter; David Young, west half of the southeast quarter; Andrew Lugenbeel, east half of the southwest quarter; George Englert, west half of the southwest quarter. A few parcels of land were not entirely paid for by original purchasers, and were resold by the county. The schools of Loudon Township in August, 1884, presented the following statistics: Number of male pupils, 188; of female, 113; number of schoolhouses, 10; value of property, \$8,000; number of teachers, 17; average pay, \$40 and \$30; local tax, \$2,177.14; total revenue, \$4,360; expenditures, \$2,768.54.

General Statistics.—The assessment roll of Loudon Township, in 1841, gives 18,970 acres valued at \$37,508; value of town lots, \$2,737; horses, 123, valued at \$4,920; cattle, 290, valued at \$2,320; mercantile capital and moneys at interest, \$2,400; total value, \$49,885; total tax, \$735.80; delinquencies from 1840, \$116.68.

The valuation and taxation of Loudon Township, in 1884, are as follows: 21,518 acres valued at \$790,490, and personal property valued at \$329,980, aggregating, \$1,120,470, or \$878.80 per capita (population 1,275, exclusive of Fostoria in 1880). The total tax is \$12,225.03 with \$174 dog tax. A true estimate of the worth of this township is \$2,900,000. The population in 1850 was 1,781; in 1860, 2,465; in 1870, 3,133, and, in 1880, including Fostoria, 7,355.

Predial Statistics.—The agricultural statistics for 1884, are 4,137 acres of wheat, product, 45,916 bushels; 31 acres of rye; 17 of buckwheat, 1,088 of oats, product about 35,000 bushels; barley, 230 acres, 4,529 bushels; corn, 2,504 acres, product 50,000 bushels; acres of meadow, 1,580, tons of hay, 2,075; acres of clover, 524, tons of hay, 597, bushels of seed, 644, acres

plowed under, 30; potatoes, 82 acres, product, 10,962 bushels; milk sold for family use, 1,100 gallons; home-made butter, 58,595; sorghum, 5 acres, 90 pounds sugar and 286 gallons of syrup; maple syrup, 40 gallons; 136 hives, product, 620 pounds of honey; eggs, 22,230 dozens; 1 acre vineyard, 1,750 pounds of grapes (1883), 36 gallons of wine; orchards, 353 acres, 7,010 bushels of apples, 4 of peaches, 11 of pears and 4 of plums; cultivated lands, 12,882; pasture, 1,173; woodland, 4,213; wasteland, 56; total acreage, 18,324; wool shorn in 1883, 3,653 pounds; milch cows, 585; dogs, 174; killed and injured sheep, 64; animals died of disease, 217 hogs, 26 sheep, 32 cattle and 8 horses.

REVIEW.

The names of the greater number of pioneers given in the foregoing pages must necessarily recall many, if not all, of the incidents of early settlement, and bring to mind the varied processes by which the township has been raised to its present proud position. Looking back about fifty-four years to that day in April, 1832, when the pioneers assembled to elect officers for their township, no one can fail to be interested in the story of their settlement. At that time a few freeholders came from out the wilderness by different bridle paths to meet as hardworking, hopeful, earnest, honest men may meet. They left their cabins at early morning to cast an unpurchasable vote, and under one excuse or another remained at the polls until late in the evening, and returned far into the night. They urged their political lessons in a homely way; spoke freely of the several candidates; cast their votes, and returned to their clearings in the wilderness, to battle with pioneer obstacles, until the fall election called them from their homes again. Going to mill, of course, and marketing at Rome or Tiffin were delightful holidays to them until David Ferriers' old horse-mill on Wolf Creek came to dissipate the fond dream of a long milling visit, and the store of Foster & Crocker, at Rome, destroyed their hopes of a visit to the county seat. The statistics of the township for 1884, as well as the general statistics embraced in Chapter XIII, convey at once what the pioneers and the enterprising spirits who followed them have accomplished.

FOSTORIA CITY.

In the histories of Loudon and Jackson Townships, a large number of names and a few incidents connected with the founding of the villages once known as Rome and Risdon, are presented to the reader. In this part of the chapter other names and incidents connected with the actual settlement of the old villages, up to the period of their consolidation under the name "Fostoria," and the story of the city's progress are related—the information being almost solely based on public and private records.

The location of the city on the northwest quarter of Loudon Township, parts of Sections 31 and 32, Jackson Township, and part of Section 1, Washington Township, Hancock County, extending into the southeastern corner of Wood County gives to the city an influence guarded by the principles of localization, i. e. it claims a large portion of each of three counties as tributary territory, without creating local jealousies. The eastern fork of Black Swamp Portage flows through the northwestern corner of the city, while one of the feeders of Wolf Creek approaches it from the south. The land upon which the city stands is slightly rolling north and south of the ridge on which Tiffin Street runs, and broken along Portage Creek.

The early settlers of Fostoria were not backwoodsmen previous to their coming here. They were from a region cleared by their fathers, and were



J. W. Huffman



little accustomed to the use of the ax. To them a heavy growth of timber and the great fallen trees were formidable. A tree was not then, as now, a little mine of wealth - it was a nuisance to be rid of and to the task of destroying the forest and subjugating the wilderness, the pioneers applied themselves assiduously. However, the original forest has not entirely disappeared; even where the woodman began his work of destruction, a new race of trees, planted in regular lines, has sprung up to relieve the face of the country and to offer to it that shelter and beauty of which the old time mania for improvement robbed it. There are many well-kept gardens, lawns and terraced grounds throughout the city, which, with the trees ranged regularly along the park-ways, lend a peculiar beauty to the city.

The geology of the district is referred to in the first chapter of the history of the county.* The lime manufactured at Fostoria from Niagara rock claims the following constituents: carbonate of lime, 55.40; carbonate of magnesia, 43.28; silica, .20; alumina and iron, .60. This analysis made about thirteen years ago, points out the lime produced from the Niagara, in Seneca County, to be equal to that manufactured at Springfield and Carey.

The climate does not vary from that of any other part of the county. What it was when the pioneers first settled in the townships west of the Sandusky, may be gleaned from the following record, made by the pioneer John Crocker:

January 26, 1826, 21° below.
 April 10, 1826, snow five inches deep.
 April 23, 1826, maple buds green.
 January 20, 1827, 31° below.
 Squirrels destroyed wheat and corn in 1827.
 October 30, 1827, snow fell six inches.
 March 29, 1828, great flood.
 April 25, 1829, two inches of snow.
 February 2, 1830, snow thirteen inches deep.
 December 22, 1830, 41° below.
 February 7, 1831, 42° below.
 April 8, 1831, two inches of snow fell.
 May 3, 1831, apple-trees in bloom.
 July 25, 1831, river very high; wet summer.
 October 10, 1831, high flood.
 November 21, 1831, winter commenced.
 January —, 1832, great thaw.
 February 14, 1832, high water; corn, 3 shillings; wheat, 6 shillings; rye, 4 shillings.

May 8, 1832, apple-trees in bloom; some had to plant corn two or three times.
 June 1, 1832, very cold summer, corn hardly got ripe.
 January 5, 1833, wild geese went toward lake; very forward spring.
 April 11, to 26, 1834, heavy frosts.
 February —, 1835, hay \$10 at Tiffin; coldest weather ever known here.
 February 24, 1836, snow eleven inches deep.
 March 13, 1836, snow fell twelve inches.
 May —, 1836, high water.
 February —, 1837, snow fell fifteen inches; great sugar year.
 May 11, 1837, corn rotted in ground.
 January 2, 1838, weather very warm.
 January 6 and 7, 1838, John Morrison plowed two days.

The valuation and taxation of Fostoria for 1884 are shown as follows: 838 acres valued at \$891,090, and personal property valued at \$526,180 (a very low valuation), aggregating \$1,417,270, or \$443.10 per capita (population in 1880 within the county being 3,198). The total tax for 1884-85 was \$32,687.82, together with \$190 dog tax. The great increase in population since 1880 would point out a marked decrease in individual worth. The amount of actual moneys expended for year ending March 22, 1884, was \$36,736.34. The expenditures for year ending April 1, 1885, amount to about \$23,000.

In the last chapter of the general history the statistics of population are given.

* D. P. Lloyd's and Bradner & Williams' quarries on the county line, between Jackson and Perry Townships, just northwest of the old town of Risdon, produce a good building limestone, and a first-class white stone for burning.

The record of strata made while boring the Fostoria gas well in July and August, 1885, and that of the wells at Findlay and Bowling Green are thus given:

	FINDLAY.	BOWLING GREEN.	FOSTORIA.
Upper Silurian Limestone.....	277	305	307
Medina Shale	53	80	213
Hudson River Shale.....	474	410	480
Utica Shale	282	275	253
Trenton Limestone, bored through from 1250 ...			1775

The city is well endowed in the matter of railroads. No less than five important roads run in and out, affording all the advantages which thirty-four passenger-carrying trains per day may offer. The Baltimore & Ohio, the Lake Erie & Western and the "Nickel Plate" run east and west, and the Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo and the Ohio Central north and south. The history of these roads is given in Chapter XI.

The first notice of the location of Fostoria dates back to 1825. In this year Neal McGaffey and some companions from Fort Ball, while engaged in the search for Elijah Brayton's child (September 20, 1825), camped where Rome Village was subsequently platted. His companions named the camp Fort McGaffey.

Original Survey and Additions.—Rome was platted on the east half of the southwest quarter of Section 6 (lands patented to Crocker, April 15, 1833), Town 2 north, Range 13 east, by David Risdon for Roswell Crocker, August 31, 1832. This extended each side of Main Street, extending north from South Street to North Street, and the name was suggested as an antithesis to the very unclassical one of Fort McGaffey. Foster's addition was surveyed by Thomas Heming for Charles W. Foster, in November, 1846.

Foster's second addition to Rome was surveyed by Gideon Jones, in November, 1849, and January, 1850, for Charles W. Foster. This extended from High Street, on both sides of Main, to the angle of Perry Street, and along South Main Street, on west side.

Frank's addition was surveyed by Gideon Jones for Luther M. Frank, May 11, 1852. This was the southeast corner of the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Loudon Township.

James Anderson's addition, west of and adjoining original town, was platted in November, 1853, by Gideon Jones, surveyor. In the history of the churches reference is made to this last addition to the old village of Rome.

Risdon was laid off on the northwest corner of Section 6, Township 2 north, Range 13 east, and approved September 6, 1832, for the owner, John Gorsuch, by the surveyors David Risdon and William L. Henderson.

Minear's addition was surveyed by Gideon Jones, October 12, 1842, for Adam Minear. Minear's second addition was made in 1843.

Additions to Fostoria.—In September, 1853, the inhabitants of Risdon petitioned the county board to be annexed to the incorporated village of Rome. This petition was granted in January, 1854. In July of that year the name was changed to Fostoria, and all additions to Rome or Risdon since that date are known as additions to Fostoria.

C. W. Foster and M. P. Skinner donated lots for public use to Fostoria, in January and February, 1855. James and E. M. Fisher's addition to Fostoria was surveyed by G. Jones, November 15, 1855. M. P. Skinner's addition, on west half of northwest quarter of Section 6, Town 2, Range 13 east, was surveyed by Gideon Jones, May 31, 1856. Foster's first addition to Fostoria was surveyed by Gideon Jones, in September, 1859, for Charles W. Foster on a part of the east half of northwest quarter of Section 6, Town 2, Range 13. James Fisher's second addition of out-lots on east end of south half of northeast quarter of Section 6, Town 2, Range 13, was surveyed in May, 1860, by Gideon Jones. Andrew Emerine's subdivision of west end of out-lot 2, Fostoria, was surveyed December 17, 1860, by Gideon Jones. Skinner's addition, west of his first addition, was surveyed in January, 1861, by Gideon Jones. Charles W. Foster's subdivision of out-lot 9, in Fostoria, was surveyed by Gideon Jones in February, 1863. Bement's addition was surveyed in August, 1865, for A. S. Bement, each side of Union Street from the Lake

Erie & Western Railroad to Fremont Street. Southern addition was made in October, 1865, by G. H. Heming, for Roswell Crocker, Joel Hales, J. F. Richart, Thomas S. Green, Daniel Dunham and Susannah W. Dunham. James Anderson's second addition, on northwest corner of west half of southwest half of Section 6, was surveyed by G. Jones in October, 1866. David Keller's subdivision of out-lots 28 and 29, between William, Union and Fremont Streets east to the alley, was surveyed by Dennis Maloy in December, 1869. R. C. Caple's addition, south of Plank Road to Union Street and east to Caple Street, was laid out by Dennis Maloy in March, 1871. Benjamin Leonard's addition, Section 31, Jackson Township, was surveyed by Dennis Maloy in November, 1871. Foster's subdivision of south half of northwest quarter of Section 5, Loudon Township, was surveyed in May, 1872, by Dennis Maloy, for Charles W. and Laura Foster. Samuel Cadwallader's addition, being the west part of southeast quarter, Section 6, Town 2, Range 13 east, embracing 22.70 acres, bounded by Crocker, Poplar and Union Streets, was surveyed by John L. Fisher in June, 1872. Crocker's addition was surveyed in June, 1872, by John L. Fisher, for Roswell Crocker, C. W. Lytle and S. W. Dunham. This extended from South to a point below Lytle Street, and from Wood to East Streets. Bradner's addition was surveyed by Dennis Maloy in 1872, on north half of Section 6, Town 2 north, Range 13 east, for Thomas Kelly, A. Brown, I. Nestlerode, J. A. Bradner, W. H. Hambel, A. S. Williams and J. J. Myers. James Fritcher's addition was surveyed by Dennis Maloy in 1872. Anderson's addition, bounded by South and Hale Streets, extending from county line to Wood Street, was surveyed in 1872, for J. L. Kenower, J. W. Bricker and Eliza Fritcher. Leonard & Emerine's addition was surveyed by Dennis Maloy in September, 1872. Emerine's addition was surveyed by James Lewis, and John Hichman's by James Lewis, in September, 1873. Williams' addition to Fostoria was surveyed by J. Lewis in November, 1873. In November, 1874, the petition of Fostoria council, praying for the annexation of contiguous territory in Sections 31 and 32, Town 3 north, Range 13 east, Jackson Township, and in Town 2 north, Range 12 east, was granted by the commissioners. B. Leonard's subdivision, on Spruce Street, was surveyed by Dennis Maloy in 1874. J. L. Kenower & Co.'s addition was surveyed by Cook in July, 1874. J. L. Kenower's addition was surveyed by Cook in November, 1876. R. C. Caple's subdivision of part of Lots 598 and 599 was surveyed by James Lewis in February, 1877. M. P. Skinner's first partition addition was made in June, 1878. Foster, Sheldon & Co.'s addition was surveyed by Cook, in February, 1881. I. Walding's subdivision was surveyed by James Lewis in October, 1881. Lewis Street, Fostoria, was surveyed for C. W. Lytle by James Lewis in December, 1881; and J. L. Kenower's south division of out-lot No. 78, was surveyed in September, 1882, by James Lewis.

Organic and Official History of Rome.—Rome Village was organized in 1851, and the first village meeting held April 2 that year, when Charles W. Foster was elected mayor, P. J. Kinnaman, clerk, and Charles Foster, treasurer. R. C. Caples, Jacob Fritcher, A. R. Brandenburg, Joel Hales and John Gibbons were elected councilmen; Seth H. Fairchilds, marshal; Charles Foster, treasurer. Ordinances for the government of Rome were adopted May 12, 1851. R. C. Caples was elected mayor in 1852, and P. J. Kinnaman and Charles Foster re-elected to their respective positions. Jacob Fritcher was chosen mayor in 1853 and re-elected in 1854. T. Hays was elected clerk in 1853 and Junius V. Jones in 1854, Charles Foster still holding the office of treasurer.

The council of Rome in 1852 comprised C. W. Foster, Ira Alerton, Joel

Hale, C. Foster and Jacob Fritcher; marshal, David Hays; street commissioner, John Dougherty.

The council in 1853 was made up as follows: C. W. Foster, A. R. Brandenburg, R. C. Caples, William Sabins and Henry Cove; marshal, Ira Aler-ton; street commissioner, L. M. Francis.

The council of Rome, 1854, comprised Charles Foster, James Anderson, Joel Hales, R. C. Caples and P. D. Caples. The marshal was Jasper Taber, and street commissioner, John H. Dildine.

A petition was presented to the court of common pleas July 11, 1854, asking that the name "Rome" be changed to "Fostoria." This petition was granted. At the close of the fiscal year, 1854, the exhibits of receipts gave \$590.26, including \$239.47, carried over from 1853; and that of expenditures gave \$223.82, leaving a balance in favor of 1855 of \$276.44. The expenses of the village government for 1851 were \$96.87.

Organic and Official History of Fostoria. A petition signed by W. Braden, Thomas Brian, H. I. Vosburgh, W. Weaver, A. S. Bement, E. F. Robinson, Ch. Bonnell, John O. Albert, Reuben Brian, I. M. Coe, John Wilson, George Gear, Lyman Kittell, Daniel Free, Abram Metz, Robert Duke, E. Bement, E. W. Thomas, D. D. Miller, H. W. Cole, James Lewis, Umphrey England and John M. Stewart was presented to the commissioners in 1853 (*vide* Transactions of the Commissioners' board—Chapter IV), asking the annexation of the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 6, Loudon to Rome Village. This petition was granted January 2, 1854, and Rome and Risdon became united under one government.

Following named served in their respective offices from 1855 to 1885 inclusive.

1855.—Charles Foster, R. C. Caples, E. W. Thomas, William Braden and Edwin Bement, council; Joseph Taber, marshal; James Lewis, street commissioner.

1856. Charles Foster, E. W. Thomas, James Lewis, D. Hays and Jacob Fritcher, council; R. Adams, marshal; J. H. Dildine, street commissioner.

1857.—Charles W. Foster, D. Dunham, Israel Nestlerode, John Miller, Sr., and Morris P. Skinner, council; Joseph Taber, marshal; Peter Carney, street commissioner.

1858.—Charles Foster, J. W. Bricker, Aug. Bement, R. W. Hale and George Gear, council; Josiah McDaniel, marshal; James Lewis, street commissioner.

1859.—Same council, with James Sabins, marshal.

1860. Same council; James Sabins, marshal, and J. Lewis, street commissioner.

1861. Charles Foster, R. C. Caples, E. Bement, Martin Kingseed and Andrew Emerine, council; George W. Bronson, marshal, and J. Lewis, street commissioner.

1862.—James Leach, Thomas J. Green, Chris. Bonnell, Martin Kingseed and Andrew Emerine, council; F. Huffman, marshal, and Martin Adams, street commissioner.

1863. —C. Foster, R. C. Caples, John Bick, Levi Moore and E. Miller, council, and W. Ritchart, marshal.

1864.—C. Foster, A. S. Bement, Daniel Rhoad, A. Bronson and R. W. Hale, council.

1865. — Charles Foster, P. D. Caples, J. L. Mickey, J. C. Haines and John A. Bradner, council.

1866. —P. D. Caples, Charles Foster, G. D. Aker, James L. Mickey and Joseph C. Haines, council.

1867.—P. D. Caples, Charles Foster, J. J. Myers, James L. Mickey and J. C. Johnson, council.

1868-69. John Wilson, L. D. Mussetter, Charles Foster, J. L. Mickey and J. J. Myers, council.

1870.—C. Foster, P. D. Caples, J. J. Myers, J. L. Mickey, J. F. Ritchart and John Wilson, council. John A. Bradner was elected city attorney, and Robert Adams, street commissioner and marshal. (City government reorganized.)

1871.—M. V. Green, W. H. Grapes, J. F. Ritchart, council.

1872. J. J. Myers, J. L. Mickey and A. Emerine, council. W. S. Eberly was elected attorney, and B. L. Caples street commissioner and marshal.

1873. Charles Foster, Isaac Warner and J. F. Ritchart, council. Alexander Brown was elected attorney.

1874.—C. Bonnell, J. L. Mickey and J. J. Myers, council. The attorney elected was John A. Bradner; marshal, James B. Fox, and street commissioner, James Lewis.

1875. Rawson Crocker, A. Emerine and Alexander Brown, council. The assessor elected was B. L. Caples.

1876.—R. W. Hale, C. W. Thomas, John Wilson, council. The attorney was J. A. Bradner; marshal, J. B. Fox; street commissioner, J. Lewis, and assessor, B. L. Caples.

1877. J. J. Warman, Benjamin Nichols and J. L. Mickey, council. The attorney elected was W. H. England.

1878. C. W. Thomas, J. Warner and John Wilson, council. J. M. Bever was elected attorney; G. H. McDonnell, marshal, and James Lewis, street commissioner.

1879.—Charles Foster, J. F. Ritchart, E. J. Cunningham, council.

1880. John A. Bradner, John Noble, W. H. Konkle, Isaac Warner, council: J. M. Bever, attorney, and James Lewis, street commissioner.

1881.—E. J. Padgham, Isaac Warner, J. F. Ritchart, council.

1882. E. J. Cunningham, Frederick Werner, C. A. Henry, M. D., council.

1883.—J. F. Ritchart, E. J. Padgham and P. W. Hathaway, council.

1884. Charles A. Henry, Isaac Warner and John Noble, council: Alexander Brown, attorney; James B. Fox, marshal, and Nicholas Burtscher, street commissioner. The old members of the council elected in 1883 served until April, 1885.

James Lewis was elected street commissioner in 1873, and held the office until April, 1884,

1885. P. W. Hathaway, J. F. Ritchart and E. J. Padgham, council. L. J. Eshelman and Dr. F. J. Schaufelberger, board of education: J. B. Springer, James Lewis and W. D. Robbins, cemetery trustees.

In the following list the first named is the mayor, the last the clerk:

1855.—David Hays, mayor; J. V. Jones, clerk.

1856.—Edwin Bement; J. V. Jones.

1857.—James Anderson; J. V. Jones.

1858.—B. L. Caples; J. V. Jones.

1859-60.—J. F. Ritchart; J. V. Jones.

1861.—W. D. Sherwood; E. W. Thomas.

1862.—G. A. Hudson; Thomas Hays.

1863.—Jacob Kridler; Thomas Hays.

1864.—James Leach; James Hays.

1865.—James Leach; E. W. Thomas.

1866.—John A. Bradner; E. W. Thomas.

1867.—C. C. Nestlerode; N. P. Robbins.

1868.—John A. Bradner; N. P. Robbins.

1869.—F. R. Stewart; N. P. Robbins.

1870-72.—J. W. Bricker; N. P. Robbins.

1872-74.—John A. Bradner; John Bender.

1874-76.—William J. Rigby; A. M. Dildine.

1876-78.—J. V. Jones; G. A. Knight.

1878-80.—William J. Rigby; S. Stearns.

1879.—George R. Fralick was clerk.

1880-82.—William J. Rigby; George R. Fralick.

1882-84.—David Asire; George R. Fralick and J. M. Bever.

1884-86.—Joseph M. Bever; Jacob M. Schatzel.

Charles Foster was elected treasurer from 1855 to 1864, when he was succeeded by C. Olmsted.

Settlement and Progress.—The first settlers at Risdon were Henry Welch, Jeremiah Micky and John P. Gordon. John Gorsuch came in 1832. In the same year the Crockers and Fosters settled at Rome, and the beginnings of two villages were made. The work of progress, however, must be credited to the late Charles W. Foster and his brother-in-law, Roswell Crocker; for to them is credited the beginnings of the commercial and manufacturing interests of the town of Rome, which they founded. In the following copy of the original agreement between John and Roswell Crocker and C. W. Foster the history of founding the village is told:

Articles of Agreement, made by and between Roswell Crocker of the first part and John Crocker and Charles W. Foster of the second part

Witnesseth, That the said Roswell Crocker of the first part doth agree to release and pay unto the parties of the second part, severally, one-fourth part of the profits arising from the sale of lots in the town of Rome, Seneca Co., Ohio, on the following conditions, namely:

Said Charles W. Foster and the said John Crocker doth severally agree to pay unto the said Roswell Crocker \$5 per acre for one-fourth of what land the said town plat now contains. Now the said John Crocker, Roswell Crocker and Charles W. Foster, for a company, each being bound to pay according to his proportion all the expenses that have accrued, or may accrue, after the public sale of said town lots, the said Roswell Crocker having one-half, J. Crocker and C. W. Foster each one-fourth. Then, after the public sale, Charles W. Foster agrees to become their agent, and do all their business, the said John and Roswell Crocker, concerning said town. For compensation for the same Charles W. Foster is to have the southwest corner block, next to the square, and the said John Crocker is to reserve one corner lot, and the said Roswell Crocker two. The said John Crocker furthermore agrees to help Charles W. Foster build a house, and Charles W. Foster is to pay him back for the same.

ROSWELL CROCKER.
JOHN CROCKER,
CHARLES W. FOSTER.

There is no date to the original document, but that it was signed early in 1832 is admitted by Roswell Crocker, still a resident.

Following the agreement Rome Village was platted, and the first store opened. Let us look at this early commercial venture in the wilderness.

Foster & Crocker bought of Samuel Waggoner, October 16, 1832, calico, gingham, shirting, white flannel, buckram, linen, green baize and frieze, aggregating \$166.36, and sundry dry goods amounting to \$258.61, aggregating \$424.97, being the first bill of goods bought from Waggoner. A second bill amounting to \$261.81 for silk and notions, and a third bill of \$98.31, gives a total of \$785.09 as the value of goods received from Samuel Waggoner before the close of October, 1832. About the same time Williams & Co., of Buffalo, N. Y., shipped to this firm 100 pounds of nails, \$7; 163 pounds of coffee at 15 cents, \$26.08; 92 pounds of tobacco at 11 cents, \$10.12; a keg of powder, \$5.50, and a chest of tea, \$44.16.

October 29 they received from Hollister & Curtiss, of Buffalo, N. Y., a stock of groceries, glass, notions and paper, valued at \$293.37; and from Pool & Cheesman, of Buffalo, a stock of glassware and crockery valued at \$40.43. November 26, 1832, they received from Josiah Hedges, of Tiffin, a stock of cutlery valued at \$43.38. December 1, 1832, they bought of Mercer & Ebbert, of Tiffin, a stock of felt and wool hats valued at \$35, and from J. & A. Pittinger a stock of leather valued at \$36.56. In December, 1833, C. W. Foster purchased from Dr. James Fisher, of Tiffin, a stock of medicines valued at \$14.16, and within the year 1833 sundry drugs valued at about \$35. In January, 1833, the firm began dealing with Grant & Kridler for boots and shoes, the first bill amounting to \$132.50. During the years 1832-33 they purchased whiskies from Samuel Waggoner. In June, 1833, they began dealing with Bostwick, Taylor & Co., dry goods merchants, and Corning & Walker, hardware merchants of New York City, the first bill with Bostwick & Co. being \$690. In February, 1834, they purchased a small lot of tinware from Walker & Co., of Tiffin, and a keg of tobacco from Milton McNeal, of Tiffin. The inventory of merchandise in store May 16, 1834, places the value of stock at \$958.06, increased to \$1,200 in June, 1836, and to \$2,616.60 in April, 1837.

The first day-book of Crocker & Foster at hand is dated March 14, 1833, being the second book opened. The first entry is a pair of boots, \$3.37, for Elijah Berry's son. March 15 the following entries are made:

John Shellar, Dr.

To $1\frac{1}{2}$ hobbinet lace at \$1.	50
1 yard frills at 1 13	
2 yards calico at 14c..... 28	
$1\frac{1}{2}$ yards calico at 2 50	
$11\frac{1}{4}$ yards B. C. muslin at 20c..... 25	
1 sett teacups sausers at 2 25	
Cr. by $4\frac{3}{4}$ sugar at 7c..... 33	

Abraham Searles, Dr.

To $4\frac{1}{2}$ and $1\frac{1}{8}$ beaverteer at 4 \$2 31	
1 comb at 16 19	
1 knife at 12 19	
1 sett teacups at 2 25	
2 lbs. coffee at 20c..... 40	

William Fox, Dr.

To 2 lbs. tobacco at 2/..... 50	
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Frederick Gibbins, Dr.

$\frac{1}{4}$ lb. tea..... 31	
$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. tobacco..... 13	
1 shoe knife..... 12	

Jacob G. Gacar, Dr.

1 pair of boots for Nehemiah Hadley at 28/.....	\$3 50
---	--------

To 1 comb at 16..... 19	
1 handkerchief at 26..... 31	
$\frac{1}{2}$ pound tobacco at 1 13	
2 box ls at 7c..... 14	
1 yard sheeting at 1..... 13	
	<hr/>
	\$2 82

1 tin pan at 3 38	
15 yards cotton at 10c..... 1 50	
2 yards cotton check at 16..... 38	
Cr. by 12 lbs. tea short..... 1 50	
Cr. by 12 coon skins at 2 3 00	

1 pair compasses at 1/..... 13	
--------------------------------	--

1 qt. whisky..... 12	
Credit by $10\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. sugar at 7 75	

Old Consumers and Producers.—Among the names of customers of Crocker & Foster, in 1833, were the following: Henry Sapp, Samuel Carbaugh, Abram Weaver, John Kelly, James Anderson, Michael Thomas, Abram Shell, John Hooper, James Sweeney, John Allen, Harrison Allen, Andrew Farrier, John Tennis, George Hampshire, William Bennett, Pinkston Wade, William More, Uzal Cory, C. Gibbins, Levertor Thomas, John Norris, William Hunter, Eli Williams, Frederick Given, Levy Johnson, James Caywood, Elijah R. Anderson, Michael Stall, Jacob Rample, Richard Reynolds, John Sweeney, Henry Harsh, Peter Ebersol, T. G. Whillock, Jacob Forman, Elijah Berry, William Eckles, D. Craft, Lawrence Rumble, Isaac Wiseman, John Crocker, C. W. Foster, Benjamin Hartley, William Harter, Bill Smith, James Wiseman, Peter Fisher, Andrew Bellman, Reuben Briar, Jedediah Hand, Lorenzo Shippey, John Weesberry, Widow Hampshire, James Akinson, John Shall, Joseph Anspaugh, Jonathan Fought, Abram Rinebolt, Jacob Kizer, John Stambaugh.

Hannah Farrier, Jacob Hendricks, Peter Smith, Henry Hoopman, Abel Harning, Perry Chance, Joseph English, Samuel McClelland, Henry Hoffman, Henry Welch, Obadiah Hunt, Emanuel Loman, Andrew Bird, Roswell Crocker, Benjamin Stevens, George Elliott, Peter Sherritt, John Mackerill, Gipson McDonald, John Keisburg, Daniel Swope, William Leavitt, Zachariah Runnels, Risdon Beach, Zachariah Reynolds, John Adams, Hiram Bigelow, Thomas Bowen, Isaac Cheniek, John Chenery, Willard Sprague, Enoch Trumbo, John Tremains, Jacob Crone, Bixler Risdon, Daniel Fairchild, Catherine Stoner, Henry Bacher, Isaac Kelly, Israel Tintsmen, William Lowell, David Hadley, James Martin, Samuel S. Farmer, Robert Hale, Asa England, Joseph Stackhouse, C. D. Wilaby, Mrs. Young, Henry Heminger, C. Kensing, Henry Heaster, William Boucher, Jonathan Emmett, Henry Young, Joshua Watson, Campbell D. Welford, Daniel Arnold.

Tiffin and Findlay State Road. After the house of Crocker & Foster was established at Rome, it became evident to the founders of the village that a road from Tiffin to Findlay was necessary, and they had little trouble in convincing themselves that the shorter line for such a road would be *via* Rome. A bill to establish a road between the two county seats was before the Legislature. It is related that Mr. Foster visited Columbus and had the words "*via* Fostoria" inserted, where the original bill read "from Tiffin to Findlay." This bill passed and the act was approved. On returning he hired one John Patterson to open a tavern in the wilderness on the line which he desired, and before the viewers came he had a few men underbrush a road and break it by running sleighs repeatedly over it, so that the viewers would have as little difficulty in being convinced of the importance of running the road *via* Rome as he had. On the arrival of the viewers, they were asked up to Patterson's Tavern, two miles from Rome, and they beholding the evidences of progress, located the Tiffin and Findlay road *via* Rome. The settlers in the less favored districts were enraged, but the old highway, between Tiffin and Findlay, continued in use until the direct line was opened.

The log-cabins of Rome and Risdon in 1836, when the Crocker Saw-mill was erected, were Crocker & Foster's store, C. W. Foster's log-cabin, James Anderson's, Levi Johnson's, Roswell Crocker's on East Tiffin Street; Elisha Sabin's, opposite Crocker's cabin; William Cadwallader's, above Charles Fosters' present residence; Abram Gibbons, on East Tiffin Street; John Cooper's, just west of the present "Earl House;" David Ferrier's, rear of Harbaugh's drug store; Baer's cabin, near the new Union schoolhouse, between Rome and Risdon; Randal Hale's tavern, near the corner of the public square; Jacob Kizer and George Hampshire had their cabins here also. Eli Williams' cabin, on East Tiffin Street, was sold to William Fox and purchased from him by Roswell Crocker for \$30. Alonzo Lockwood's log house stood where John Green's present residence is; he built the second frame dwelling on the town site, the same which is now the John Green residence. Samuel Laird kept a tavern in a log building opposite Foster's store in 1836. John Hooper, a carpenter, who worked on the first frame house erected here, had a log-cabin two miles southwest of the public square. James Wiseman, who lived in a log-cabin, one mile southwest, erected a saw-mill, constructed a mill-race, and carried on the milling business there for years; he built the first brick farmhouse in the neighborhood of Fostoria in 1837. Marshall Hays, the first tailor, resided on West Tiffin Street, built the first brick dwelling house in the south part of Fostoria. John Brooks, who built a frame house in 1837, brought a stock of molds for his counterfeiting establishment here.

Postoffices and Postmasters. Stoner, after whom the office at Rome was

named, lived three miles away, and the carrier was intercepted close by. This system obtained until Dr. T. J. Bricker was appointed postmaster and established his office at Rome. David Hays was commissioned postmaster at Stoner or Rome in 1845.

R. C. Caples was the first regularly appointed postmaster at Risdon in 1840. He was succeeded by Dr. Cole. E. W. Thomas was the incumbent in 1847, at Risdon. William Braden succeeded with Mr. Childs, conducting the office. Dr. Alonzo Lockwood, C. T. Kelly, T. J. Bricker, with J. W. McDonnell, assistant; Philip Faulhaber, C. W. Foster*, J. L. Mickey, Adam Cramer, with Martin Adams, assistant; and J. B. De Wolfe appointed in 1881, and still holding the office, have served as postmasters at Rome and Fostoria.

In 1847 the mail was carried by Bill Lowry, from Bucyrus. He would come every Sunday at 2 P. M., from Bucyrus, and every Tuesday from Perysburg. The rate of postage was 10 cents per letter.

October 1, 1885, Tiffin and Fostoria were created immediate delivery offices. J. R. Owen and Liss Leedy were appointed special messengers at Fostoria.

Physicians of Fostoria.—Marcus Dana settled in the northern part of Loudon in 1834; he died and his body was interred in the old cemetery, but was removed to the new one in 1856. Alonzo Lockwood came to Rome about the same time, and resided there until his death, September 25, 1878. Dr. Kirkham settled at Rome in 1836 or 1837; Simon Bricker, who died in 1856, and whose body was the first interred in the new city cemetery settled at Rome about 1843. George Patterson came about 1840, is now in Texas. Robert C. Caples opened his office at Risdon in 1843. Drs. Cole, Snyder and Russell were here prior to 1843. G. A. Hudson came in 1850, died in 1869. J. W. Bricker in 1850; Dr. Metz, in 1854. R. W. Hale came in 1856 and served as military surgeon during the war. A. M. Blackman came in 1860, served with the Union Army and returned after the war. E. Ranger, of Millgrove, practiced here as early as 1860. W. M. Cake, had his office in Bement's Block, in 1860. A. J. Longfellow settled here in 1861. In later years came P. E. Ballou, Charles A. Henry, George L. Hoege, Park L. Myers, J. H. Norris, F. J. Shaufelberger, W. H. Squires, A. S. Williams, L. G. Williams, John H. Williams, M. S. Williamson, Alvin Watson, I. M. Young, and others. Several names not here mentioned will be found recorded in Chapter VII.

Early Manufacturing Industries.—The first manufacturing industry in Loudon Township was the horse-power grist-mill, established by David Ferrier about 1834, on the head of Wolf Creek. In June, 1874, one of the stones used in this mill was presented to the editor of the *Fostoria Review*, as a memento of the humble beginnings of the township.

The Crocker Saw-mill, on South Street, within eight rods of the present Roswell Crocker home (the first frame house ever erected at Fostoria), was established in 1836, by Roswell Crocker. In August, 1836, C. W. Foster had sawing done valued at \$62.73, to build the warehouse which took the place of this old log warehouse. The house is now occupied by Mrs. Lunt, and stands on the south side of South Street, west of Main Street about fifteen rods. Into this mill machinery was introduced for grist milling, and Mr. Crocker carried on the saw and grist-mill business for some years, when he converted the building into a grist-mill. In 1843 he sold to Samuel Carbough, who after some time converted it into a distillery.

* February 15, 1861, a call was signed by C. W. Foster, J. V. Jones and Robert Adams, Republican Township Committee of Fostoria, requesting the Republicans to meet February 20, at W. C. Turner's office to take action in reference to the selection of a postmaster.

In 1843 Roswell Crocker erected a grist and saw-mill at Springville, which he operated for two years, when he returned to Fostoria, where John Crocker and C. W. Foster had erected a building for him, the same as now used for the manufacture of the "Magic Washing Machines," in which he operated a grist-mill himself, or leased until 1865, when the building was sold to Fullerton & Ferguson, who ran it for some time. They moved the machinery to Hudson, Steuben Co., Ind.

Braden & Yunker erected a grist-mill in 1853 or 1854 (near their carding works), and introduced the best machinery known at that time. The buildings and machinery were destroyed by an explosion some years ago, and young Brown and Wilson were killed. A brick building was erected almost on the site of the old mill, by Mr. Hammond. He sold the concern to Eversole & Noble, when another explosion occurred, killing a man named Hadley, and burying one Overmyer in the *debris*. The latter, however, was dug out, and recovered from his injuries. Eversole & Noble sold their interest to the Aylesworth Bros., who sold to Benjamin Leonard, and subsequently repurchased the concern. There are no records whatever on which to found a history of this industry. What is given is taken from recitals of facts by old settlers.

A carding-mill was constructed by Braden & Yunker about 1850. The Lees conducted a furniture store, and were interested in a grist-mill. This mill was set on fire in 1847 and destroyed.

John Fritcher established the first harness shop about 1840. Jacob Fritcher established his saddlery in 1842. James Lewis had his shop, in 1846 or 1847, at Risdon. Andrew Emerine established his harness shop in 1848, three years after his arrival here. Thomas J. Pillars, a brother of Judge Pillars, established harness shops previous to 1848. William Weaver and Jeremiah Coe were harness-makers at Rome in 1849. John W. McDonnell, who came with his parents in 1842, is one of the oldest harness-makers in town. Samuel Gildersleeve was an early harness-maker. Jacob Kridler, sometime previous to 1861. Isaac Warner opened his harness shop at Fostoria in 1861, having previously worked for Andrew Emerine from October, 1855, at Rome.

Joel Hale, Collhour and J. B. Way were the first blacksmiths. In 1842 James McDonnell opened a shop at Rome.

Risdon.—In 1847 S. G. Malony moved to Risdon, and thence to Rome in 1851, voting for the name "Fostoria" subsequently. He states that in 1847 Mrs. Mickey, Sr., kept the Mickey House. Braden & Yunker had a carding-mill at Risdon at this time, and William Braden conducted the postoffice, with Childs, assistant postmaster, and owned a furniture shop where the Aylesworth Mill now stands. E. W. Thomas was a grocer; James Lewis, harness-maker; Daniel Ragan, tailor; John Quincy Albert, shoemaker. This trio worked in a small frame building, which stood in what is the center of Perry and Elm Streets. John Becker was also a shoe-maker. On the west side of Perry, fronting on Elm Street, was the Bement Foundry and Plow Shop, making, in 1855, about 1,500 plows.

The Lee Grist-mill was burned about May 1, 1847 (the owner's wife is alleged to have burned it), after the mortgagors had sold the machinery and Lee moved to Indiana.

Dr. Dana and Dr. Caples were the physicians at Risdon. Henry L. Caples kept a dry goods store until 1853 when he and Luther W. Caples moved to Missouri. P. D. Caples had a farm close by and L. Caples also had a farm on the southwest corner of Jackson Township. Dr. Dana died at Risdon about 1853. The Methodist Episcopal society had a church building on the east bank of Portage River, which was an old hewed log building in 1847. Rev. Mr. Elliot was resident preacher.

William Braden moved to Illinois and died on the Kankakee Reservation about 1862. James Robinson accompanied him to Kankakee in 1857, and is now a resident of Chebanse, Ill. Dan Hammer, and one of the Martins were convicted of crimes such as horse stealing, and served in the penitentiary.

Thomas B. Jacobs opened a furniture store at Risdon about 1848.

The Hammer family, notorious in some respects, were here. George Heis established a brick yard on the Portage River prior to 1847. In 1848 S. G. and J. T. C. Malony established a brickyard north of Heis'. Heis died November 5, 1884. Moffitt established a yard south of Malony's, in 1854, and made the brick which are now in the Foster store building.

In 1847 Mr. Hobbs taught the Risdon schools.

John Vroman and the Morgans were old storekeepers at Risdon. Jeremiah Mickey, while making a ditch to convey water to his house, was buried by the clay caving in, just after he warned his own daughter and Widow Jacob's daughter to keep away. Heck Thompson, a negro barber, married to an Indian half-breed, was the first colored citizen of Risdon.

Jefferson B. Way and Germond were blacksmiths, and Cochran and Weaver & Coe, harness-makers.

About 1849 one Smith opened a hotel on Union Street, in the same house now occupied by Mrs. Schultz. A carriage factory was operated by George Geer on Jackson and Union Streets. This industry employed sixteen men. Between 1847 and 1851 Geer lost two wives by death and married the third. He died penniless, in Oregon, within the last decade.

S. G. Malony opened a grocery north of the Foster Elevator, in 1852. In 1855 he established his furniture store in partnership with L. S. Wells, who opened a furniture shop at Rome, about 1846. Joseph Emmett also had a furniture shop. He moved to Iowa.

Lyman Kettels established a furniture store at Risdon about 1849. John Dildine was a cooper there in 1847.

John Portz and Nicholas Portz settled at Rome at an early date among the first settlers, and established a wagon and carriage shop.

Beginning of the Brick Building Era. The first three brick residences at Fostoria were erected previous to 1845 by Braden, R. C. Caples at Risdon, and one, the first, Marshal Hays', at Rome, the latter occupying the lot south of Foster's new block. T. B. Jacobs, Andrew Emerine and Edwin Bement erected the first of the modern brick houses in 1860-62. The first brick business block was erected by C. W. Foster, now occupied by Foster & Co. Joel Hale built the crockery store during the war. Andrew Emerine built the brick house now occupied by George Emerine. Leonard Morgan, John Andes, Martin Kingseed and Liner built each a brick house, filling the lot between the "Hays House" and Tiffin Street, just after the war. This is a very important business block. The Andes Opera House Block and the Foster Bank Block are buildings of which any city might feel proud.

CHURCHES.

Methodist Episcopal Church was organized at Risdon in 1833 by Rev. Mr. Chase, who was succeeded immediately by Rev. Elam Day. The first house of worship was a hewed log-house on the north side of High Street (now Summit Street), near the creek, built in 1833-34 at Risdon, on the Hancock County side. This was used until 1852, when the late frame building was erected by Rev. Mr. Collier. This frame was sold to Dr. Ballou in March, 1885, and torn down. It stood on the northeast corner of Fremont and Main Street, just south of the present Methodist Episcopal Church. There are no records in existence dealing with the church here in early days. In 1846 Rev.

Seymour was preacher. Revs. Jewett and Elliott were here at an early day, with Raymond, presiding elder. Revs. Jewett and Crabbs were here in 1848 with Thomas Barkdull, presiding elder. Revs. Leonard Hill and Lee came in 1849; Rev. Milligan succeeded Rev. Lee in 1850; Revs. Collier and J. P. Pelton were here in 1851-52, and the former with Rev. Monett in 1852-53; Rev. Monett was here alone in 1853; Rev. Nathan Taylor in 1855; Revs. Collier and Lansing in 1856; Rev. J. A. Shannon in 1858. About 1847 Rev. James Anderson established what was known as the Methodist Church in Rome. He erected a frame church building on what is now Wood Street, on the west line of the town of Rome. This building, which was never plastered, had split bass-wood seats without backs. In 1851 he wished the Risdonites to come to his church and complete it, but they took an opposite course and erected the Fremont Street Church. Anderson's Church was subsequently devoted to manufacturing industries until destroyed by fire about two years ago. Among Mr. Anderson's friends were some of the old settlers of Risdon who moved to Rome. The Collier revival did away with the discord the two churches created.

The records of the church since 1859 present the following facts: J. T. Caples was presiding elder, and Rev. J. A. Shannon, preacher. His salary was \$200, with incidentals \$275, and the presiding elder received \$75. A. R. Brandenburg, J. F. Ritchart, J. J. Myers, James Lewis and F. Ernest were trustees. William Callahan was local preacher in 1859. James Anderson, J. W. Griffith, B. L. Caples, P. D. Caples and William Callahan, leaders.

Rev. A. B. Poe was pastor in 1860, and John Graham, elder. Mr. Poe was appointed chaplain of the Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, returned home and died. Rev. W. S. Lunt came in the fall of 1861. James Hayes was local preacher in 1862. In June, 1862, Dr. J. W. Bricker, Junius V. Jones and James Leach were added to the stewards. Rev. William Callahan was secretary in 1862-63. In June, 1863, E. J. Padgham was elected secretary, and holds the office still. In October, 1863, A. B. Poe returned, and was appointed pastor. Rev. John Farley was appointed pastor in 1864. In the fall Rev. G. Lease was appointed preacher, and H. S. Bradley, presiding elder.

The Parsonage Building Committee, appointed December 27, 1866, comprised Rev. G. Lease, R. C. Caples, J. F. Ritchart, J. J. Myers, I. W. Nestlerode and E. J. Padgham. A piece of land was purchased from James Williams for \$600, on what is now the Sandusky road, in March, 1867, and May 15, 1867, the contract for building the parsonage was awarded to Peter Buissey for \$3,326; work completed in February, 1868.

The preachers who have served here since 1866 are named as follows: Charles Reynolds, 1867; W. S. Lunt and S. B. Maltbie, 1870; John L. Bates, 1871; A. Hollington, 1872; Franklin Marriott, 1873; J. A. Ferguson, 1874; D. D. Mather, 1876; L. S. Bieler, 1879; T. L. Wiltsie, 1881; R. Wallace, 1881, and Rev. L. N. Albright, the present pastor. The presiding elders for the same period were L. C. Webster, 1868; W. W. Winters, 1872; J. Ayers, 1873; W. S. Paul, 1875; G. Lease, 1879, and L. C. Webster, 1883. A building committee, appointed January 16, 1882, were J. F. Ritchart, Dr. J. W. Bricker and Norman Saltsman. Before the completion of the church, in 1885, Dr. Hale took Dr. Bricker's place on the committee. Andrew Emerine succeeded J. L. Kenower as treasurer. The building contract was sold to I. L. Cramer, of Fostoria, and work on foundation begun in 1883. Green & Hielman completed the contract in the summer of 1885 at a cost of about \$20,000, and the building and furnishing was finished in the fall of 1885 at a total cost of about \$30,000. The society made many personal sacrifices toward the erection

of this magnificent house of worship, and the citizens generally, more particularly Mr. Foster, contributed very liberally.

The officers of the church in 1884 were Eli Tebles, George Sanders and James Hayes, local preachers; R. C. Caples, M. D.; E. J. Padgham, John Nobles, Thomas Green, Samuel Ernest, John Norris, P. D. Caples, N. P. Robbins, stewards; A. S. Williams, S. W. Bricker, A. J. Longfellow, R. W. Hale, B. L. Caples, Andrew Emerine, Fletcher Ritchart, N. Saltsman, H. J. Lockhart and Charles Foster, trustees; A. T. McDonnell, James Hayes, D. Sprout, Israel Nestlerode, Thomas Billyard, Samuel Stearns, C. H. Stewart, George Cooper, Noah Stahl, class leaders; C. H. Stewart, superintendent of Sunday-school. The membership is about 400.

Methodist Protestant Church was organized at Fostoria some years prior to that now known as the Methodist Church, and a house of worship was erected at the corner of Poplar and Centre Streets.

Methodist Church of Fostoria, formerly the Methodist Protestant Church, was reorganized under State law August 2, 1874, Rev. J. S. Thorp, presiding. Levi S. Wells was chosen class leader; C. S. Reynolds, C. Wilkinson and Mrs. Ann McDonnell, stewards. During the building of the late house of worship in 1874-75, James R. Williams took charge of the carpenter work, and completed the building for \$2,000, August 19, 1845.

A new church building was completed on West Centre Street in July, 1885. The new edifice is a neat structure, 54x50 feet in dimensions, and has a seating capacity of about 400. It was dedicated July 9, 1885, Revs. J. A. Thrapp and O. V. W. Chandler, of Tiffin, officiating. The pastors of this church have been J. A. Thrapp, C. W. Wolf, G. W. Bothwell, J. B. Roberts, L. Bowman, E. Scott, Thomas Orr, F. W. Link and S. S. Fleming; Rev. J. W. King came in 1884. In December, 1876, Dr. G. E. Reynolds was elected permanent secretary, *vice* T. N. Lewis.

United Brethren Church of Fostoria dates its regular organization back to 1864, when Rev. Reuben French was appointed preacher, but long prior to this the preachers of Seneca Circuit appeared here. Among the original members were Rev. Reuben French (the second pastor), Jacob Kieser, Peter Webber, Michael Schesler, Samuel Young, Abram Overholt, W. Fox and Rev. Levi Moore. Isaac Warner joined the society in 1862 or 1863, and has been trustee for the last twelve years. Truman Bever, Henry Murlieh, John Snyder and Solomon Vandersoll are the trustees. This society was incorporated August 10, 1876. T. D. Ingle presided, with Joseph S. Overholt secretary of the meeting. The trustees elected were G. Biles, J. S. Overholt and Isaac Crouse. The membership at present is 208. Rev. J. Beaver, father of the mayor, has been connected ministerially with the church for over sixty-nine years.

A reference to the history of Eden Township will show that the first society of this denomination was organized at Melmore. Since that time, however, Fostoria has won the headquarters of the church in this county, and for this reason the following chronological and historical review of the church is given in this chapter.

In April, 1835, the Conference was held at Crawford City, Ohio. Joseph Beaver, Jacob Newman and Joseph Logan were licensed to preach, and Jeremiah Brown was elected presiding elder. The stations of traveling preachers were Sandusky Circuit, B. Moore and Joseph Beaver; Maumee, S. Lilly-bridge; Scioto, John Alsap; Richland, John Davis; Peel Creek, B. F. Kaufman; Samuel Hiestand, Bishop. John Dorcas was elected presiding elder in 1837. In April, 1838, the conference was held at Stoner's Schoolhouse near

Tiffin. In April, 1839, the conference was held at Union Schoolhouse, Seneca County.

In March, 1840, the Conference assembled at Phillip Betz's house. H. G. Spayth was elected presiding elder. Alfred Spraylin, Jacob Newman, S. Lilybridge, M. Long, B. J. Needles and Jonathan Thomas were the preachers.

In 1841 the conference met at King's Schoolhouse, Richland County, with Jacob Erb, bishop, presiding. Jeremiah Brown was elected presiding elder, and Alfred Spracklin preacher of the Seneca Circuit.

The conference of 1842, held at Monclova, Lucas Co., Ohio, was presided over by Bishop Kumber. John Davis and Jeremiah Brown were elected presiding elders of the western and eastern districts respectively, and Alfred Spracklin was continued as preacher of the Seneca Circuit.

In 1843 the conference met at Beaver Creek Schoolhouse with Bishop Kumber, Jr., presiding; the same elders were elected, and Spracklin continued in charge of Seneca Circuit.

In 1844 the conference was held at Jacob Garnes' house in April. Samuel Long, still living near Kansas Village, was appointed presiding elder for the eastern district, and Samuel Hadley, preacher for Seneca Circuit. In 1845 J. Garber and W. Harrington were appointed preachers of the Seneca Circuit, and S. Long, presiding elder. John C. Bright took Mr. Garber's place on this circuit. In 1846 the conference was held at Melmore. J. C. Bright and Wesley Harrington were appointed preachers. The conference of 1847 was held in Wood County. John Davis was appointed presiding elder, and the same preachers reappointed. The conference of 1848 was held at Melmore. At this time Honey Creek Circuit was established, and all appointments in Seneca Circuit east of the Sandusky River were attached to Bellevue Mission of Honey Creek Circuit. John Davis was appointed preacher of Seneca Circuit, and D. Glaney, of Honey Creek. A second conference was held in October, 1848, in Lucas County. Green Creek Circuit was established with J. C. Bright, pastor. This conference was held for the purpose of changing date of conference.

In 1849 W. Harrington was appointed preacher of Green Creek, and S. Long and J. Martin, of Seneca Circuit. In 1850 Green Creek was attached to the western district, and R. Wicks, appointed preacher. In 1851 J. Newman was appointed preacher of Green Creek, and John Curtis, of Seneca.

In 1852 Seneca, Green Creek and Salem Circuits were grouped as Findlay District, with A. Berry, presiding elder; G. Schneider, preacher of Seneca, and M. Long, of Green Creek. At this time there were 300 members in the Seneca Circuit, and 150 in the Green Creek Circuit. In 1854 Seneca and Green Creek Circuits were added to the Sandusky District, and M. Long appointed preacher in the first named, and John French in the last named. In 1855 Liberty, Bettsville and Clinger appointments of Seneca Circuit, were attached to the Sandusky Circuit; Attica to Sandusky District. M. Bulger was appointed to Attica, and A. Biddle and S. Foster to Sandusky, and William Jones to Green Creek.

In September, 1856, the conference was held at Flat Rock. M. Bulger was continued at Attica, D. S. Caldwell, of Seneca, and James Long and H. Curtiss, of Green Creek. In 1857 S. Jacoby was appointed to Attica.

In 1858 Flat Rock was detached from Green Creek, and Attica Mission named Attica Circuit, with S. Jacoby preacher, and M. Long preacher at Flat Rock; James Long at Seneca and S. T. Lane at Green Creek.

The New England Mission was organized by this conference in 1858, to carry on the work of their church in Massachusetts. J. C. Bright went

there in 1858, and J. Crouse in 1859; subsequently others went, but within five years the mission was abandoned.)

In 1859 J. Crouse became a member of Sandusky Conference; S. F. Altman took charge of Attica Circuit; James Long of the Seneca Circuit; S. T. Lane of Green Creek; S. Lindsay of Flat Rock.

In 1860 J. F. Seiler was appointed to Attica; M. Long to Flat Rock; S. T. Lane to Seneca; D. G. Ogden to Green Creek.

In 1861. D. G. Ogden, Attica; S. T. Lane, Seneca; James Long, Green Creek; Alvin Rose, Flat Rock.

In 1862. W. Mathers, Seneca; S. T. Lane, Attica; A. Rose, Flat Rock; A. M. Stemen, Flat Rock.

In 1863. Seneca, D. Glancy and J. Garber; Attica, S. T. Lane; Flat Rock, A. Rose; Michael Long, Green Creek.

In 1864. Seneca, I. Crouse; Attica, S. Jacoby; Green Creek, S. Foster; Flat Rock, S. F. Altman; Fostoria, R. French. In 1864, Loudon, Stopes, Fostoria, Independence and Smith's missions were detached from Carey, and Fostoria Circuit was established.

In 1865 the conference was held at Fostoria. The missions known as Seneca Union, Honey Creek Chapel and Liberty were detached from Seneca Circuit; Base Line from Benton Circuit, and Berwick from Van Lue Circuit, and all formed into the Honey Creek Circuit. G. Bender, of Attica; Isaac Crouse, of Honey Creek; S. T. Lane, of Seneca; G. Hoover, of Flat Rock; William Miller, of Green Creek, and R. French, of Fostoria.

In 1866. T. D. Ingle, Fostoria; S. T. Lane, Seneca; G. Bender, Attica; J. F. Seiler, Flat Rock; Peter Flack, Green Creek.

In 1867. T. D. Ingle, Fostoria; S. Essex, Seneca; William Neville, Attica; M. Long, Flat Rock; R. K. Wyant, Green Creek. I. Crouse was appointed secretary of the conference in 1867, and has held the position to the present time.

1868. William Neville, Attica; M. Long, Flat Rock; M. Bulger, Seneca; J. Matthews, Green Creek; T. J. Harbaugh, Fostoria.

1869. Honey Creek District, William Miller, P. E.; Attica, A. M. Steiner; Flat Rock, M. Bulger; Fostoria, T. J. Harbaugh, G. Bender, Seneca Circuit; D. F. Senter, Green Creek.

The annual appointments made since 1869 are named as follows:

1870. Attica, G. Hoover; Honey Creek, W. A. Keesy; Flat Rock, Isaac Crouse; Seneca, S. Foster; Fostoria, S. D. Kemerer; Green Creek, S. H. Randebaugh.

1871. Attica, William Neville; Fostoria, S. D. Kemerer; Seneca, G. French; Green Creek, S. H. Randebaugh; Honey Creek, W. A. Keesy; Flat Rock, W. P. Dicker.

1872. Attica, William Neville; Honey Creek, C. Hepler; Fostoria, D. S. Caldwell; Seneca, G. French; Green Creek, D. D. Hart; Flat Rock, S. H. Randebaugh.

1873. Honey Creek, E. B. Maurer; Fostoria, J. Bever; Seneca, G. Hoover, Green Creek, D. D. Hart; Flat Rock, S. H. Randebaugh; Attica, William Mathers. Peter Warner missionary in Africa.

1874. Honey Creek, E. B. Maurer; Seneca, John French, Eden, M. Long; Green Creek, B. M. Long; Flat Rock, S. Essex; Fostoria, Isaac Crouse.

1875. Attica, J. F. Seiler; Honey Creek, H. C. Bevington; Seneca, M. Long; Eden, G. French; Green Creek, E. B. Maurer; Flat Rock, H. F. Hartzell; Fostoria, T. D. Ingle.

1876. Attica, O. H. Ramsey; Honey Creek, W. W. McCurdy; Green

Creek, A. Powell; Flat Rock, H. F. Hartzell; Seneca, G. Bender; Fostoria, T. D. Ingle; Eden, G. French.

1877. Attica, John Awmiller; Honey Creek, W. W. McCurdy; Flat Rock, D. S. Caldwell; Seneca, G. Bender; Green Creek, A. Powell; Fostoria, T. J. Harbaugh; Eden, William Mathers.

1878. Honey Creek, N. S. Long; Seneca, B. Struble; Attica, A. J. Klinge; Eden, William Mathers; Fostoria, T. J. Harbaugh; Green Creek, D. S. Caldwell.

1879. Honey Creek, N. S. Long; Seneca, L. J. Osborn; Attica, W. W. McCurdy; Flat Rock, C. H. Lemon; Green Creek, J. Bever; Eden, O. H. Ramsey; Fostoria, E. A. Starkey.

1880. Fostoria, G. W. Macklin; Seneca, M. Long; Eden, J. Bever; Attica, W. W. McCurdy; Honey Creek, M. E. Spahr; Green Creek, S. T. Lane; Flat Rock, G. Hoover.

1881. Attica, C. L. Bevington; Honey Creek, M. E. Spahr; Flat Rock, W. P. Dicken; Green Creek, T. D. Ingle; Eden, L. Sharp; Seneca, M. Long; Fostoria, G. P. Macklin.

1882. Honey Creek, G. P. Macklin; Attica, C. L. Bevington; Flat Rock, Jacob Walker; Seneca, L. Moore; Green Creek, T. D. Ingle; Eden, L. Sharp; Fostoria, W. A. Keesey.

1883. Flat Rock, Jacob Walker; Fostoria, R. Rock; Seneca, A. B. Leonard; Attica, W. A. Keesey; Honey Creek, G. P. Macklin; Eden, M. Swanky; Green Creek, J. W. Hipple.

St. Wendelin's Catholic Church dates back to 1849, when the first frame church building was erected on Wood and Railroad Streets, by Franz Dillery, John Omlor, Diobold Omlor, John Bick, John Shoen, John Portz, Nicholas Portz, Michael Lynch, James McDonel and others, which was attended by priests from New Reigel once a month until Father Roetzer was appointed by Bishop Rappe and stationed at Findlay. About the year 1859, Father Behrens succeeded. At the beginning of the war Father Dechaut was appointed, and during his administration the frame church, which had been poorly built, was repaired at a cost of \$1,100. In 1864 he was succeeded by Father Vattman. About 1868 Father Puetz came and remained until the appointment of Father J. B. Jung. About 1875 the latter was succeeded by Rev. M. Arnoldi, who has been resident pastor for the last ten years, and to whom is credited the building of the present brick and stone church, begun in 1879 and completed in 1880, except the spire. In 1855 Martin Kingseed moved to Fostoria, from Tiffin. Prior to this date Franz Dillery, Jr., Martin Schalk, Philip Schalk, Jacob Bick, Hubert Bettinger, John Bettinger (now near Toledo), Nicholas and George Emerine, of Hancock County, John Lumberjack, John Persh, Philip Burcher, George Zeigman, Michael Clancey, George Huth, Jacob Huth and others were early members.

Baptist Church, a close communion Baptist society, was established at Risdon about 1852, and services were held in the Methodist Episcopal Church building. Mr. Bement assisted the Methodists in Sunday-school work, but after some time he and his class withdrew and established a Presbyterian Sunday-school, which was continued until the founding of the present Presbyterian Church.

Presbyterian Church.—This was founded at Fostoria February 25, 1856, with the following named members: Rev. W. C. Turner, James Hill and wife, John Milligan and wife, Caleb Munger and wife, Edwin Bement and Mrs. Jane Riegel. The society was reorganized under the law of 1852, June 26, 1858, with Caleb Munger, president, and William M. Cake, clerk. The trustees

were Edwin Bement, Caleb Munger and William M. Cake. A building committee was elected of which the officers were *ex-officio* members: J. Fritch, Charles Foster, George Gear and A. S. Bement, members. In 1858, also, the present house of worship was erected, which is now valued at \$10,000, with parsonage and grounds. The pastors of this church since its organization are named as follows: W. C. Turner, Smith Curtis, R. H. Hollyday, E. J. Alden, William McLaren, J. E. Fisher, David Van Dyke, Joseph Hughes and Rev. William Foulkes. The names of elders who have served the church are Caleb Munger, James Hill, John Milligan, Edwin Bement, S. M. Miller, Ephraim Miller, J. E. Wilkison, M. M. Mergenthaler, F. R. Stewart, A. S. Bement and O. J. DeWolfe. The clerks of session are named as follows: Edwin Bement, W. M. Cake, E. Miller and J. E. Wilkison.

Evangelical Lutheran Church of Fostoria, known as the church of "Good Hope," was organized in January, 1868, by Rev. M. Buerkle, with the following named members: John Hoffman, William Winkenwerder, J. J. Eissler, John Raber, G. Martz, George Hoyer, John Lutz, H. Lutz, Louis Sass, Herman Axt, August Koss, Louis Hoelzer, George Lemp and Henry Miller. This society erected a house of worship in 1869, which was enlarged in 1885, and is now valued at \$2,500. In 1883 the parsonage was built at a cost of \$1,500. The membership numbers eighty-five, and the membership of Sunday-school about fifty children. Rev. M. Buerkle was pastor from 1868 to 1875; Rev. William K. Braunwarth, from 1875 to 1876; Rev. C. A. Damen-den, from 1876 to 1877; Rev. J. A. C. Cramer, from 1877 to 1882, and Rev. George Dillman, from 1882 to the present time. The secretaries of this society have been J. Jacob Eissler, Peter Münch and Fred Woss. George Flechtner is the present secretary and J. J. Eissler, treasurer.

German Congregation of the Union Church of Fostoria was reorganized May 12, 1867, under State law. John Wagner presided, with Rev. George Rettig, secretary; John Raber and Jacob Rower were elected elders; John Wagner and G. Marz, deacons; George Hoyer, John Huffman and John Stahly, trustees.

Reformed Church of Fostoria was organized March 23, 1879, by Rev. A. Casselman, with twenty-five members. In May, 1879, the corner-stone of their church was placed, and September 20, 1879, the building was dedicated. The society was organized under the State law April 20, 1879, when H. W. Konkle, Martin Mueller, Sam Stewart and Jacob Hofmaster were elected trustees. The original members are named as follows: Rev. Martin Mueller, Jacob Hoffmaster, Lydia Hoffmaster, Hannah Hoffmaster, Michael Moots, Ann Mueller, Mary Millhime, Katy Troutman, Jacob Schaufelberger, Mary Schaufelberger, Catherine Felkley, Samuel Steward, Catherine Steward, H. W. Konkle and others—in all twenty-five persons. Rev. J. D. Neff, the present pastor, succeeded Mr. Casselman. C. Munger and the pastors have served the society as secretaries. The present membership is seventy-seven, and value of property \$2,000.

Ebenezer Methodist Episcopal Church, Loudon, was founded in 1841 at McDougal's house on Wolf Creek. In 1847 the class was moved to A. E. Civa's house, a half-mile south of the location of where the old church stood.

St. Patrick's Church was founded in Loudon at an early day. Many names of original members are given in connection with the history of St. Mary's Church, at Tiffin, while others are given among the pioneers of Loudon, Hopewell and Tiffin. Rev. J. Christophory is pastor of this church.

Reference is made in the history of Fostoria to the United Brethren, Evangelical and Methodist Churches of the township.

SCHOOLS.

The beginning of the city schools was made in the winter of 1833-34. When the present Union School building was dedicated a few years ago, Charles Foster read a paper on the early system of teaching, and coupled with it an interesting history of the schoolhouses, teachers and pupils. From this paper, the following three paragraphs are taken:

"The first teacher in the old log house, in the winter of 1833-34, was Freeman Luce, who contracted to teach three months, of twenty-six days, for \$10 per month, he 'boarding 'round,' as was the custom in those days. One of the customs of that day was to bar the schoolmaster out of the house, and keep him out until he yielded to the demands of the scholars to treat them to apples, candies, raisins, or such luxuries as could then be had. Sometimes their demands included whisky, but that was never the case in Rome, though at that time we were considered by the Risdouites as being quite ungodly. Among the teachers that followed Mr. Luce were Dr. Lockwood, afterward a distinguished member of Congress from this district, and now one of the leading lawyers of this county, and James Pillars, who subsequently graced the bench for ten years as common pleas judge of this judicial district. My friend Nestlerode informs me he has, among the papers of his father, a written contract made with Mr. Pillars, to teach the Island School for \$10 per month, of twenty-six days; one half to be paid in cash, and the other half in provisions."

"In those days the great feature of our schools was the attention given to spelling. I seriously doubt whether the schools of the present day can produce so much excellence in spelling as did those of that day. One-fourth of the time, probably, was devoted to spelling exercises, and in addition, at least one night of each week, was devoted to what was known as spelling matches. These were attended by the best spellers from the neighboring schools. Our highest ambition was to be the best speller in school. I remember one three months' term, I think the one taught by Mr. Noble, that C. C. Nestlerode was one of the scholars. Mr. Nestlerode happened to take position in the class, on the first day, just above my sister Emily. They maintained this position, neither of them missing a word, until the last day, when Nestlerode missed, and Emily went above him. Of course she was greatly delighted, and Nestlerode was correspondingly discomfited. I think I am safe in saying that I attended spelling school three nights out of a week, during the three months of school for several years, visiting alternately the old red schoolhouse in Perry, the Tom Kelley Schoolhouse on the ridge, and the Kiser Schoolhouse south of town. The old red schoolhouse, perhaps, had the highest reputation, yet all the rest were sharp and close competitors for the first honors. I believe my sister Emily was the best speller of all, and she was under twelve years of age. The larger scholars used to carry her on their backs as they went to the different schools, for be it remembered that in those days we went on foot. I remember of going one night, to the Kiser Schoolhouse, through the woods the most of the way, and alone, to attend a spelling match. I broke through the ice, and was wet up to my knees when I reached the place; yet I do not think I ever felt better repaid for a day's work than I did over my success on that occasion, for I spelled down the entire school. Tom Kerning, whom our older citizens will remember, was the teacher, and had been for three or four winters. His school, though having in it a number of good spellers, was not equal to the other three. To save the reputation of his school he adopted the plan of having one scholar of his school spell at a time. He then divided the spelling book, assigning to each of his scholars certain tables which they were to learn perfectly. When, in the course of the exercises, one

of his scholars had finished his part, he complained of being tired, and some other one, who had been assigned the next table, would take the place thus vacated. On this occasion one of the Newcomb girls (and, by the way, they were all good spellers) missed a word in her table. No one else knowing the table, I was enabled to spell down his whole school before that table was finished. He tried hard to skip, but I knew it so well as to be able to detect him, and held him to the table."

"What havoc time has made with the list that met so often in friendly rivalry in those good old days! I say good old days deliberately, for I seriously doubt whether any one of us has experienced more pleasure in any equal number of days since. We were few in number, our wants were few, and these were bountifully supplied. We knew nothing of grades in schools. Our seats had no backs, yet we did not complain, because we knew of nothing better. Ventilation was perfect, and that is something with which our school-rooms of the present are not plentifully supplied; this, however, can't be said of this magnificent house."

June 9, 1884, P. L. Myers, in addressing the Fostoria Alumni Association, organized in 1880, referred to school days at Fostoria, crediting Miss Cory with being the first graduate of the class of 1878, the first class to graduate from the new school building.

The condition of the schools of Fostoria, shown in report of August 31, 1884, is as follows: Local tax, \$9,819.73; total revenue, \$20,986; expenditures, \$14,693.88; 3 school buildings, value of property, \$50,000; 17 teachers; average salaries, \$57, \$45, \$33; total number of pupils enrolled, 744

boys, 367, and girls, 377, of whom 58 attend high school. The report as made in April, 1885, gives the total expenditure at \$12,867.22, and places the balance on hand August 31, 1884, at \$8,118.80. The board of education is now composed of Andrew Emerine, W. D. Robbins, J. E. Wilkinson, L. J. Eshelman, F. J. Schaufelberger and Charles Olmstead—five Republicans and one Democrat. The teachers in September, 1885, were: superintendent, W. T. Jackson; James Hayes, Frank Boley, Miss C. T. Abbott, Tina Thomas, Ella Williams, Ida Williams, Hattie Diver, Lou Loudenslager, Allie Heitschew, Jessie Keller, Hattie Leech, Mrs. Henderschott, Myra Wilson, Mrs. Libbie Hoover, Katie Staul, Mamie Leonard.

Fostoria Academy, which was made a first class school by W. C. Turner, was in full operation in January, 1861.

Fostoria Academy.—Fostoria Academy may be said to have had its beginning in a movement to establish a school there under the name, "Northwestern Normal School of Fostoria." November 6, 1875, an association was formed at Fostoria for the purpose of establishing a normal school, and the same day signed articles of incorporation. The members were Michael Beilger, A. J. Longfellow, Fred Manecke, J. L. Kenower, J. A. Bradner, John E. Wilkison, Amos S. Williams and Leigh Harbaugh. In July, 1876, the normal school question gave place to the academical one, and in July of that year a petition was signed by the following named citizens, for presentation to the Findlay Conference of the United Brethren Church, praying that the academy be established here, in September, 1876: Isaac Crouse, J. S. Overholt, Joseph Bever, F. J. Breining, R. French, Abram Overholt, John A. Bradner, Thornton D. Ingle, Joseph Stouffer, C. Olmsted, W. J. Rigby, Roswell Crocker, O. J. DeWolfe, Junius V. Jones, Isaac Warner, Jesse Bower, Charles Foster, L. J. Hissong, C. W. Foster, J. W. Bricker, M. D. In September, 1876, the Sandusky Conference granted the petition, with one reserve relating to location, and a board of trustees was appointed, viz.: M. Bulger, D. R. Miller,

A. Powell, T. J. Harbaugh, A. Rose, I. Crouse, Charles Foster, Levi Adams, Jesse Bower, J. Burgner, W. J. Andrews and Dr. William Detwiler. Isaac Crouse was appointed secretary in 1876, and has filled the position down to the present time. Rev. D. R. Miller was appointed financial agent. From the organization of the board to the present time Fostoria has co-operated with the trustees, Mr. Foster alone contributing about \$10,000. By March 29, 1879, a sum of \$20,000 was subscribed. The executive committee at this time were F. R. Stewart, R. French, G. Biles, J. Bower and A. J. Longfellow. L. Moore was president of the board. Trustees for two years, T. J. Harbaugh, A. Ash, J. Powell, W. J. Andrews; four years, L. Moore, J. M. Bever, A. Rose, Charles Foster; six years, D. R. Miller, I. Crouse, L. Adams, J. Bower. April 16, this year, the scholarship plan was adopted and extended until \$17,000 were secured. In 1883 the plan was suspended.

Prof. W. T. Jackson, Ph. D. was elected principal in the fall of 1879, when academic work was entered upon in the old Union school, which stood on the site of the new Methodist Episcopal Church. There the academy was carried on until the fall of 1880, when Prof. Jackson was appointed to a chair in the Indiana University and A. G. Crouse, A. M., elected principal. In the fall of 1881 Prof. Jackson was elected principal to succeed Mr. Crouse (who took charge of the department of natural sciences and continued until the close of 1883), when he took charge of the schools at Wauseon, Ohio. Prof. Jackson was elected principal of the Union schools at Fostoria in the fall of 1884, and Prof. M. DeWitt Long was elected principal of the academy. Prof. Long was principal of Roanoke Seminary, Ind., for four years prior to coming to Fostoria. The secretary takes an active part in the financial and official life of the college as well as presiding over commercial classes, together with being presiding elder of several districts of the United Brethren Conference. Prof. A. W. Kelley came at the opening of the school in 1879, to take charge of the musical department. In 1884 he was appointed to the chair of natural sciences, having previously held the chair of literature. Prof. Lehman held the chair of mathematics until he was elected principal of preparatory department at Otterbein in 1885. The faculty in 1879-80 comprised Rev. W. T. Jackson, Ph. D., languages and higher mathematics; E. L. Shuey, A. B., history and English, was also librarian; Mrs. L. A. Macklin, B. S., science and mathematics; Rev. I. Crouse, principal commercial department; A. W. Kelley, M. A., vocal and instrumental music and drawing. The faculty in 1884-85 embraced Rev. M. DeWitt Long, A. M., Principal, professor of languages, mental and moral science; J. E. Lehman, A. M., mathematics and physics; A. W. Kelley, M. A., natural science and belles-lettres; Emma F. Burtner, Preceptress, history, assistant in Latin; Rev. George Dillman, A. M., German; Rev. I. Crouse, commercial science; Librarian, A. W. Kelley, A. M.

The corner-stone of the academy building was placed in position August 14, 1879, Gen. John C. Lee delivering the oration. The ladies' and gentlemen's halls are two neat frame buildings on Foster Street, just north of the academy. They are rented from Mr. Foster by the academy. His proposition to donate these buildings has not yet been acted upon.

The ladies' hall provides board and rooms for twenty-four ladies, and board for gentlemen rooming elsewhere. It is a comfortable home, conveniently arranged, and is near the academy building. Each room is furnished with carpet, chairs, table, washstand, bedstead, mattress and sheets; are heated and cared for. Students furnish light and additional bedding. The expense during the past year, with good board, has been only \$2.75 per week. The preceptress has her home in this building, and young ladies from a distance will

be expected to room here unless their parents direct otherwise. Parents are assured that their daughters will receive proper care and attention at the ladies' hall. The gentlemen's hall has accommodations, similar to those of the ladies' hall, for sixty students, at a cost of \$1.50 to \$2.50 per month. Good table board can be had at the ladies' hall for \$2.25 per week. Rooms and board can also be had in private families at prices varying according to accommodations.

CEMETERIES.

Old Cemetery.—The old cemetery on the knoll, just west of Portage Creek, in Hancock County, dates back to 1832, when one of the pioneers (Jacobs) was interred there. The founder of the town of Risdon owned the land, and donated it to the Methodist Church of Risdon for a burying ground, for which it was used up to 1856, when the new cemetery was established. In this year the bodies of Dr. Dana, Mr. Caples, Sr., Louisa Howell, John Kelley, the Hollopeters, Mrs. Braden and old man Jacobs were exhumed, and removed to the new cemetery. John Gorsuch, the donator, and the original owner of Risdon, shot himself three miles north of where Longley Station now is. His funeral sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Brock, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who dwelt gently with the life of the suicide, and asked that the remains should lie in the cemetery that he doubted. The late Morris P. Skinner held a quit-claim deed from the Gorsuch heirs for this property. He also purchased, in 1855, a strip two rods in width along the western side of the burying ground from old Thomas Kelley, in which his son John Kelley was interred, and there also a daughter of Jacob Milhine was buried in 1854. Skinner began taking sand from this property in 1855, the ends of the coffins were brought into view, and in that year the question of establishing a new cemetery was discussed.

The monuments, some much time worn, still standing in this cemetery, bear the following *in memoriam*s: Sarah N. Hatfield, died August 6, 1839; William Hatfield, died in 1844; John W. Welch, died December 20, 1840; daughter of J. and N. Conley, died August 20, 1843; Samuel Carr, died August 2, 1842; Catherine, wife of A. W. Childs, about 1849, date *sub terra*; Mrs. L. C. Crawford, August 1, 1846; Lyman Kettel, died March 24, 1847; son of E. B. Howell, died October 6, 1852; William Hamor, died December 21, 1851. Mrs. Crawford, named above, was wife of Lewis A. Crawford, a Methodist exhorter. James Lewis thinks the 6 on the headstone should be 8. South of the academy was another burial ground. From that were removed, in 1856, the remains of Emily Foster, John Foster, and four children of C. W. Foster, John Crocker and Mrs. Crocker and Allen Crocker. Frederick Anderson was buried in another cemetery (just where Dr. Hale's house now stands), and his remains were moved in 1856.

New Cemetery. The original tract of this cemetery, containing five acres, was bought of James Hill, Sr., and in 1880, eleven acres were purchased from Wilson Skinner. Every man who purchased a lot was a stockholder. C. W. Foster, George W. Collier, Roswell Crocker, S. Bricker, James Lewis, P. R. and B. L. Caples, and perhaps some others were among the incorporators. Lots sold for \$10. In the first selection, Dr. Bricker and James Lewis gave up their first choice of lots to Col. Foster, then Mr. Lewis surrendered his second choice to Dr. Bricker, and a short time after the Doctor was buried in the same lot, which he battled so hard to obtain, he dying in 1856.

James Lewis was appointed sexton of the new cemetery in 1856, and held the position until April, 1885, when he was elected trustee, and his son appointed superintendent.

By an act of the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, passed February 19, A. D. 1885, entitled "An act to authorize the village of Fostoria, Ohio, to purchase the grounds, improvements and property of the Fostoria Cemetery Association, and to levy a tax to pay therefor," the village council of Fostoria, was authorized to purchase the grounds, improvements, property and assets of the Fostoria Cemetery Association, and to issue the village bonds in amount not to exceed \$3,000, in denominations of \$500 each, bearing 6 per cent interest.

The first grave dug in the new cemetery was for two children of Rev. G. W. Collier, in 1856, when he was pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Fostoria. The first adult, other than transfers from the old cemetery, who was buried in the new cemetery, was Dr. Simon Bricker. The first burial in the new addition to the cemetery took place in 1879. The total number of interments is 1,495 in the cemetery proper, and fifty in potter's field.

Catholic Cemetery. — The present Catholic cemetery was purchased by Martin Kingseed in 1856 for the Catholic congregation, from John Bick. This purchase comprises one acre which forms the cemetery now. The old cemetery was just south of the Catholic Church on the line of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. There were ten persons interred there among whom were Mrs. Telford and her daughter. The remains of the ten were transferred in 1856 to the new Catholic cemetery.

Oak Grove Cemetery Association. of Loudon Township, was organized June 13, 1857, with John M. Sheller, president; B. E. Stephens, clerk; R. M. Ranney, Thomas Foughty, Nathan Wade, D. S. Rumple and Perry Chance, trustees.

Soldiers Buried at Fostoria. — The soldiers of the war of 1861-1865, who are interred in the city cemetery are named as follows:

C. M. Thomas, William Sabins, Dr. D. Thomas, John C. Locey, William Mickey, John Johnson, Charles R. Davis, Lieut. J. J. Fry, Reuben Nelson, Henry A. Dildine, Nicholas Raney, Valentine Ash, J. J. Myers, John Lew Allen, Gilbert Smith, Evan Kirkwood, Lieut. J. Miller, Ansel Bement, Ephraim Cramer, Jacob Aushen, John Fritcher, Lieut. Williams and Dr. D. Williams, all in the "west center" of the cemetery. Samuel Wiseman, a soldier of 1812, is also buried here.

H. M. Schenck, a colored barber, M. F. Overholt, Oliver C. Leech, William Hoyer, Hiram Bowman, John Connor, David Connor. — Anderson and Robert Adams are interred in the division, known as the "west outside." Here also are the remains of Samuel Kime, a soldier of 1812.

In the "east outside" division the following named soldiers rest:

A. Babcock, N. P. Dicken, E. J. Ballinger, Joseph Egan, Mike Heaston, Albert Hale, Capt. Falhabel, Col. T. C. Norris, George W. Dick, Chris Kistner, also Barney McDougal, a soldier of 1812.

In the "east center" division are Charles Daniel, John Veon, S. Wiseman.

— Patton, Capt. Orrin Hays, M. Newcomb, Newman Sheldon, A. C. Drenning, Peter Staub, J. K. Needham, George Portz, L. Dake, Capt. Hollopeter, F. H. Shimp, Alex Smith, Samuel Shelt, H. Redfern, John Wineland, Levi Stearns, M. Shesler and A. B. Poe, a chaplain.

The following named soldiers also rest in this cemetery:

J. Dake, Capt. J. F. Schnyler, John Waters, Capt. S. J. Tracey, John Christ, William McLaughlin, J. C. Runneals, Fred Brookman, O. R. Kizer, W. H. Carlyle.

SOCIETIES.

Fostoria Lodge No. 288, F. & A. M., was organized July 25, 1856, and chartered October 15, 1856, with the following named members: R. C. Caples,

James Lewis, O. R. Welsh, Andrew Wiseman, O. B. Ferris, A. M. Blackman, J. L. Mickey, Nathan Taylor, J. W. Griffith, J. S. Walding, Wesley Bradford, C. R. Staley. The Past Masters of this lodge are named as follows: J. W. Bricker, R. C. Caples, C. E. Davis, R. W. Hale, G. L. Hoege, W. D. Robbins, F. J. Schaufelberger, F. R. Stewart and O. V. Wood. The names of secretaries are as follows: B. L. Caples, A. M. Dildine and W. J. Wagner. The membership is eighty-six.

Garfield Chapter, No. 150, R. A. M., was chartered September 21, 1882. The original members were Dr. Chris. E. Davis, James Lewis, Dr. G. L. Hoege, J. L. Mickey, Charles Olmsted, Dr. Jacob Schaufelberger, A. C. McClean, A. M. Dildine, John Worman, C. W. Thomas; C. Davis, was first H. P., Dr. Hoege, K., and F. J. Schaufelberger, scribe.

The members at present are named as follows: W. H. Bannister, John A. Bradner, Peter Buessey, R. Crocker, Samuel Dale, C. E. Davis, A. M. Dildine, John Foreman, F. M. Frey, S. G. Fall, George L. Hoege, W. Haverstick, James Lewis, Charles F. Long, A. C. McClean, L. McKee, J. L. Mickey, S. C. Newcomb, C. E. Norris, Charles Olmsted, John A. Parker, David Peter, William D. Robbins, William B. Rollins, F. J. Schaufelberger, J. W. Schaufelberger, John C. Springer, F. E. Woodruff, John J. Worman.

Fostoria Lodge No. 305, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 6, 1856, with the following named charter members: Samuel Gee, P. G.; D. S. Luce, N. G.; Simon Bricker, V. G.; Orbison Welsh, secretary, and Joseph Haines, treasurer. Luce and Welsh are the only survivors of the first organization. The members' names on the calendar at this lodge are as follows: Robert Adams*, Martin Adams*, David Allent*, David Asire, John Andes, J. M. Bever*, J. A. Bradner*, J. Beck*, W. H. Bannister, William Baringer, George Benham, H. W. A. Boyd, S. Byrns, J. W. Bosler, J. A. Bruner, G. W. Backenstos, A. E. Blessing, W. M. Cake*, T. G. Carlisle*, J. Y. Callihan*, J. S. Crawford, R. Crocker, S. S. Dicken, J. R. Dicken, J. M. Dicken*, I. H. Denny, J. P. DeWolfe, Samuel Ewing*, J. T. Ewing*, George Enos*, L. J. Eshelman*, D. H. Everett, Charles Foster*, M. Fry, M. L. Fletcher, C. German*, A. Georgia, D. G. Gilmore*, J. P. Gilmore, J. W. Good*, Noah Good, Joseph Hughes, S. E. Hale*, J. W. Harsh, William Hollingshead, John Hahn, David Hays, A. J. Hoffman, J. C. F. Hull, Daniel Hunsecker, J. C. Hartley, C. E. Henney, Simpson Jones*, J. V. Jones*, Thomas Johnston, William Jordon, Charles Johnston, H. W. Konkle*, G. A. Knight*, A. Kaufman*, S. F. Kiser*, D. S. Luce*, C. W. Lytle*, F. P. Lindsey, Samuel Lockhart, James Long, J. C. Milhine*, D. G. R. Masamer, G. Morgan, S. G. Malony*, J. A. Miller, Frank McCowan, H. Morlock, C. W. McDade, I. W. Nestlerode*, J. A. Noble, James Osborn, E. J. Padgham*, C. Pfeifer, M. L. Poe, J. B. Ribley*, Noah Rinebold, W. M. Ralston, H. E. Schloss, Daniel M. Snyder, A. Stearns, J. C. Springer, G. W. Stout, James Sabins*, David M. Snyder*, J. C. Shuler, A. Scharf, William Schaufelberger, W. J. Seiple, R. B. Spencer, D. A. Sprout*, G. A. Strouse, Joseph Schupp, Levi E. Sugerman, J. H. Vosburgh, John Wagner*, Joseph Wiseman, Peter Wickerham, J. J. Worman, I. M. Watson, William Weaver, C. C. Young*.

Loudon Encampment No. 167, I. O. O. F., was instituted June 16, 1873, with the following named members: Jacob Newhouse, J. Wiseman, S. G. Malony, S. E. Hale, A. Georgia, Samuel Ewing, J. C. Springer, W. J. Seiple, G. A. Knight, R. Adams and G. H. Reece.

Fostoria Lodge No. 86, K. of P., was organized June 22, 1875, with the following named members: William Weaver, W. H. H. Williams, J. J. Wor-

* Past Grands.

man, David Alcott, James M. Chamberlin, C. C. Young, William Logan, George Enos, S. F. Kiser, P. Uchel, Ben Fosty, W. S. Baker, N. P. Robbins, H. Bayman, D. McMeen, John Ernsberger, J. Basom, S. Yant, A. E. Watson, William D. Robbins, M. Adams, A. Kelley, J. Y. Calahan, D. H. Everett, C. Howell, J. T. Hale, L. H. Hill, A. O. Crone.

Past Chancellor Commanders are named as follows: J. J. Worman, D. Alcott, N. P. Robbins, M. Adams, A. O. Crone, R. A. Hale, D. W. Snively, L. D. Mussetter, Moses Smith, S. F. Kiser, W. H. H. Williams, Peter Dennis, D. Boos, T. L. Brown, James Pruden, M. Bonnell and C. D. Scott. The following are the names of those who served the lodge as secretaries: D. W. Sniveley, M. Adams, L. D. Mussetter, B. Jones, A. O. Crone, J. A. Noble, A. M. Dildine, W. H. H. Williams and A. M. Beck. The membership is sixty-one.

Seneca Council No. 172, A. L. of H., was organized April 17, 1880, with twenty-two charter members, including the following named officers: A. Weaver, C.; W. D. Robbins, V. C.; J. T. Yant, S.; R. Alcott, P. C.; T. M. Garrison, Collector; G. L. Hoege, O.; S. L. Beiler, Chaplain; T. S. Green, Treasurer; J. J. Breining, G.; D. Hunsecker, W.; Randall Hale, Sentry; J. F. Ritchart, John Noble, and John F. Heilman, Trustees.

Royal Arcanum Lodge was organized in April, 1878, with G. L. Hoege, Regent; T. M. Garrison, Secretary; A. C. McClean, Treasurer; L. D. Mustetter, V. R.; J. W. Schaufelberger, O.; A. T. McDonnell, Chaplain; D. Asire, Warden; Moses Smith S.; and J. A. Wolfe and W. H. Bannister, Trustees.

Norris Post No. 27, G. A. R., organized under Charter, May 5, 1880, with the following named charter members: R. Alcott, W. J. Page, A. Cramer, H. Axt, A. G. Franklin, C. A. Doe, A. M. Dildine, C. W. Thomas, G. H. McDonal, C. L. Brooks, F. R. Stewart, A. Kaufman, H. Bordner, M. Adams, S. A. Needham, O. J. DeWolfe, William M. Cake, E. C. Tingle, Allen Hale, Fred Werner, A. Hiteshow, C. C. Jones, O. B. Burdett, H. Newcomer, M. H. Chance, G. W. Fritcher, S. H. Warring, G. W. Young, J. B. Lewis, Ed Preble, J. D. Harley, W. P. Thatcher, S. Drenning, John McCracken, John M. Linhart, and others joined the post subsequently. The first Commander was R. Alcott, who also served in 1881; A. M. Dildine served in 1882; O. J. DeWolfe, in 1883; M. Bonnell, in 1884; and F. R. Stewart is the present commander. The Adjutants of the Post since organization are named as follows: E. C. Tingle, T. G. Carlisle, J. L. Cramer and S. Drenning. The membership is about 107.

Sons of Veterans.—This corps was organized here September 14, 1885, with the following named members: D. A. Gear, Oscar Shutt, Bert Allcot, Fred Veon, Albert E. Kaufman, Will W. Werner, Frank C. Runnels, G. C. Williams, H. C. Sheller, J. D. Kuhl, C. J. Myers, Frank E. Green, R. J. Bunnell, Oscar Shelt, C. H. Martin, M. Waltman, Bruce Jones, E. E. Hartman, J. R. Metzler, Ernest Marvin.

Ladies' Relief Corps, G. A. R., was organized September 14, 1885, with the following named members: President, Mrs. Sarah Schuyler; senior vice-president, Mrs. A. P. Harris; junior vice-president, Mrs. Cassie Blessing; treasurer, Mrs. Isabel Dildine; chaplain, Mrs. Roxie C. Stewart; secretary, Mrs. Jennie Chance; conductor, Mrs. May Bonnell; guards, Mrs. Sarah Alcott, Alice H. Young, Caroline Ash, Laura Dicken, Cornelia T. Myers, Ella Harley, Osie B. Fox, Mary M. Preble, Sylvia Werner, Susau T. Bonnell, Lottie T. Dicken.

Sons of Temperance formed a society at Risdon about 1848. During the winter of 1873-74 the temperance crusaders entered on duty at Fostoria.

The ladies organized and attacked the saloon system all along the line, even going so far as to post female guards outside each saloon at night. During the day a system of marching and countermarching, resolutions and prayer, was followed by a visit to each saloon. The protracted law suit against Joseph Bick and the riot of 1874 grew out of this agitation.

Free Thinkers.—The Free Thinkers were organized at Fostoria as early as 1856 or 1857. The association was formed for practical jokers by practical jokers. This was a secret society, indeed, as the member who once passed through the ordeal of initiation never wished the outside world to know of it, but was always on the look-out for some one of whom to make a fellow victim.

Sons of Malta comprised a number of well-to-do members who were initiated through magnificent ceremony. In the midst of this ceremony the new member was blindfolded, and shortly after was asked to sign the constitution. This was generally done and the work of the initiation continued until adjournment to the banquet hall. About the close of the banquet a waiter left a bill before the new member with his signature attached thereto, agreeing to pay for the banquet. One of Fostoria's first citizens was initiated a member of this quaint organization, and it is said that, in signing the constitution while blindfolded, he actually signed away \$1,000 for a supper.

Inter-County Fair Association of Fostoria, was organized July 2, 1877, with the following members: Charles W. Foster, David Hays, John A. Bradner, B. Wells, J. W. Bricker, W. H. Grapes, J. V. Jones, Thomas Pennel, L. J. Hissong, R. Crocker, J. P. Woodruff, L. J. Eshelman and R. Gust. This organization was never completed, but it is proposed now to reorganize.

Fostoria Bible Society was organized August 14, 1858, and is still in existence.

Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children and Animals was organized, August 31, 1885, with the following named members: J. P. De Wolfe, John A. Bradner, J. G. Calahan, A. J. Stackhouse, John E. Wilkison, O. J. DeWolfe, John P. Warner, M. DeWitt Long, W. T. Jackson, Junius V. Jones, R. Alcott, L. J. Eshelman, W. Druitt, A. E. Blessnily, C. Olmsted, W. D. Robbins, W. R. Knowles, V. S.; A. E. Ebersole, Charles Foster, C. A. Schultz, W. H. Bannister, N. Burtcher. Charles Douglass, agent of the State Society, was the organizer. September 1, 1885, the following named officers were elected: President, J. V. Jones; vice-presidents, J. P. DeWolfe and L. J. Eshelman; secretary, A. J. Stackhouse; treasurer, A. E. Ebersole; special agents, W. R. Knowles and John N. Hollinger.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Engine Company No. 1 (Pioneer) was organized in 1872. The hand engine of this company was burned about 1881. In 1877 the company purchased their first steam fire engine, and in 1884 the second. The present department comprises 2 Silsby engines, 1 hook and ladder truck, 3 hose carts and 1 fire team. In March, 1885, the following named officers were elected: President, W. H. H. Williams; vice-president, S. E. Hale; secretary, T. G. Carlisle; treasurer, W. D. Robbins; foreman engine, G. W. Campbell; assistant foreman engine, F. A. Senn; foreman hose, S. E. Hale; assistant foreman hose, George Bristol.

Relief Hook and Ladder Company No. 1 was organized in 1873, with Milton Beaver, secretary; John Bowly, president, and George Cramer, foreman. In April, 1885, J. G. Calahan was appointed president; George Boley, vice-

president; John McLaughlin, foreman; F. P. Lindsey, secretary, and Boley, Hale and McLaughlin, trustees.

Relief Hook and Ladder Association was organized April 17, 1880, with D. Snyder, president; O. B. England, secretary; N. Burtcher, treasurer; Dr. Henry, surgeon, and Frank Hays, Joel Hale, A. Weaver, D. P. Lloyd and James Beamish, trustees. This was organized as a beneficial society, with about \$1,000 paid up. During the life of this association, until the close of 1882, the officers were re-elected.

BANKS.

The business of banking at Fostoria is almost contemporaneous with the founding of the village of Rome. At an early date the Fosters made banking a department of their business, and as their house grew in importance, so did this department grow, until it was set off, so to speak, as a distinct business. In later years Foster's Bank became a well-known financial institution, and in our times has grown to be one of the most important banking concerns in Ohio. The bank building is certainly the finest business block in Fostoria, if not in the whole county.

The First National Bank was established January 2, 1883, with an authorized capital of \$100,000. Andrew Emerine is president; Alonzo Emerine, cashier, and A. Emerine, Hon. John McCauley, Thomas D. Adams, L. J. Hissong, L. B. Harris, William Ash, Alonzo Emerine, directors.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Fostoria Opera House. This splendid temple of music and the drama is the product of John Andes' enterprise. He came from Bavaria, Germany to Tiffin in 1852, worked there for some years, and in 1860 established his wagon and carriage shop at Fostoria. The building, which is erected in the heart of the city at a cost of over \$30,000 known as the Andes' Opera House, forms in itself a monument to his industry.

Newspapers.—The *Fostoria Review* and *Fostoria Democrat* now published here, are noticed in the chapter on the press; so also are the other journals which were published here.

Modern Manufacturing Industries. Fostoria Stave & Barrel Company was established in 1871, by Charles Foster, E. J. Cunningham, John Noble, John W. Griffith, all of whom are to-day interested in the industry with the exception of John W. Griffith. The company employ thirty-five men during the winter months and seventy-five during the summer months. The works stand on eleven and a half acres of land, through which side tracks from the Baltimore & Ohio and Lake Erie & Western Railroad. There are about 5,000 cords of elm, bass-wood and white ash manufactured annually. John Noble is manager; N. P. Robbins is in charge of the office. This company operates another extensive factory in Wood County.

The Fostoria Spoke and Bending Works were established in 1882, with forty men. The building, erected that year, comprises a machinery room 52x144, erected at a cost of about \$15,000. The machinery introduced that year and subsequently is estimated at \$15,000. The capacity is about 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually. The product is marketed throughout the United States. The old works on the county line and Centre, established in 1867 by Bement & Grapes, were purchased by Cunningham & Co. in 1874 and conducted by them until 1882, when the buildings were destroyed by fire.

The Thomas B. Jacob Foundry was established by C. W. Bonnell at Fostoria in 1860, when shops were erected on Perry and High Streets, and opened in

April, 1861. In 1874 Mr. Jacobs purchased the works. The principal products of the foundry are scrapers, plows, agricultural implements, vases, columns, house castings, etc. The industry gives employment to nine hands. The value of annual product is estimated at about \$15,000.

In July, 1885, Fostoria secured the removal from Titusville, Penn., of the brass works. A consolidation of the works with the Fostoria Foundry and Machine Company's Works was effected. The Fostoria Brass Foundry was opened in September, 1885, with W. L. Adams, of Cleveland, manager. This industry adds forty to the population of the city.

The Fostoria Foundry and Machine Works, owned by Charles Foster, Nicholas Portz and F. Manecke, was the name adopted in 1880 for the old works, conducted at one time by Bement & Roberts, at another time by Roberts & Co., and still later by C. and B. W. Bonnell & Co. Of course a great deal of new machinery was added to the old plant, and a foundry established in keeping with the progressive spirit of the time. In September, 1885, the Fostoria Brass and Bronze Manufactory took the place of the machine works.

Vogleson's Foundry, in the western part of the city, was a small industry.

Mrs. Schuyler's Paper-trimmer Factory is a novel industry in its way. The only article manufactured is a patent trimmer for preparing wall paper, and this has won a wide reputation.

Livingstone Roller Mills, operated by John P. Warner, were established in 1861 by E. J. Cunningham and Charles W. Foster. At that time there were three run of stones used, subsequently increased to six run. In 1881 John P. Warner and E. J. Padgham purchased the buildings and machinery for \$14,000. In 1882 Mr. Warner bought out Mr. Padgham's interest. In 1883 he introduced eleven sets of rollers, with a capacity of 100 barrels per day. The value of buildings and machinery is \$24,000. Five men are employed.

Green & Heilman's Planing-Mill was established in 1873 by the present firm. The main building cost about \$6,000, and machinery about \$10,000. The mill has full capacity for the largest amount of good work. The number of hands employed range in number from twelve to fifteen. Martin V. Green and J. F. Heilman are the proprietors.

Mergenthaler & Koss' Planing-Mill, and Sash, Door and Blind Factory, was established in 1881 by Jacob Mergenthaler and J. S. Bowers. In 1882 F. Koss purchased Bowers' interest.

Hathaway, Campbell & Co.'s Sash, Door and Blind Factory, and Planing-Mill, were established in 1870 by Germond, Manecke & Co. In 1877 the present company purchased the buildings and plant. (In 1882 James H. Campbell purchased a quarter interest.) The value of buildings and machinery with stock, is about \$23,000. This industry gives employment to from ten to twenty men. The market is entirely local.

Newhouse, Sprout & Co., Saw, Planing-Mill and Hoop Factory, was established by M. Fry and Amos Mohler; was purchased by the present company in 1879, and has been operated by them continuously. The capacity is about 10,000 per day. The machinery is valued at about \$3,000. This industry gives employment to from three to ten men.

A. Georgia established a pump factory here. G. K. Tuttle also manufactures pumps.

Foster's Elevator, corner of Main Street and Lake Erie Railroad, was erected many years ago. It is now owned by Bannister & Nichols. The capacity is about 50,000 bushels.

W. D. Robbins' Marble Shop was established here about 1865. This industry gives employment to five first-class men in this work. Israel Smith, Bush

and H. Wehr, Tomb and Jacob Shuff, were the pioneers of this business at Fostoria.

The carriage and wagon manufacturing industry is represented by J. J. Eisler, S. H. Waring and M. Mergenthaler. The latter established his wagon shop in 1865.

The Tile Works of John Soleleather, form an important industry, while the lime kilns and quarries of D. P. Lloyd and John A. Bradner, compare very favorably with the great industries of this class in northern Ohio.

The Corn Reaper and Mower, and Agricultural Implement Works were founded at Fostoria, September 24, 1873, when J. and Samuel Cadwallader, J. E. Schuyler, J. T. Stewart, J. L. Kenower, R. Crocker, J. Nestlerode, N. Portz, B. Leonard and Charles Foster, adopted articles of association.

Fostoria Gas Light Company was organized October 23, 1878, with William Smith, James M. Hawes, Charles Foster, J. A. Bradner and Charles Ohnsted, members. The capital was placed at \$25,000. The Natural Gas Company, incorporated in 1885, elected the following named officers: William M. Day, president; J. E. Wilkison, secretary and treasurer; directors, Charles Foster, J. E. Wilkison, J. A. Bradner, Joseph Gwynn and W. M. Day. It will be seen that these gentlemen constitute the present Gas Light Company. The gas-well, undertaken under the auspices of this company, was bored to a depth of 1,775 feet by August 4, 1885, when the well was abandoned. The total cost of this venture was \$3,000. The record of boring shows twenty-eight feet of loam resting on three feet of quick-sand, from a point thirty-two feet below the surface to a point 309 feet below blue, gray and drab limestone forms the conformation; although at 250 feet the boring was made through red rock.

Hotels. Samuel Laird established the first hotel at Rome in 1834; the house stood on the northwest corner of the Public Square, where John Bricker's office now is. He sold to David Ferrier, in 1836, who sold to Peterson, who, with Brooks and Cadwallader, went into the counterfeiting business where Emerine's Bank now is.

Jeremiah Mickey established the first hotel at Risdon in 1832, which he carried on until his death. This house was subsequently conducted by Mrs. Mickey. The Laird House was operated by O. Diver for some time, when it is supposed he sold to R. Hale, who rebuilt the house.

The second hotel at Rome, kept in 1838, on Tiffin Street, now called the "Dutch House," was a small log house built in 1835. Wetzell was the proprietor.

The third hotel stood on the site of the present Hays House, was built in 1844 by James Hays, subsequently owned by Thomas Hays; and burned down about 1849. The second hotel on the site was built by Thomas Hays in 1858; this was a brick house now forming a part of the present Hays House, built by David Hays in 1872.

The Hays House, erected in 1872, was operated by W. W. Read. He was succeeded by L. C. Cox and J. Zimmerman. The house was next leased to Jay Silvernale in 1878, who sold to David Hays and Grapes, who were succeeded by George Freeman. Wade & Reeves leased the house in 1883. In July, 1884, Thompson purchased Reeves' interest, and the house is now conducted by Wade & Thompson, the building being still owned by David Hays.

The Central Hotel, or Centre House, was built by Amos Moeller, on lots sold by Andrew Emerine.

The Union Hotel, on Perry Street, a frame building owned by Randel & Co., was built by J. L. Mickey and his mother.

The Earl House, completed in August, 1885, for Frank Engstrom, is located in East Tiffin. Its first lessee is D. B. Hitchcock, of northeast Pennsylvania. The hotel contains fifty-one rooms, well furnished.

Livery Establishments. The first regular livery established at Rome (Fos-toria) was that by E. W. Thomas.

In 1856 57 Thompson Boyd opened his stables, and conducted them until 1859. Veon & Musser established stables in 1858. Musser & Fowler purchased Boyd's stock in 1859, and since that time Mr. Musser has conducted a well equipped livery business here.

In 1861 Benjamin Wells, formerly a partner of Musser, opened livery stables, and continued in business until 1875. About this time the present Waring Livery was started. In 1880 the Heihnan Stables were opened.

About 1873 or 1874 the Newman Hack Line was inaugurated. This was followed by the Vance Line, next Smith's, and lastly the extensive and well equipped line of Smith & Skinner.

CHAPTER XXIII.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

THIS is the third division of the county which received the American pioneer, dating its settlement back to 1819, when the Seneca Indian Agency was established.

This particular neighborhood was known as the Seneca country prior to 1820, when it was surveyed into quarter sections by J. T. Worthington, and given the title of Town 3 north, Range 15 east. Under this name and that of Fort Seneca it was known to land buyers and others until 1831. The inhabitants, in 1820, comprised the families of the pioneers of 1819-20, the officials at the agency and the white captives of the Indians; ten years later the number of inhabitants was placed at 700; in 1840 the population was estimated at over 1,100; in 1850 it reached 1,592; in 1860 it decreased to 1,522; in 1870 it decreased to 1,352; in 1880 the census returns give the figures 1,417, and in 1885, a conservative estimate places the entire population at 1,592, the same as in 1850.

The Sandusky River enters the township in Section 32, flows northeast to the center of Section 28, forking in Section 29, and forming a large island in the southeast quarter of that section. From the center of Section 28 it flows in a general northwestern course to the village of Fort Seneca, and thence east to the west line of Section 22, thus forming a great bend. From this point to the extreme southwestern corner of Section 10, it observes a northerly course, thence flows generally northwest, and leaves the township and county at the northeastern quarter of Section 5.

Spicer Creek flows through Sections 33 and 28, entering the river near the center of the last named section. Sugar Creek flows from Section 25 through Sections 26, 27 and 22, where it enters the Sandusky. Two or three spring creeks also flow into this river from the west in the township; while the eastern fork of Wolf Creek runs in a tortuous course north from a point west of the village of Fort Seneca to the northwestern corner of Section 6, where it leaves the county. Beaver Creek, which has its source in Thompson Township, flows into the lake on the northeast quarter of Section 12, thence north-

west and north through Section 1. This is also called Green Creek, and the stream, rising in Sections 12 and 11, flowing north, is a fork of this creek.*

Owing to the river passing through the township the surface is much broken. A large area of bottom land is found here, while on the plateau some of the richest farm lands and most beautiful farms in the county are found.

Railroads.—Two lines traverse Pleasant Township: the "Nickel Plate" and the Indiana, Bloomington & Western. The former enters the township at Section 7, and, taking a northeasterly and easterly course, leaves at Section 1. The latter penetrates the township at Section 34, and running almost due northeast, leaves in the extreme southeast corner of Section 12.

Organic and Official History.—A petition signed by many inhabitants of Seneca Township, of which Pleasant Township formed a part, was presented to the commissioners by Caleb Rice, June 6, 1831. This petition prayed for the establishment of a new township out of fractional Township 3 north, Range 15 east, and all that part of the Seneca Indian Reservation within the county. James Gordon, then a member of the board, proposed the name of "Pleasant," and under this name the township was organized. In March, 1833, it was established within its present boundaries.

The early records of Seneca Township, noticed in the chapter on that township, give the members of the local government board down to 1832. From this date forward to 1849, the records of Pleasant Township are defective or wanting; so that the possibility of making an authentic list of township officials for those years is too remote to attempt such a list. To the courtesy of A. L. Abbott, the present township clerk, the writer is indebted for the roll of officials from 1850 to the present time.

The trustees elected for the several years were as under:

1850.—D. V. Flumerfelt, Calvin Clark, Francis Abbott.

1851.—M. B. Fry, Francis Abbott, Calvin Clark.

1852.—Ephraim Sheets, Francis Abbott, Calvin Clark.

1853.—Ephraim Sheets, Francis Abbott, Calvin Clark.

1854.—William Holtz, S. V. Humes, Calvin Clark.

1855.—S. R. Swope, William Bonnell, Nathan Littler.

1856.—S. V. Humes, E. Sheets, William Bonnell.

1857.—N. E. Fry, S. V. Humes, P. J. Holtz.

1858.—S. R. Swope, William Smith, E. Sheets.

1859.—D. N. Brinkerhoof, William Smith, S. R. Swope.

1860.—D. V. Flumerfelt, William Smith, D. N. Brinkerhoof.

1861.—William Norton, D. V. Flumerfelt, S. V. Humes.

1862.—T. Watson, S. V. Humes, D. V. Flumerfelt.

1863.—D. L. Pence, T. Watson, S. V. Humes.

1864.—J. J. Dumond, S. V. Humes, T. W. Watson.

1865.—A. Cuning, S. V. Humes, T. W. Watson.

1866.—A. Cuning, S. V. Humes, T. W. Watson.

1867.—George Shannon, Martin Smith, J. R. Drown.

1868.—William Sneath, Martin Smith, J. R. Drown.

1869.—P. King, George Shannon, Josiah Jackman.

1870.—J. R. Drown, George Shannon, P. King.

1871.—James Gangwer, George Joseph, Philip Fry.

1872.—James Gangwer, George Joseph, Philip Fry.

1873.—John G. Bonnell, Lyman Abbott, Michael Borrough.

1874.—John G. Bonnell, Lyman Abbott, George E. Miller.

1875.—A. L. Shafer, J. S. White, Lyman Abbott.

*On the Andrew Marcha farm, on section 8, is a pond filled with German carp.

1876.—James Gangwer, O. P. Laine, A. L. Shafer.

1877.—George Shannon, P. King, James Gangwer.

1878.—John Myers, O. P. Laine, James Gangwer.

1879.—John Myers, O. P. Laine, James Gangwer.

1880.—John Myers, O. P. Laine, James Gangwer.

1881.—C. Flumerfelt, O. P. Laine, James Gangwer.

1882.—John Hoover, Jacob Zimmerman, John H. Loose.

1883.—John Shannon, John Young, J. H. Loose.

1884.—Lyman Abbott, J. H. Loose, James Gangwer.

1885.—Lyman Abbott, George Lehman, Charles Flumerfelt.

In the following list the names of clerks, treasurers and justices of the peace, from 1850 to 1885, are given:

1850.—C. Snook, clerk; Lorenzo Abbott, treasurer; Lorenzo Abbott, justice of the peace.

1851-53. C. Snook, clerk; Lorenzo Abbott, treasurer; Calvin Clark, justice of the peace.

1854.—C. Snook, clerk; Lorenzo Abbott, treasurer; C. Snook, justice of the peace.

1855. C. Pool, clerk; Lorenzo Abbott, treasurer; C. Snook, justice of the peace.

1856-57.—C. Snook, clerk; Lorenzo Abbott, treasurer; William Holtz, justice of the peace.

1858.—C. Snook, clerk; Lorenzo Abbott, treasurer; William Holtz, C. Snook, justices of the peace.

1859-61. C. Snook, clerk; Lorenzo Abbott, treasurer; William Bonnell, C. Snook, justices of the peace.

1862. C. Snook, clerk; Lorenzo Abbott, treasurer; S. V. Humes, C. Snook, justices of the peace.

1863-66. —William Montgomery, clerk; C. Snook, treasurer; S. V. Humes, C. Snook, justices of the peace.

1867. —William Montgomery, clerk; D. V. Flumerfelt, treasurer; S. V. Humes, C. Snook, justices of the peace.

1868.—Moses Abbott, clerk; Lorenzo Abbott, treasurer; J. B. Wagner, A. L. Shafer, justices of the peace.

1869. M. R. Fry, clerk; William Montgomery, treasurer; J. B. Wagner, A. L. Shafer, justices of the peace.

1870. M. R. Fry, clerk; George Snyder, treasurer; D. Durfee, O. S. Watson, justices of the peace.

1871.—William Shuman, clerk; George Snyder, treasurer; D. Durfee, O. S. Watson, justices of the peace.

1872.—William Shuman, clerk; F. J. Fry, treasurer; J. H. Davidson, O. S. Watson, justices of the peace.

1873-74.—A. L. Abbott, clerk; J. R. McDonald, treasurer; G. W. Dumond, O. S. Watson, justices of the peace.

1875.—Moses Abbott, clerk; J. R. McDonald, treasurer; G. W. Dumond, O. S. Watson, justices of the peace.

1876. William Shuman, clerk; J. R. McDonald, treasurer; J. H. Davidson, O. S. Watson, justices of the peace.

1877-78.—Moses Abbott, clerk; J. R. McDonald, treasurer; J. H. Davidson, A. L. Shafer, justices of the peace.

1879.—Moses Abbott, clerk; M. R. Fry, treasurer; J. H. Davidson, A. L. Shafer, justices of the peace.

1880. Moses Abbott, clerk; M. R. Fry, treasurer; J. H. Davidson, O. S. Watson, justices of the peace.

1881.—John F. Blue, clerk; W. F. Shuman, treasurer; J. H. Davidson, O. S. Watson, justices of the peace.

1882.—John F. Blue, clerk; W. F. Shuman, treasurer; A. L. Abbott, O. S. Watson, justices of the peace.

1883-84.—Moses Abbott, clerk; W. F. Shuman, treasurer; A. L. Abbott, E. Parker, justices of the peace.

The elections of April, 1885, resulted in the choice of the following named officers: Trustees, C. Flumerfelt (Dem.), George Seckman (Dem.), Lyman Abbott (Rep.); treasurer, W. F. Shuman (Dem.); clerk, Moses Abbott (Rep.); assessor, Lewis Shannon (Dem.); constables, P. S. Sheets (Rep.), J. Novinger (Rep.); justice, W. W. Jones (Rep.).

Pioneers and Pioneer Events.—The first settlers in what now constitutes Pleasant Township were William Spicer, to whom the Spicer Section in Pleasant Township was granted by the treaty of Miami of Lake Erie (patented January 18, 1822), and he may be termed the first white settler here. For forty years previous to 1819 he resided among the Indians of the Sandusky, and grew in wealth among them. Benjamin and West Barney came to the county in 1818, and settled here in 1819. Benjamin B. Barney, who, in 1824, became a pioneer of Pike County, Ill., with his son, Joseph W. Barney, settled here in 1818 or 1819. When ninety-one years old, Benjamin B. Barney crossed the plains to California, but died on board ship while returning in 1854. He was a native of Savoy, Berkshire Co., Mass., and on coming here settled with his brother, West Barney, in a cabin which Spicer built in 1818. Benjamin Culver came about this time. Anson Gray, also a pioneer, moved to Illinois in 1824. In 1819 a son of Benjamin B. Barney, named Benjamin, his daughter, Annar, and Friend Orr arrived. Daniel Rice and Caleb Rice, natives of Clarendon County, Vt., came about the same time, so also did the McNutts.

The first Indian sub-agent of the Senecas, James Montgomery, settled at Camp Seneca, November 20, 1819, at a time when only five families resided between the camp and Oakley Village.

In the summer of 1820, William Harris, his wife (*nee* Mary Mead) and children, Samuel, John, Marshall, Minerva, Tabitha and Jane Harris, moved from Harrisburgh, Penn., and settled in this township; Samuel Harris and John Eaton, being the prospectors here late in 1819. Samuel died in Sandusky County in 1826; Augustus Harris and his family came in 1821, and in that year his wife died. This William Harris was a Revolutionary soldier, and a pensioner from 1825 until 1834, when he died. This pension was founded on representations made to the Government by Abel Rawson. Eli Downing named in the history of Clinton Township and elsewhere, was one of the first settlers, having his cabin in the valley south of what was known as Baker's Mill. Annar Barney was married to David Rice in the fall of 1820, and, in December of that year, Minerva Harris married Benjamin Barney; David Smith, the pioneer justice of the peace of Fort Ball, officiating, with Erastus Bowe, witness. The first recorded marriage is that of West Barney and Sophronia Wilson by Justice David Rice, October 24, 1820. The Dumonds came in 1821, and built a cabin on the west bank of the Sandusky, which was in a good state of preservation a few years ago. The first permanent settlers on the Fort lands were Jacques Hulburt, who came from New York State in 1823, and Shepherd Patrick, who also came in 1823. They purchased the old Fort lands and farmed there for some years. Patrick sold his lands to Hulburt and returned East, while the latter moved to Fremont, and opened a store there. The Rum-

*Capt. Moses Abbott, noticed in Chapter IX, died in 1885, when A. L. Abbott was appointed clerk, and elected his successor.

leys built a mill on Green Creek, in 1823, and shortly after, Moore erected one on the Sandusky. The Hedges Mill, on Beaver Creek, did not come into existence until 1838. The beginnings of settlement made by those pioneers attracted to the township a number of equally industrious men; all joined in the arduous work of olden days, and within the succeeding decade gave to the county one of its principal divisions, well worthy of the name it bears. In the following pages many if not all of the old residents are noticed.

Lorenzo Abbott, a native of Massachusetts, came with his parents to Seneca County, in 1821; was married here, in 1825, to Miss Jennette Sherwood, who came with her parents from New Jersey in 1821; the former died in 1876, the latter in 1877.... William H. Anders, an early settler, came from Virginia. His wife (*nee* Sarah A. King), a native of Maryland, was also one of the first settlers.... William Astor, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1858.

Felix Beck came to this township in 1847, from Maryland.... William Bonnell, who died in 1885, settled here in 1838; his widow, Mrs. Anna M. (Buyter) Bonnell, is still a resident.... Marshall Barney came with his brothers and sisters in 1819, settled in the vicinity of Fort Seneca, and died there shortly after.... Annar Barney (who married David Rice), and other members of this family, were pioneers of 1819.... West Barney, who settled here in 1818, moved to Missouri and died there in 1878.... Gahart and Sarah (Remby) Beck, parents of Mrs. Moses Abbott, came from Pennsylvania to this county at an early date.... Vincent Bell, one of the founders of Fort Seneca, in 1836, was a pioneer of this township. He was one of the early justices of the peace, serving in 1836.... Dr. F. M. Bell was a resident physician at Fort Seneca in 1847.... Abraham and Sarah (Betts) Borough, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Michael Borough (who was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1836), came in an early day with their parents to this county from Wayne; Mrs. Borough died in 1883; Mr. Borough now resides at Fostoria.... Michael Borough settled here in 1868.... Jacob and Susan (Gittinger) Bowersox, natives of Indiana, parents of Mrs. Joseph R. Drown, came here in 1838, and died in 1877.... John and Hannah (Onan) Blue, parents of Mrs. Bartholomew Shaull (mother of Mrs. John Puffenberger, of Liberty Township), were early settlers of Pleasant Township.... Jacob E. and Anson (Ulrich) Brenneman, parents of Mrs. Reuben Sellers, a native of Ashland County, Ohio, came to this county in an early day, where they still reside.

H. Clark came from New York State in 1839.... George Clark, an Ohioan, in 1842.... James B. Clark in 1844.... Pinckney and Edatha (Hubbard) Clark (former born in 1807, latter in 1802 in New York State), parents of Mrs. David B. Anders, came to this township in 1834, where they now reside with David B. Hume.... Town and Philothe (Case) Clark, natives of New York State, parents of Mrs. Rasselus R. Titus, came here in 1835. Mr. Clark died in 1840, his widow in 1880.... Calvin Clark is named among the old residents. He served as commissioner.... John Collister, a Manxman, was an early settler.... Andrew Culbright, who died in 1836, owned the south part of the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 6; settled, however, south of Tiffin at an early date, and had the only cabin on the river between Fort Ball and McCutcheonville in 1820.... Benjamin Culver died in 1840.... James and Mary P. (Haskell) Crockett, former born in Maine in 1798, came to the county in 1828 and settled in Pleasant Township.

Solomon and Fanny (Dennis) Drown, natives of New Hampshire and Maine, respectively, parents of Joseph R. Drown (who was born in Pennsylvania), came to Adams Township in 1837. Mr. Drown died in 1857, Mrs. Drown in 1880.... Andrew and John Dukes and Michael Durand were among the early

settlers....Isaac I. and Sophia (Dukes) Dumond, natives of New York State and Delaware, respectively, parents of Lorenzo A. Dumond (who was born here in 1834), came with their parents to this county in 1820, and were married here in 1823. Mr. Dumond died in 1880, his widow in 1881.

John Eaton settled in the township in 1819; married Mrs. Polly Orr....Uriah Egbert settled on the North Greenfield road in 1822; moved in 1823 to Pleasant Township and died there October 1, 1876; he was a native of New Jersey, while his wife (*nee* Susannah Williams) was a native of Maryland; she died in 1875....John D. Egbert, born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1819, came with his parents to Seneca County in 1822; here he married Miss Ary A. Griffin....Jeremiah W. and Lucy A. Egbert, natives of Ohio, parents of Norman D. Egbert, of Clinton Township (who was born in 1843), came to Pleasant Township after marriage and have since remained here.

James M. Figgins was drowned near the Pleasant Township bridge in April, 1848; Joshua Stackhouse was drowned with him....Cornelius Flumerfelt settled here in May, 1826; died in August, 1871....D. V. Flumerfelt came with his parents to Pleasant Township in 1826....Phineas Frary was among the pioneers....Milton Frary, who married Miss Sally Montgomery March 25, 1832, died in 1852....Philip H. Fry, a native of Prussia, born in 1805, came in 1833 to America and in 1834 to Tiffin, where he helped to hew out the timbers for the first court house in Seneca County; also built houses, churches and bridges in the county; he and his wife settled in Pleasant in 1838.

James T. Gangwer, one of the pioneers of Pleasant Township, died January 4, 1885, in his eighty-first year; he resided for years three and a half miles north of Tiffin....Tilgman Gangwer came from Pennsylvania in 1851....Daniel and Jane (Dudrow) Gittinger (both deceased), parents of Mrs. John G. Bonnell, came from Maryland to this county in an early day....Edward D. Griffin, a native of Virginia, came with his daughter, Ary Ann (now wife of John D. Egbert), to Adams Township in 1831, and here married his second wife, Mrs. Colena (Titus) Church; Mr. Griffin died in 1876; his widow died since that time....Stephen and Christiana (Sheels) Grove, natives of Maryland, parents of William H. Grove (who was born in Maryland in 1832), came to this township in 1835. Mr. Grove died in 1876; his widow in 1877.

William Harris, a soldier of the Revolution and a gunsmith, was pensioned in 1825, and died in 1834; he settled in the township in 1820....Augustus Harris, son of William Harris, came in 1821, and the same year his wife died....Samuel Harris and John Eaton came in 1819, as the pioneers of the family; Samuel died in 1826....Tabitha Harris (who married Benjamin Culver, in 1828), now Mrs. Stanley, is a resident of Tiffin, and one of the four survivors of first settlement. There are other members of this family referred to elsewhere....Emmanuel Hall, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1824....Lewis and Caroline Hemminger, are named among the old settlers....John and Margaret (Byers) Hoke, parents of Mrs. William Montgomery, came to this county about 1848; Mrs. Hoke died in 1857, Mr. Hoke in 1874....William and Catharine Holtz, parents of Mrs. Norman D. Egbert, of Clinton Township (who was born in Pleasant Township in 1845), were early settlers here, where former died in 1862, and latter now resides....Jacob P. and Susannah (Huss) Holtz, came here in 1834, and still reside in this township....Joseph and Catherine (Gulmire) Hoover, parents of John A. Hoover, who was born in this township in 1839, were early settlers here....Jacques Hulburt came in 1823, and, with Shepard Patrick, purchased the Fort Seneca Reservation. He conducted the first grammar school in the county until his removal to Lower San-

dusky; died December 25, 1836. . . . Sylvia Ann Hunt and Maria Hunt, came as visitors at an early day, and married Samuel Wright and John Wright respectively. Sylvia Ann was divorced from her husband, and soon after married Rufus W. Reid, a Tiffin merchant. Mr. Reid died years ago, but his widow is still a resident of Ohio. . . . Samuel V. Humes, born in Champaign County, Ohio, in 1821, settled in Pleasant Township in 1834.

Mrs. Sally (Frery *nee* Montgomery) Ingham, born in Champaign County, Ohio, February 4, 1811, settled at Fort Seneca with her father, Rev. James Montgomery, in November, 1819. She married Milton Frery, March 25, 1832. He died in 1852. The same Mrs. Frery moved to Tiffin and resided in that city until 1869, when she married Alexander Ingham, and moved with him to Cleveland, Ohio. Mr. Ingham died in April, 1870, and two years later Mrs. Ingham returned to Tiffin, where she erected her present residence on Minerva Street, about thirteen years ago. To this lady the writer is indebted for solving some historical conundrums relating to church affairs at Tiffin, and early settlers and events connected with Pleasant Township. She is one of a quartette of old residents who settled here between 1818 and 1822, and still resides in the county.

David H. and Mary (Dumond) Jopp, former born in Conn., in 1791, latter in New York State in 1793, grandparents of Orson Jopp, came in 1831 to Pleasant Township. Mr. Jopp died in 1849, his widow in 1876. . . . Luther S. and Emeline (Madison) Jopp (both deceased), parents of Orson Jopp, were also early settlers in the township. . . . M. D. Jopp came from New York State in 1838.

David B. King, a Pennsylvanian, came to this county in 1814, and died in 1877. He was married to Sarah Robertson, now of Pleasant Township. . . . The Keeler family were among the old settlers, but, residing on the river bank in the bottom lands, they were afflicted with ague until they left the county.

Martin Lane, Indian interpreter, was an early settler here, but had no part in the industrial life of the township. Reference to him is made in the chapter on Seneca's Red Pioneers. . . . The horrible death of Newton J. Lamkins, at Virginia City, occurred April 5, 1861. . . . John Loose, a Pennsylvanian, settled here in 1841, and died in 1875; his widow, Sarah (Mise) Loose, resides here with her son, John H.

David Martin came from Pennsylvania and settled in Liberty Township at an early date. His death occurred in 1872; Mrs. Rachel Pope Martin, his widow, is now a resident of old Fort Seneca. . . . Lester and Emily (Shattuck) McIntire, and Smith and Catherine (Larkins) McIntyre, settled here at an early date. . . . John McGee was an early settler, but of him little else can be learned. . . . William S. and Sophia (Stewart) McMeen, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. Alfred L. Shafer (who was born in 1842), came to this county in 1835. . . . A. McNutt, who settled here in 1819, was married to Miss Dumond, about 1828. His brother, Daniel McNutt, also came in 1819, bringing with him his family. . . . George E. Miller, an Ohioan, came here in 1826. Tobias Miller, of old Fort Seneca, kept a hotel there for years, and was known as one of the most genial hosts; he settled here in 1825, and four years later, his first wife, Mary Young, died here; Tobias died in 1879, aged ninety-seven years. . . . John and Elizabeth (Abbott) Michaels were here at an early date. . . . John Moore, born in Pennsylvania, in 1803, settled in this township in 1836; he was married in Pennsylvania, to Eliza Kopp, and both reside here. . . . Rev. James Montgomery, first Indian agent for the Senecas, settled at Old Fort Seneca in 1819, residing in one of the block-houses; this house, with a second log house moved near it in 1820, he fixed up, and made of it

the best house then in Seneca County. During this year his son died here, and his remains were placed in a box made by Daniel Rice and J. Chapin, for interment. With him were Mrs. Kezia (Rouse) Montgomery, and nine children. About 1827 the family moved to the Montgomery farm near the fort, where James Montgomery died June 1, 1830. He was justice of the peace from 1827 to his death. Of the entire family, Mrs. Sally Ingham is the only one living. . . . William and Christianna (Plank) Montgomery (former a native of Ireland), parents of William Montgomery, who was born in Clinton Township in 1826, were early settlers of the county; former died in 1830, latter in 1873. . . . John and Eunice (Walker) Myers are classed among the old settlers.

The Olmstead family settled in Pleasant Township, down the river from Tiffin. . . . David E. Owen settled on the Huber farm in 1829. He was the first Democrat ever elected to an office in Seneca County (1832); was connected with the land office, and from 1832 to the period of his death, September, 1857, held a prominent place among politicians. . . . Mrs. Polly Orr, who married John Eaton in 1818, after the death of her husband and child, in 1819 or 1820, came with her brothers the Barneys. . . . Friend Orr, a friend of the Barneys, settled in Pleasant in 1819, and died here a few years later; one of his children died here shortly after settlement; his widow married John Eaton.

Sedate Paddleford was a temporary resident in Pleasant Township, in 1819. . . . Benjamin and Lovina (Walsh) Palmer, parents of Mrs. John A. Hoover, came from Maryland to Pleasant Township, in an early day. . . . Benajah Park, saloon keeper at Swope's Corners came with his brothers in June, 1826, was stabbed during a drunken orgie in 1829, and died early in 1830. . . . Henry and Charlotte (Ros) Parker, parents of Ephraim Parker (a native of New Jersey, born in 1826), settled in Pleasant Township in 1826, and here Mr. Parker died in 1847; his widow still resides here. . . . Shepherd Patrick came in 1823, purchased Fort Seneca Reservation, in company with Jacques Hulburt, but sold his interest to Hulburt and returned to the Atlantic States. . . . Jacob Pultz, a native of Virginia, born in 1811, came to Seneca County in 1836, finally settling here.

Caleb Rice was a settler of 1819; he moved to Illinois in 1840 and died there nine years later; his daughter, Uretta, was the first white child born in the county. . . . Daniel Rice, who settled in Pleasant Township in 1819, was a soldier of 1812; he died in 1872; he was one of the first justices of the peace, and solemnized the first marriage of record in Sandusky County, viz.: "October 24, 1820, West Barney to Sophronia Wilson, by Daniel Rice." John G. Bruennert died September 11, 1885, aged seventy-eight years; when forty-five years old, he left Thuringia, Germany, for the United States, and for many years resided on his farm a few miles west of Fort Seneca. . . . Eliphalet Rogers settled on the Wolf Creek farm (subsequently known as the Snook farm), and married Hannah Jackson, who settled at Tiffin as early as 1818 and worked in the Rowe Tavern.

Frederick, Jr., and Hannah (Sheidler) Sellers, former born in Germany in 1817, latter in Stark County, Ohio, in 1816, parents of Reuben Sellers, who was born in this township in 1856, were early settlers. Frederick Sellers, Sr., father of Frederick, Jr., still resides in Pleasant Township, where he came in 1833. . . . George and Mary (Lautzenheiser) Shannon, parents of Frank M. and William (Shannon), settled in this county in 1847 and still reside here. . . . Henry and Mary E. (Myers) Shedenhelm, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, parents of Charles D. Shedenhelm (who was born in this township in 1855), came to this county in an early day. Mr. Shedenhelm died in 1882; his widow resides at Green Spring. . . . Bartholomew Shaul

is a son of John and Elizabeth (Benner) Shaul, who were among the earliest settlers of Pleasant Township. . . . Abram D. Shidler came in 1846. . . . Greenberry and Marsella (Sheets) Sheets, natives of Maryland, parents of Mrs. Philip King, came to this county in 1831. Mr. Sheets was born in 1811; died in 1854. Mrs. Sheets was born in 1803; died in 1877. . . . George Shumaker, born in Pennsylvania in 1822, settled here in 1838. . . . Simon Shuman, who settled here in 1844, died in 1880. His widow, Mrs. Mary (Beck) Shuman, resides in Liberty Township. . . . William Sibera, a soldier of 1812, settled in Pleasant Township in 1828; died here and was buried in the Ridge Cemetery. . . . John Sibera came from Kentucky in 1824. . . . William Sneath, reference to whom is made in the history of Clinton Township, moved here in 1846. . . . Mrs. Margaret (Kuhn) Staub, who came with her husband, Philip Staub, died in 1874. . . . Philip Staub, a Revolutionary soldier, settled in Pleasant Township in 1834; died in January, 1876, and was buried in St. Joseph's Cemetery, Tiffin. . . . Joshua Stackhouse was drowned near the Pleasant Township bridge in 1848. . . . Joseph and Anna M. (Walt) Stoner, parents of Henry Stoner (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1817), came with their family in 1847. . . . Lewis and Julia A. (Steinbergen) Switzer, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively, parents of Mrs. William Shannon, came to this county in an early day.

Curtis Titus and family, natives of Connecticut, settled in the county in 1833, where Mr. Titus, Sr., died two years later. R. R. Titus is a son of this old settler; Mrs. Lucinda (Wilerman) Titus, his widow, died in 1846. . . . Russelus R. Titus, a native of Connecticut, born in 1819, came with his parents to this county in 1833, and in 1841 settled in Pleasant Township. . . . Benjamin Tomb, father of Benjamin F. Tomb (who was born here in 1844), came to Pleasant Township in 1842 and here died in 1885. His widow resides in Tiffin.

Samuel Waggoner, an old settler of Pleasant Township, is referred to in the history of Tiffin as well as in the histories of Hopewell and Loudon Townships. . . . Jesse B. Wagner, born in Pennsylvania in 1829, came to this county in 1848; his parents, George and Margaret (Carpenter) Wagner, natives of Pennsylvania came in 1849. . . . Margaret Watchier was born in Lutzenberg, Germany, December 23, 1843, and when but three years old came to America with her parents, four brothers and four sisters, and settled near Fort Seneca, in Pleasant Township. In 1863 she was united in marriage with John S. Harrison, moved to Tiffin, and was burned to death in that city April 30, 1885. . . . James S. and Mary (Tennis *nee* Saltsman) Watson, parents of Mrs. Frank M. Shannon and George W. Watson, were early settlers of this township; Mr. Watson died in 1869, his widow still resides here. . . . William and Jane (McMeen) Watson, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively, parents of Thomas W. Watson (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1819), came to Seneca County in 1836; Mr. Watson was born in 1772 and died in 1856. Mrs. Watson was born in 1784 and died in 1846. . . . Pirmin and Ursula (Housel) Weltin, parents of Frederick Weltin (who was born in Germany in 1837), settled in Pleasant Township in 1854; Mrs. Weltin died in 1862; Mr. Weltin lives with his son Frederick. . . . John S. White came from New York State in 1849. . . . James T. Worthington, United States surveyor, may be included among the pioneers of the county. In 1820 he surveyed several townships, making his headquarters at Fort Seneca. . . . John Wright of the old firm of Wright & Bissell, opened the first distillery in the township, and it is thought in the county.

Nelson Yeaky, is classed among the pioneers, but farther than this nothing certain has been learned regarding him.

Spicer, the Indian captive was here forty years before the Barneys or Rices looked in upon his retreat, and would, under ordinary circumstances, claim the honor of being the first white settler of the county. A chain of extraordinary circumstances brought him here, and that peculiarity in the nature of some whites which fits them to be barbarians of barbarians, belonged to Spicer and kept him here. He was an Indian of the Indians, without their natural accomplishments or spirit, rich in the acquisitions of forty years, and withal as ugly and dirty-looking an Indian as it is possible to describe. Much has been said relating to him in the Indian history, as well as in other chapters of this work, and from a history published in 1874 we glean the following regarding him: "Spicer was captured in Pennsylvania, and to the day of his death was, as to his habits, manners, and language, a perfect Indian. When the country was first settled by the whites, he had resided upon the Sandusky forty years. Of his history but little is known. He was taken by the Wyandots to the banks of the Ohio River, and used by them as a decoy to bring boatmen to the shore that chanced to be passing upon the stream. Tying him to a tree, near the water's edge, they would compel him to utter the most plaintive cries to be relieved from his unfortunate and perishing condition, while the savages lay in ambush, ready to fall upon the unsuspecting victims of Indian cunning and duplicity. Many thus fell a prey to savage cruelty, though it is to be presumed that Spicer was compelled to act as he did." The true pioneers of this division of the county find mention in the foregoing pages of this chapter. With the exception of Mrs. Ingham and Mrs. Stanley (both residing at Tiffin), all who settled here prior to 1821 are resting forever after their pioneer toils and troubles.

Churches.—The establishment of the Christian Church in this county dates back to 1819, when James Montgomery came here as sub-agent of the Seneca Indians. In appointing him the Government had a two-fold object in view—to provide for the office a man who would administer its affairs honestly, and one who at the same time would teach the savages the Gospel. In the first case the Government and agent were eminently successful; but in the second, failure waited on their good Christian intentions, as the old dwellers in the wilds were willing enough to receive good things from the reverend agent's larder, but none from his store-house of Christian knowledge. Mr. Montgomery was ordained a preacher of the Methodist Church at Lebanon, Ohio, a short time after he received his appointment as sub-agent, and devoted the greater part of his time and ability to the establishment of Methodist missions throughout this and adjoining counties up to his death in 1830.

The first Methodist Protestant Church was organized in March, 1829, by Seneca Agent Montgomery, at Fort Seneca. In July, 1837, the first regular house of worship was erected at Tiffin. Rev. Alvin Coe preached Mr. Montgomery's funeral sermon in May, 1830.

The Methodist Episcopal Church here was attended by Elijah Fields, Elam Day and other circuit preachers named in the history of the Tiffin and Bettsville Churches; Fort Seneca forming a part of Bettsville until 1852. In August, 1852, the name of the mission was changed to Fort Seneca, and J. Brakefield appointed preacher. Subsequently the circuit was reorganized by adding new territory, and thereby increasing the membership to forty. The fourteenth session of the Northwestern Ohio Conference (1853-54) enlarged Fort Seneca Mission, established Findlay District, changed Tiffin District to Sandusky District, added Fort Seneca to the new district, with Leonard Hill and Henry Kerigan, preachers. The first quarterly meeting of Fort Seneca Mission, as now enlarged, was held in Wesley Chapel; D. B. King, A. Bowlus,

J. C. Thompson, George Snider, E. O. Cody and A. P. Gassard were the stewards. In August, 1854, James Milligan was appointed preacher with B. F. Royce, assistant preacher. Treat, a pioneer, died in 1854, and was succeeded as steward by M. Smith. In September, 1856, W. C. Pierce was appointed presiding elder of Sandusky District, and R. Lawrence preacher at Fort Seneca. In May, 1856, the Northwestern Ohio Conference was divided and Fort Seneca attached to the Delaware Conference. The first session of the Delaware Conference held in the fall of 1856, at Lima, appointed Francis Plumb, preacher. In September, 1857, N. B. C. Love was appointed pastor at Fort Seneca, and in 1858 Bascom was annexed to the mission of Fort Seneca, Love reappointed preacher, with T. W. Cozier, assistant. At this time there were only four Sunday-schools organized in the whole of Fort Seneca Circuit (called a circuit in 1859) up to the beginning of J. T. Caple's term as presiding elder, in 1859, when H. L. Nickerson was appointed preacher at Fort Seneca. In 1860 the Central Ohio Conference was formed, and the same year H. L. Nickerson and John T. Bowers were appointed to the Fort Seneca Mission. In 1861 Josiah Adams and Israel Smith were preachers. In 1862 H. S. Bradley was appointed presiding elder of Findlay District, with David Dicken local preacher at Fort Seneca.

The members of the second conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Sandusky Circuit, of the Muskingum District, organized under the act of January 26, 1865, at Pleasant Grove Church June 19, 1873, when John Slosser, J. B. Rosenberger and M. E. Kemp were elected trustees. In June, 1875, the storm which swept away houses and bridges also demolished the Methodist Church building. A new church now holds the place of the old storm-struck one.

A Baptist society was established in old Mr. Dumond's log-cabin about 1825.

The Reformed Church of Fort Seneca was founded in 1857, by Rev. M. Keiffer, and a building erected on land donated by John Zeigler. In April, 1861, Rev. S. Shaw succeeded the organizing pastor.

The First German Reformed Church of Fort Seneca was reorganized under State law, with John Zeigler, Barney Zimmerman and Henry Stoner, trustees; Rev. Moses Keiffer, president, and August Hoke, clerk.

The Reformed Church of Fort Seneca was established in 1855.

St. Paul's Evangelical German Reformed Church of Fort Seneca was organized by Rev. J. H. Good, June 30, 1861. Felix Beek, S. Shuman, Jacob Omwake and Barney Zimmerman were elected first elders; Jacob Zeis, John Troxell, Henry Stoner and D. Riechart, deacons. This society formerly belonged to the English German Reformed Church, but at this time separated, paying half the cost of church building and using it alternately.

Glade Union Reformed Church was organized December 17, 1871, by Rev. G. W. Williard, with William, Clara and Francesca Steckel, Jacob and Susan Bowersox, William, Ann M. and Eliza Shriver, Sophia McMean, Lester M. Koons, Susan Smith, A. L. and Rachel Shaffer and Oliver Watson. The church was erected in 1871, on a lot donated by Jacob Bowersox, at a cost of \$1,000.

Schools and School Statistics.—There are no early records dealing with the schools of this township. Mrs. Sally Ingham believes that George Van Dorn was the first school teacher here. In 1825 Miss Narcissa Topping took charge of the school, and about this time Jacques Hulburt opened a grammar school, the first in the county. In 1829 Miss Sally Montgomery, after studying under Hulburt, attended Edson B. Goit's school at Lower Sandusky, and returning in 1829 opened her school on the Sandusky road, two and three-quarter miles north of Tiffin, presiding there until her marriage with Milton Frary in 1832.

Among Mrs. Ingham's scholars in 1829, while she taught in an Indian cabin two and three-quarter miles down the river from Washington Street bridge, were Hamilton, Henry and Rebecca Crum, David, Sophia, Elizabeth and another of the Martin family, two Craun boys and Frank and Henry Abbott.

The condition of the schools of Pleasant Township in August, 1884, is shown by the following statistics: Local tax, \$3,315.29; total revenue, \$7,088.83; expenditures, \$4,181; number of schoolhouses, 12; value of property, \$4,050; number of teachers, 22; average pay, \$40 and \$29; male pupils, 220, female pupils, 156; total enrollment, 376.

Cemeteries.—Pleasant Ridge Cemetery, in Pleasant Township, was surveyed in August, 1865, for the cemetery association, east of Portland State road, northeast of the Ridge Church.

Pleasant Ridge Cemetery Association was organized April 24, 1877, with the following named members: George Strickling, G. Shumaker, W. Hyter, J. W. Sonder, E. Sherman, A. S. Bonnell, G. Holtz, C. D. Holtz, G. L. Park and A. J. Miller. The object was to acquire and hold grounds adjoining the old Pleasant Ridge Cemetery for cemetery purposes.

Ridge Cemetery. Uriah Egbert donated the land known as Ridge Cemetery, and here one soldier of the Revolution and ten of the war of 1812 lie buried. Mr. Egbert's brother-in-law, Col. Williams (Jeremiah Williams, one of Marion's men in the Maryland Continental Regulars), is buried, however, in one of the cemeteries of Adams Township.

There are other cemeteries in the township, each well filled with the remains of pioneers and old settlers. William Harris, a Revolutionary soldier, who died in 1834, is buried in this township.

Villages of the Township.—Fort Seneca, on the northeast corner of the northeast quarter of Section 19, was surveyed and recorded January 14, 1836, for Erastus Bowe and Vincent Bell. The name as applied to this particular location is a solecism, as there never was a fort here; the military post of 1813 being down the river. Swope's addition to Fort Seneca was surveyed by David Risdon, in March, 1847, for Samuel R. Swope. John Zeigler's addition was surveyed by G. H. Heming in October, 1850, along the continuation of Sandusky Street in the old town. Vincent Bell's addition was made August 25, 1851, opposite Zeigler's lands.

Prior to 1836 the location was known as "McNutt's," and subsequently as "Swope's Corners." Prior to 1830 Benajah Park kept a tavern here, the same in which he was wounded by Peter Pork, and in which he died in January, 1830. The place is now a pretty village, in the midst of a beautiful country, and commands a good view of the Sandusky Valley.

Town of Sulphur Springs was laid out, but the date of platting the original town cannot be ascertained. In October, 1834, Solomon Krider filed a petition for partition against Josiah Hedges, of the west half of the southeast quarter of Section 12, the northeast fractional quarter of fractional Section 32, the east half of the southeast quarter of Section 12, the west half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, the east half of the northeast quarter of Section 12, Town 3 north, Range 15 east, except in Lot 40 in the town of Sulphur Springs. Whatever prospects existed, in 1834, for the establishment of a village at this point, were destroyed during the period of depression which followed in 1837. In 1838 the Hedges Flouring-mill was built on Beaver Creek below the Pleasant Township spring, and must be considered the first of that class of mills in all this district, although the township claimed small grist-mills and even a distillery before the Hedges mill was erected.

Old Fort (or New Fort) Seneca, on the line of the "Nickel Plate" Railroad,

was platted in June, 1882, by County Surveyor Nighswander for R. R. Titus, and a record of the plat was made October 1, 1882. The location is at the crossing of the old Seneca road, upon the farm of R. R. Titus, about two and a half miles north of Fort Seneca, and upon the site of the old earthworks of that name. The site is a beautiful one, and but for the inaccessibility by wagon road might in time become a prosperous hamlet. The location and postoffice are known as Old Fort; W. N. Jones is postmaster.

Sheddenhelm's Station. Grafton Sheddenhelm established a saw-mill here about thirty-five years ago, which he has carried on up to the present time. The capacity is about 5,000 feet per day. Fox & Staley's stave factory, at this point, was established in 1884.

Bridges.—Up to 1854 there was not a bridge across the Sandusky River within this township. In 1848 the want of a safe means of communication between the two parts into which the river divides the township became very apparent; for, on April 3, 1848, two men, Figgins and Stackhouse, were drowned while crossing the river in a boat, while their companions, Shannon and Watson, had a very close call, barely saving themselves. Six years after the bridge on Section 9 was constructed and called "Clark's Bridge," owing to the fact that Calvin Clark, then commissioner, cast his whole influence with his northern neighbors, against a majority who desired the location to be at or near Pool's Mill.

In 1870 the "Watson Bridge" was constructed across the river on Section 21, against the wish of a majority of the persons interested, and was used up to June, 1875, when a heavy storm carried it off and sent it floating down the river.

In 1876 the bridge at Pool's Mill, so long desired, was constructed, and as this was done in opposition to the friends of the Watson Bridge, petition after petition was presented to the commissioners asking for the erection of a bridge on the old Watson Bridge abutments. Perseverance conquered, and through the liberality of D. V. Flumerfelt, a \$3,200 bridge was given to the county for \$2,500.

General Statistics.—The assessment roll of Pleasant Township for 1841 gives 22,168 acres valued at \$63,567; value of town lots, \$483; horses, 224, valued at \$8,960; cattle, 506, valued at \$4,048; mercantile capital and moneys at interest, \$2,325; one pleasure carriage, valued at \$35; total value, \$79,418; total tax, \$1,131.70; delinquencies from 1840, \$95.14.

The valuation and taxation in 1884-85 are as follows: 22,425 acres of land, \$884,750; personal property, \$296,280; total valuation, \$1,181,030 or \$833.40 per capita (population of 1880, 1,417). Total tax, \$13,883, and dog tax, \$126.

The statistics for 1884 are: 4,592 acres of wheat; 745 acres of oats; 2,806 acres of corn; 861 acres of meadow, 1,170 tons of hay; 786 acres of clover, 785 tons of hay, 655 bushels of seed; 120 acres of potatoes, product, 11,640 bushels; 30,414 pounds of butter; 114 hives, 2,635 pounds of honey; 10,062 dozens of eggs; orchards, 323 acres, apples, 6,042 bushels, pears, 45 bushels; lands owned and cultivated, 13,652 acres; pasture, 191; woodland, 4,944; total acreage, 18,787; wool shorn in 1883, 18,577 pounds; milch cows, 439; dogs, 130; sheep killed and injured by dogs, 85; domestic animals died from disease, 24 hogs, 13 sheep, 13 cattle and 15 horses.

CHAPTER XXIV.

REED TOWNSHIP.

THIS division of the county was surveyed into one-fourth sections by Price J. Kellogg in 1820, and recorded by him as Town 2 north, Range 17 east, and 35x17 chains of the gore separating the township from the Western Reserve. This gore resulted from the fact that when Surveyor Sylvanus Bourne began his survey of ceded lands in Ohio west of the Western Reserve, he adopted the system of six square miles for his townships and ranges; so that when he staked the east line of Range 17 on the line of latitude north 41°, he found himself exactly fifty-two chains and seven links distant from the west line of the reserve. This he called "the Gore," being the given distance on latitude north 41 and zero, eighteen miles north of that, where the extreme northeastern corner line of Thompson Township strikes the west line of the Western Reserve or the "Connecticut Reserve," or the "Fire Lands," as the tract was variously termed.

The township was known generally under its survey number; but old settlers in Seneca and Huron knew it as "Seneca Town," as there the chief, Seneca John, had a cabin and resided at intervals. The historian who wrote for Stewart's publication in 1874, says:

"During the early period of the settlement of the township the Indians were very numerous, and, as a general thing, lived amicably with the few whites who were there at an early day. Somewhere about the year when the first settlement was made an accident of a fatal character happened to an Indian maiden, a daughter of the renowned chief and warrior Seneca John. The Indians made frequent visits to the neighborhood of the present village of Reedtown each winter, for the purposes of hunting and trapping. On one of these occasions a party was encamped here, and was preparing an evening meal. A large kettle full of boiling water was hanging, suspended by a pole, over the fire, and the unfortunate girl was lying in front of it, when the pole burned through, letting the kettle fall, spilling its heated contents upon the body of the girl. Some of those present immediately enveloped her in a blanket and conducted her to a house near by, where she was attended by Dr. Williams, who did everything in his power to alleviate her terrible sufferings. On removing the blanket, the flesh literally clung to it, leaving her almost a living skeleton. Soon, however, death put an end to her sufferings. After her death William Williams made a handsled, and a number of the Indian boys, followed by a mournful cortege, conveyed the remains to the burying-ground of the Wyandot nation, located a little above Tiffin. Seneca John, who was a Wyandot, was subsequently assassinated, on an accusation of witchcraft." (*Vide Indian History.*)

When Read and Raymond made the first settlements in 1823, the name "Read Town" came into use; and on the organization of the township in 1826, the name was confirmed in an Americanized form—"Reed Township." Four years after organization and seven years after the first pioneers arrived, the population was 264; in 1840 it was 1,214; in 1850, 1,494; in 1860, 1,631, decreased in 1870 to 1,334, increased in 1880 to 1,527, at which figures the

population may be said to rest. The exodus to Kansas and the movement toward the cities tend to keep the number of inhabitants at about 1,500. The surface of the township presents a large area of rolling land, with occasional broken patches. The slope is from the south trending east and west.

Rock Creek, which flows into the Sandusky River at Tiffin, has its head waters in Sections 16, 29, 30 and 33 in the township, the fork on 33 rising south of the railroad, and receiving its main supply from two small lakes in Sections 33 and 28 on the Lapham farm. On the southwest quarter of Section 18, the stream enters Beeghley Lake and flows through that pond to the west line of the township. Some of the bed-streams of the Huron River find a supply in the marsh near Attica Station and on Sections 1, 15 and 26, flowing east and northeast from the base of the ridge or highland in the south and center of the township. Ponds are common throughout the western sections, and these ponds are sometimes connected by native streams.

The only line of railway passing through Reed Township is the Baltimore & Ohio, which enters at the southeast corner of Section 36, takes a west by north direction through the township, passing *en route* through Attica Station Village, and leaves at the southwest quarter of Section 30.

Organic and Official.—A reference to the chapter on the organization of the counties and transactions of the commissioner's board will convey very fully the early attachments of this township, prior to its organization within the limits of the original survey and fractional part of the "Gore." On December 5, 1826, the township was set off, and its organization followed on January 1, 1827. All the first settlers, Seth Read, George Raymond, Samuel, John and Edward Cassety, Tunis Conkrite, Isaac and Tom Bennett, Samuel Scythorn, and, it is thought, John Wise, were the first township officers. Thomas Bennett and Samuel Scythorn, justices, and Nathan Chapman, clerk.* The records from 1827 to 1833 are not to be found. The town books, however, from 1834 to 1885 are in existence, and from them the following list of township officials is made up, the last named in each case being the clerk, the others the trustees:

- 1834.—John Brown, Matthew Clark, Jonathan F. Rogers; John B. Case.
- 1835.—Jacob Cole, John B. Case, Samuel Scythorn; John B. Case.
- 1836.—James Harrison, J. F. Rogers, Benjamin Ennis; Jacob Cole.
- 1837.—Solomon Gambee, Joshua Lake, B. C. Kelly; Jacob Cole.†
- 1838.—John B. Schuyler, John B. Case, Cyrus Cole; John E. Blodgett.
- 1839.—David Wood, Benjamin Sanford, Samuel Scythorn; John E. Blodgett.
- 1840.—Solomon Gambee, Joshua Lake, J. F. Rogers; Eber Higley.
- 1841.—Solomon Gambee, Joshua Lake, Andrew Boyd; Eber Higley.
- 1842.—Solomon Gambee, W. H. H. Heddin, Amos Gannon; Peter Fisher.
- 1843.—Solomon Gambee, W. H. H. Heddin, Samuel Scythorn; Eber Higley.
- 1844.—John D. Probosco, John Stannard, Eber Higley; W. H. Conkrite.
- 1845.—John Sowards, Timothy Green, John Stannard; W. H. Conkrite.
- 1846.—W. H. H. Heddin, T. Owen, T. White; W. H. Conkrite.
- 1847.—Daniel Gannon, Matthew Clark, Timothy Green; W. H. Bishop.
- 1848.—David Wood, Samuel W. Read, Matthew Clark; William Wheaton.
- 1849.—Joshua Lake, S. W. Read, Elijah Boorum; William Wheaton.
- 1850.—Michael Beard, W. H. Conkrite, Adam Wise; William Wheaton.
- 1851.—Irvin Rockafellow, A. Ashby, Andrew Sanford; William Wheaton.
- 1852.—Haron B. Rakestraw, Seth Read, Joshua Lake; George D. Shetterly.

* Leonard Boice and Elijah Read were elected justices in 1830, Cyrus Cole and Elijah Read in 1833. John W. Buchanan was elected clerk in 1830, and L. M. Knapp, in 1833.

† N. E. Child, F. P. Hall and John Terry were elected school inspectors in 1837.

- 1853.—(no record of election to be found); W. H. Conkrite.
 1854.—James Sourwine, Thomas Williams; W. H. Conkrite.
 1855.—L. Kelly, Timothy Weed; Daniel Bunce.
 1856.—A. M. Creque, James Sourwine, Thomas Williams; H. B. Dean.
 1857.—A. M. Creque, Jonathan Owen, John Wilkinson; H. B. Dean.
 1858.—J. W. Hulet, James Sanford, John Wilkinson; John W. Leonard.
 1859.—John Free, Thomas Soward, William Silcox; John W. Leonard.
 1860.—Daniel Neikirk, J. Zephernick, William Silcox; Milton Dwyer.
 1861.—(no record of elections to be found); J. W. Leonard.
 1862.—(no record of elections to be found); H. B. Dean.
 1863.—(no record of elections to be found); W. Hatton.
 1864.—A. C. Baker, Thomas Williams, Joseph Cole; Wesley Hatton.
 1865.—A. C. Baker, D. J. Neikirk, Joseph Cole; Wesley Hatton.
 1866.—J. W. Hall, D. J. Neikirk, Joseph Cole; Wesley Hatton.
 1867.—J. W. Hall, Henry Hathaway, Andrew Boyd; Wesley Hatton.
 1868.—Jacob Raymond, Henry Hathaway, John Free; J. F. Montgomery.
 1869.—H. C. Lynch, Henry Hathaway, Jacob Raymond; Wesley Hatton.
 1870.—John Free, James Sourwine, Sylvester Coovert; Wesley Hatton.
 1871.—W. H. Free, Jacob Raymond, A. J. Mittower; Wesley Hatton.
 1872.—W. H. Free, Jacob Raymond, A. J. Mittower; J. H. Hodge.
 1873.—N. Lapham, D. Hubbell, M. Beard; Wesley Hatton.
 1874.—Solomon Gambee, George Bishop, M. Beard; J. H. Hodge.
 1875.—James Decker, George Bishop, M. Beard; J. H. Hodge.
 1876.—Isaac Raymond, H. F. Heddin, Nathan Waive; Sanford Niles.
 1877.—Isaac Raymond, Levi Keller, H. F. Heddin; Sanford Niles.
 1878.—Isaac Raymond, Levi Keller, H. F. Heddin; Sanford Niles.
 1879.—James Ford, Levi Keller, Joseph Cole; Sanford Niles.
 1880.—John Bogner, H. F. Heddin, Joseph Cole; W. S. Wise.
 1881.—H. A. Sallieres, Daniel Beard, William Boyd; W. S. Wise.
 1882.—James Ford, Daniel Beard, H. F. Heddin; W. S. Wise.
 1883.—H. A. Sallieres, Henry Cook, Levi Keller; J. R. Jewett.
 1884.—Jacob Hoke, Henry Cook, Conrad Hensinger; J. R. Jewett.

The elections of 1885 resulted in the choice of the following named officers: Trustees, Byron Shetterly, Republican; Jacob Hoke and Henry Cook, Democrats; treasurer, John Everingim, Democrat; clerk, John R. Jewett, Democrat; assessor, James Decker, Democrat; constables, Chauncy Decker and Isaac Houck, Democrats; S. J. Hall, Republican; justice, W. H. Taber, Republican. The Prohibitionists polled eighteen votes.

The names of justices of the peace who have served this township, so far as the records permit the use of such names, are given as follows: Thomas Bennett and Samuel Scothorn, 1827; Leonard Boice and Elijah Read, 1830; Cyrus Cole and Elijah Read, 1833; John Terry, 1835; Hallet B. Dean and Reuben I. Cary, 1836; John Terry, 1838; Ananias Ashley and R. I. Cary, 1839; John Terry, 1841; I. H. Bennett and R. I. Cary, 1842; Harrison Morrills, 1844; John Probosco and Eber Higley, 1845; Andrew Boyd, 1847; R. I. Cary and John Probosco, 1848; Andrew Boyd, 1850; Isaac Dwyer and R. I. Cary, 1851; Robert Hatton, 1857; Joshua Lake, 1860; Thomas Weed, 1864; R. I. Cary, 1865; Hiram Boyd, 1866; Timothy Weed, 1867; William Silcox, 1868; H. Boyd and R. I. Cary, 1869; A. T. Yundt, 1870; Jacob Windnagle, 1873; J. H. Hall, 1876; A. J. Sallieres, Jacob Windnagle and F. M. Kelly, 1877-78; M. H. Hensinger, 1879; John Rospert and Jacob Hoke, 1881; A. T. Yundt and J. R. Jewett, 1882; Jacob Hoke, 1883, and H. A. Sallieres, 1884.

Pioneers and Pioneer Events.—The names given on the list of township officials from 1827 to 1845 may be classed among the pioneers of the township. There were many others who settled here prior to 1845, who never sought office, but like one of Goldsmith's citizens of Auburn pursued the even tenor of their ways, and leaned more to humble industry than to fame. All the first actual settlers of Reed Township have passed to their reward; but of the number who came here immediately after the township's organization, a few are still residents. In the following pages mention is made of the pioneers of the township, the dates of their arrival are given, and, in some instances, historical incidents connected with them are noted.

Seth Read and George Raymond settled on Section 24, Reed Township, in 1823,* being the first white settlers. Mrs. Solomon (Read) Gambee was the first white girl in the township, coming with her father, Seth Read, in 1823.

John Ackley, who bought Knapp's store at Reedtown, was killed by a falling beam, while assisting in raising a barn for Harrison Cole in 1835. . . . George Armstrong, a native of Ohio, settled in the county in 1834. . . . William Auble and wife, Mary E. (Fisher) Auble, came from New York State to this township early in the "thirties."

Azariah Baker, a son of William Baker, who patented 1,000 acres of land in this township, in 1830 or 1831, settled here in the fall of 1840 and died in 1872. . . . Michael Beard, born in Maryland in 1816, came to this township about 1833, and died here in 1882; his widowed mother and John Terry were the founders of the village of Lodi in 1838; Michael Beard built what is known as the "Lodi Hotel" at an early day. . . . Isaac and Thomas Bennett settled here in 1825; they owned the land around the Baptist Cemetery. Thomas was buried there a few years later. . . . Moses Bishop came from New Jersey in 1836. . . . James Bolin, born in this township in 1835, is a son of one of the early residents; to him is credited the first practical effort in bee culture in the county; a notice of him, published in 1874, refers to his apiary as follows: "In 1867, Mr. Bolin turned his attention to experimental apiarian pursuits, which, from an experiment, has since developed into a large and thriving business. Starting with one swarm, by industrious attention and a scientific knowledge of the process of raising bees, his one colony has been increased to 125 distinct and separate swarms. He has been particularly anxious to procure the best breed of bees, and has consequently imported several of the genuine Italian queens. Besides producing an average of two tons of honey per annum, he mails to any address one or more of his first-class Italian breeders. Mr. Bolin has quite an ingenious house erected for the purpose of wintering his bees. It consists of a square structure, the walls of which are built in such a manner as to admit of a foot or more of sawdust both between the sides and under the floor. This makes it perfectly impregnable to the winter cold." . . . Henry Boyd, a Pennsylvanian, settled here in 1833. . . . Valentine Brigle, who died in 1875, settled here prior to 1834; his widow, Mary (Fike) Brigle, resides with her daughter in Bloom Township.

Squire Reuben I. Cary, born in New York State in 1805, came to a new farm in the southwest part of Reed Township in 1833, where he lived nineteen years, then moved to his present farm. . . . Samuel and John Cassety, old settlers of Reed Township, coming with their parents in 1825, were robbed of \$12,000, about 1868. John Cassety is deceased. . . . Edward and Susanna (McFarland) Cassety, who were married in 1801, and were parents of Samuel and Hannah Cassety (their only surviving children, born in 1805 and 1819, respectively), came to this township in the spring of 1825, being the third family to

*Former works give the date as 1825.

settle in Reed Township.... Ephraim and Christina Close, parents of Mrs. Conrad Hensinger, who was born in 1839, in Pennsylvania, were early settlers in the county.... Harrison Cole came from New York State in 1833; in raising his barn John Ackley was killed by falling timber.... Benjamin and Joseph Cole, natives of Ohio, were here in 1832.... Alvin Cooley, father of Mrs. Alonzo Thatcher, was among the early settlers.... John Cook kept a toll-gate on the Sandusky & Columbus Pike road, about where Reedtown now stands. Tunis Conkrite was the first of the pioneers buried in the township; he died a short time after settlement, and was interred on his own land, about one-fourth of a mile east of Omar burial ground.... William Croxton, an Ohioan, settled here in 1830.

Jacob Decker came from New York in 1847.

John Emery, an early settler, was a man of all work. In 1835 his leg was broken by the same bent which killed John Ackley in its fall.

Jacob Fisher came from Germany in 1833. R. P. Frazer, a native of New York, came in 1840. He was the first physician in Lodi. W. H. Free, an Ohioan, came in 1835.

Solomon Gambee, born in 1802 in Pennsylvania, came from New York State to Reed Township in 1833, bringing his family. His second wife (*nee* Mary A. Read) was the first white girl to move into this township, settling here in 1823 with Seth Read, her father.... Dr. I. T. Gilbert, an old resident of Reed Township, moved to Williams County, Ohio, where, during the small-pox epidemic, he was placed in charge of all the patients. He died some years ago at the advanced age of eighty-two years. Willard Green, an Ohioan, came in 1838.

S. J. Hall, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1851.... Capt. Hanford, who died in 1855, was among the early settlers. He was a jovial citizen and very impulsive, and for over a quarter of a century figured among the pioneers of Reed Township. Apoplexy took him off suddenly.... Edward Hanford was the tavern-keeper at Catlinville, a merry, luxurious, lugubrious soul, who fell a victim to dropsy.... James Hanford passed a term of ten years within the "Tamaracks," at Jackson, Mich., and was otherwise a "hard citizen." Peter Hawblits, born in Germany in 1829, was an early settler here. In 1857 he married Mary Ann Briggles, who was born here in 1834; in 1876 he moved to Bloom Township. J. M. Harrison, a native of Ohio, was here in 1835.... James Harrison died here some years ago.... John and Catharine (Garman) Hensinger, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Conrad Hensinger (who was born in Adams Township in 1837), were early settlers.

Rev. John R. and Julia (Richards) Jewett, parents of John R. Jewett (who was born at Melmore, this county, in 1844), came from Connecticut to Ohio in 1835, and to this county in 1844.

Benjamin Kelly, born in New Jersey in 1793, settled in Reed Township in 1834, and died here in April, 1863. He was a soldier of the war of 1812. The family, in 1834, consisted of six boys and two girls and his wife (*nee* Mehctabel) Travis, a native of Tioga County, Penn. They settled on the east half of the northwest quarter of Section 1, on lands patented to one Davis, a non-resident. Jacob and Mary (Reiner) Kanney were early settlers in the county, and are still living in this township.

Noah Lapham and H. H. Lapham were settlers here in 1826, coming that year from New York State.... John Lepard was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1828, son of Isaac and Nancy (Huffman) Lepard, natives of Virginia, who came to this county in 1830, settling in this township.

Mary Michener (deceased wife of James Ford), came with her parents, John

and Sarah (Weaver) Michener, natives of Pennsylvania, from Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1835.... Andrew Mittower, father of Samuel Mittower, the latter born in 1813 in Pennsylvania, came from New York State to Reed Township in 1833, and entered land in Section 7. He died in 1843.... John and Elizabeth (Spangler) Mittower, parents of A. J. Mittower (who was born near the east line of Scipio Township), came to this county in 1824. He died in 1874; his widow still resides here.... J. C. Moore, a native of Ohio, came in 1840.... F. M. Murphy, an Ohioan, settled here in 1847.... Orrin Mundy came in 1840, from New York State.

Samuel and Polly (Ford) Nye, the former a native of Vermont, parents of George W. Nye (who was born in New York State in 1827), came with their family to this county in 1833.

Lewis L. Patterson, an Ohioan, was here in 1836.... Anton Philips came from Germany in 1867.

George and Hannah (Reed) Raymond, former born in 1780, the latter in 1785, parents of Jacob Raymond (who was one of the triplets—Abraham, Isaac and Jacob—born in 1826), came here in 1823. Their parents and the Seth Read family were the first two families to settle in Reed Township. George Raymond died in 1856; Abraham Raymond died in 1860; Isaac and Jacob reside here.... H. B. Rakestraw, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1842.... Elijah Read, a native of Steuben County, N. Y., born in 1792, father of Henry Read, also a native of Steuben County, born in 1820, was one of the first settlers of Reed Township. He married, in 1816, Sally W. Brundige, who was born in 1800, in Steuben County, N. Y.... Noah P. Resseque, who settled in Reed Township in 1843, died in 1855, and was buried in the old cemetery at Omar. He was the son of a French officer who served in the Revolution, and was himself a gallant soldier of the war of 1812.... William and Luceba (Blodgett) Rice, parents of John Rice, of Bloom Township (who was born in New York State in 1823), settled here in 1829. William Rice died here in 1835; his widow died in 1863.... John Rospert came from Prussia in 1851.

Andrew Sanford came to this county in 1830, and entered his present home in this township, receiving his patent from Gov. McArthur; John Sanford, his elder brother, settled in this county in 1827.... Samuel Scothorn is said to have settled in Reed Township, between 1821 and 1825, but this is a mistake, as Raymond and Read, the two first settlers, came in 1823, and the Cassey family was the third family to settle here, early in 1825, the same year Scothorn came.... John Schuyler, father of Prof. Schuyler, came to Reed Township at an early date.... Andrew Shetterly, father of M. D. Shetterly (who was born in 1830 in New York State), came to this county about 1847 and purchased land in the center of Reed Township; then in 1850 he settled with his family near Lodi, where he died in 1875, his widow in 1878.... William Silcox, a native of New York settled here in 1835.... Huckens and Nancy (Bigham) Spencer (former born in Vermont in 1808, died in 1853; latter born in Ireland, in 1809, died in 1854), parents of Samuel Spencer (who was born in Venice Township, in 1842), were early settlers in this county.

Alonzo Thatcher, born near Toledo, in 1846, came to Seneca County in early life.... Christina (Scothorn) Tompkins, mother of Ira H. Tompkins, of Tiffin, and daughter of Samuel Scothorn, of pioneer Virginia stock, came to Reed Township from Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1823; she and her sister Ann were the first white children in this township.

Willard Whitney, one of the early store-keepers here, moved to Michigan within the pioneer period and died there at the age of eighty-five years; during

the last ten years of his life he was completely blind.... John Wilkinson came from Massachusetts in 1830.... B. D. Williams, M. D., whose father settled near the eastern line of Reed Township in 1821, came to Reedtown, in 1835, and opened his office there. During the cholera visitation in 1834, a son of one of the immigrants, *en route* westward, was stricken with the disease at Reedsburg and died the same night, notwithstanding the efforts of Dr. Williams to save his life; the Doctor died about three years ago.... Dr. Amos Witter came with his family to Reed Township at an early date; shortly afterward his wife died here, and he left the county for ever.... Jonathan Witter settled in Reed Township in 1827.... John Wise came to this county in 1827, originally from Germany, and built one mile and a half of the Sandusky and Columbus road, in Reed Township; he died in 1834; Jacob Wise, his son, now a retired farmer in Venice Township, was born in 1819 in Pennsylvania.... Solomon Wise, father of Mrs. J. A. Raymond, was one of the early settlers of Reed Township.

S. T. Youngs, a native of New York State, came in 1836.

John Zephernick or Zeppernück, an early settler, was here up to the period of the Rebellion, and in later years moved to Wood County.

The greater number of the pioneers who have been just noticed were successful in the mission of their lives and left to their followers a rich inheritance. To them a great deal of the present worth of the township is due, but all progress must not be credited to them. They lived, as it were, in a past age, years before the present era of progress set in, so that no matter how continuous, arduous and extensive their labors were, they could not bring the township to its present standard without the aid of modern men and modern ideas. The new settlers, the men and women who came here since 1854, have improved on pioneer ways, manners and, in some respects, customs.

VILLAGES.

Lodi was surveyed by James Durbin for John Terry and Catherine Beard, January 4, 1838, on Sections 5 and 6, on the survey of the old railroad, and called "West Lodi." The first postoffice was established about this time with Lyman White, postmaster, who served in this office for years. Hiram Hippler is the present incumbent. The location proved fortunate, as Lodi was not content to remain a town on paper, but rose to some importance. The business interests of the village are represented as follows: James Bolin, general store; A. C. Boyer, R. Frederick, saloons; John Hensinger, saw-mill; Timothy Hippler, blacksmith; Kern & Son, mill proprietors; Jacob Windnagle, miller; A. Marsteller, harness-maker; Frank Miller, blacksmith; Van Horn & Co., general store. There is a hotel also at this point. Dr. Robert P. Frazer was the first resident physician; Dr. A. D. Orwig is located here. A neat church building and schoolhouse find a place in this busy little hamlet. Lodi Lodge No. 493, I. O. O. F. was organized August 22, 1871.

Reedtown, a few miles northeast of Omar, was platted as Catlinville by I. Catlin, but the plat was never recorded. The location is on the Sandusky and Columbus road, just south of the old Catholic mission. When the road was cut through this place a man named Cook was placed in charge of the toll-gate and the locality was known as "Cook's Gate." Kelly, Lorin, Knapp and Ackley kept store, successively, in this vicinity, and during the mercantile careers of each, here, the place was given the name of the storekeeper. Edward Hanford's hotel was an institution here certainly as early as 1834. Dr. B. D. Williams opened an office here in 1835. William Knapp was the first postmaster, *vice* Thomas Bennett who refused the office. The present

postmaster is John G. Weaver. Like Omar it is a country hamlet, surrounded by a rich agricultural district with a neighborhood inhabited by industrious, thrifty farmers.

Town of Omar was surveyed in August, 1854, by M. Schuyler, for A. S. and A. L. Bennett, on the Columbus and Sandusky road. Beyond the store and postoffice, conducted by J. R. Jewett, and the Methodist and Baptist Churches located here, there is nothing about the place to entitle it to the name of "Town of Omar." The surrounding country is rich in everything that contributes to agricultural wealth, and the location is healthy. A society known as "Reed's Rangers" was organized in this neighborhood in May, 1885, for the purpose of protection against horse thieves. James Ford was elected president; J. L. Lake, vice-president; J. H. Hodge, secretary, and Anson Covert, treasurer.

Detroit, known to the postoffice department as Siam and to railroad men as Attica Station, was surveyed by E. C. Cook in July, 1875, for the following resident owners: John Wise, William Boyd, Edwin Bernard (since deceased), W. B. Reynolds (also deceased), Jacob Ringle (in Attica), James Sourwine, O. Sourwine (in Kansas), L. Labounty, H. Cole, B. F. Sanford and S. A. Berdge. When the postoffice was established here the name was changed to "Siam," and when the railroad company built a depot here, at the solicitation of the people of Attica, they called it "Attica Station." In June, 1884, an addition to Siam was surveyed by Dennis Maloy for Harry Gray.

The business at this village is represented as follows: Gambee & Brant (J. W. Gambee, A. B. Brant), general merchants; J. W. Gambee, hotel, managed by E. Bernard; Raymond & Williams, lumber merchants and proprietors of saw-mill; T. J. James, agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; William Cassnell, saloon; William L. McMaster, saloon. Dr. Seymour, the physician at this point, is a new comer.

This new settlement gives promise of forming a part of the town of Attica in the near future. Already a number of pleasant homes and many beautiful residences extend along the main street of Attica, south from the station and north from the town, leaving about a mile of vacant space. F. M. Kelley was appointed postmaster here, and held the office until September, 1885, when J. W. Gambee was appointed.

CHURCHES.

The *First Methodist Episcopal Church* was virtually established in 1829 by the subagent of the Senecas, who preached there that year. After his death, in 1830, other societies took possession of the field and gathered around them the few scattered inhabitants of the township at that time. The Methodist Church at Omar was built in 1859, but long prior to this Ezra Brown preached here, and was succeeded by the later day preachers of the circuit. He died at Cincinnati in 1867.

The *Baptist Church* of Omar dates back to pioneer days. (The cemetery close by is a cotemporary institution, and one of the most venerable places of interment in the county.)

United Brethren Church, located in Section 31, this township, was organized in 1856 with the following named members: Charles Ames, Alvira Ames, Almira Cooly, Elizabeth Free, John Free and Eliza Free. The church building was dedicated to public worship on Christmas day, 1860. The first pastor was Rev. Michael Bulger, and the present pastor is Rev. J. P. Lea. The names of the officers (1886) are John W. Walter, leader; D. B. Willhelm, steward; J. W. Walter, H. S. Free, W. J. Andrews, D. B. Willhelm and Levi

Keller, trustees. The present membership numbers thirty-one, and the value of the property is estimated at \$600.

Christ's Church in Christian Union.—This society was organized in March, 1884, when thirty-two members were enrolled and following elders elected: Freeman Tompkins, H. Hippler and J. W. Showers. At the birth of the year 1886 this organization had thirty-eight enrolled members, and the officers were Freeman Tompkins, M. D. Shetterly, S. M. Beard and A. Boyer; first and present pastor, G. W. Hagans. The congregation meets for worship in the old church-house built about forty-six years ago on the union plan—free to all denominations—but Christ's Church in Christian Union society contemplates erecting a new house of worship ere long.

The *Catholic Church* of Reed Township was founded here in 1867, years after a congregation existed here. In 1867 there were fifteen or eighteen families here who desired a house of worship, and in answer to their petition the present church building in the northeastern part of the township was erected. Among the original members the following names appear: Jacob Schmidt, Joseph Ball, Sr., Joseph Ball, Jr., Anton Sherly, Ferd. Dendinger, Joseph Bogner, Adam Landoll, John Schreiner, Xavier Fischer, Valentine Daniel, Anthony Halmer, Sebastian Hahl, Alvis Phillips, Jacob Kanney and Peter Brown. The church has been attended by the priests of the Society of the Most Precious Blood—Revs. Peter A. Capeter, Nicholas Callas, Sebastian Ganter, Mathias Kenk, Andrew Stiefvater, John B. Birnbaum, and the present pastor, Rev. Florian Hahn. The number of families belonging to this congregation is sixty, and the congregation itself comprises about 500 members. The schools are presided over by the Sisters of the Society of the Most Precious Blood, and are attended by over sixty pupils.

SCHOOLS.

Prior to 1837 the private school, a desultory institution, was known in this township. In April, 1837, the people elected the first set of school inspectors, whose names are given among the officers, and the same year the common school was established here.

The people of Reed Township met April 4, 1853, to vote on the question of selling school lands (southeast quarter of Section 16, Reed Township). One hundred and seventeen votes were recorded in favor of sale, and two against. This tract of 160 acres was sold in two lots to Eber Higley, June 25, 1853, for \$1,992.75.

The condition of the schools at the close of August, 1884, is shown by the following statistics: Local tax, \$1,815.18; total revenue, \$5,274.12; expenditures, \$3,083.65; number of schoolhouses, 10; value of property, \$10,000; number of teachers, 19; average salaries, \$41 and \$26; number of male pupils, 230; number of female pupils, 203; average attendance, 248.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The assessment of Reed Township in 1841, gives the following figures: 24,540 acres of land, valued at \$58,954; town lots, valued at \$1,187; 217 horses, valued at \$8,680; 664 cattle, valued at \$5,312; mercantile capital and moneys at interest, \$300; total value, \$74,433; total tax, \$1,172.31; delinquencies from 1840, \$149.46.

The valuation and taxation for 1884–85, was as follows: 24,239 acres, valued at \$734,940, and personal property valued at \$219,350, aggregating \$954,290, or \$624.90 *per capita*. The total tax for 1885 is \$11,230.88, with \$145 dog tax.

The predial statistics for 1884 give the following figures: 4,408 acres of wheat; 29 of buckwheat, yielding 244 bushels; 1,948 acres of oats, product, 52,278 bushels; 1,780 acres of corn, product, 34,752 bushels; meadow, 2,662 acres, hay, 2,358 tons; clover, 1,238 acres, 1,165 tons of hay, 1,182 bushels of seed, and 46 acres plowed under; 4 acres of flax, 23 bushels of seed; 104 acres of potatoes, 9,856 bushels; 41,155 pounds of home-made butter; 80 pounds of cheese; 8 acres of sorghum, 480 gallons of syrup; 1,285 pounds of maple sugar; 484 gallons of maple syrup; 207 hives, 3,910 pounds of honey; 13,305 dozens of eggs; orchards, 385 acres, apples, 4,808 bushels, peaches, 35, pears, 41, plums, 2; acres of land owned and cultivated, 14,375; pasture, 3,623, woodland, 4,201, waste land, 28, total acres, 22,227; wool shorn in 1883, 37,223 pounds; milch cows, 554; dogs, 144; sheep killed and injured, 15; animals died of disease: hogs, 35; sheep, 73; cattle, 20; horses, 6.

CONCLUSION.

Comparing Reed Township of to-day with the wilderness it was fifty years ago, one cannot fail to notice what quiet and patient industry has accomplished. Then the village tavern with its puncheon floor, good-natured owner, merry circle, simple but wholesome meals, and, it is said, unadulterated drinks, welcomed the "tenderfoot" as well as the settler. This institution has disappeared forever, and in its place has sprung up the modern hostelry, wanting in all that made the old inn romantic.

The village store is in a modern building, and supplied with modern merchandise, but it comes nearer to olden times than anything else to be found here. The church buildings are all modern, as are the congregations. It is true that a few of the pioneers still appear at worship, but the dress, the church, the preaching, and, in many instances, the doctrine are all remodeled. The hospitable log-cabin has given place to the frame or brick residence; the venerable old rail fence is fast disappearing, the grand old wilderness itself has dwindled down to a few thousand acres of scrubby woodland, and change marks everything. Above the ruins of all this, rise the evidences of civilization. Broad fields of grain, six or seven large churches, pretentious school buildings, good roads, numerous postoffices, the railroad and telegraph—all have overshadowed the long ago time, and the people, in an effort to keep pace with progress, have almost forgotten the past of their township.

CHAPTER XXV,

SCIPIO TOWNSHIP.

THIS Township, as originally established, December 6, 1824, comprised Town 2 in Range 16, Town 2 in Range 17, together with fractional Town 2, in Range 18, east. (*vide* pp. 239-240). Town 2 in Range 16, and Township 1 in the same range, formerly belonging to Eden Township, were set off as Bloom Township June 7, 1824, and continued a part of that township until the organization of Scipio December 25, 1824. At this election seventeen voters were present—all the freeholders in Scipio at that time—of whom fourteen were chosen to fill the offices of the new township. December 5, 1826, Township 2, in Range 17, and fractional Township 2, in Range 18, were detached from Scipio and set off under the name of Reed Township. The name of the township was suggested by William Anway, who presented the petition for establishment, in honor of his old home Scipio, in New York State.

The population in 1824 was estimated at about 50, increasing in 1840 to 1,556, in 1850 to 2,321; decreasing in 1860 to 1,835; in 1870 to 1,642; increasing in 1880 to 1,836. The population of Republic, included in foregoing figures, was 161 in 1840, 917 in 1850, 636 in 1860, 481 in 1870 and 715 in 1880. Within the last year or two the village entered on its business revival, and the estimate of population gives about 800 as the number of inhabitants. In 1847 there were fourteen school districts, in which 953 pupils were enrolled.

The township was surveyed in 1820 by Sylvanus Bourne, and the portion of the Indian Reservation therein was surveyed, in 1832, by C. W. Christmas. William Laughrey purchased the first tract of land here in 1820 or 1821, and came to reside in 1824.

Rock Creek enters the township in the southeast quarter of Section 13, flows west through the southern portion of Republic, thence southwest, and leaves the township in the southwestern quarter of Section 31. Morrison Creek, in the center of the north half of the township, and a tributary of Honey Creek, in the southwest quarter of the township, are the leading streams. Sugar Creek waters a small portion of the northern sections and flows northwest into Adams Township. Several spring creeks are also found here. At a depth of sixty-five feet pure spring water is found. While these creeks afford a fair supply of good water for ordinary purposes, the wells of the township supply water of the finest quality for drinking and cooking.

The surface is gently rolling, the soil fertile, farms well cultivated and laid off in large fields, with many Osage hedge-rows already in existence, and others fast rising to usurp the place of the old rail fence; farm houses are all comfortable, and many elegant farm buildings are pretentious.

The roads are good, while two lines of railway, the Baltimore & Ohio and the Northwestern Ohio afford all the advantages which railroads alone offer for the use of the farmer as well as the traveler. The Baltimore & Ohio enters the township from the east at Section 25, runs about northwest, and, after passing through the southwest corner of Republic, takes an almost due westerly course, leaving the township at Section 19. The Northwestern Ohio cuts

across the extreme southwest corner of the township, entering at Section 32, and leaving at Section 31.

Organization and Officers.—December 6, 1824, Scipio Township was set off and the first election held December 25, 1824. At this date there were only seventeen qualified electors, of whom the following named were chosen officers: Seth F. Foster, John Wright and Jonathan Nichols, trustees; William B. Matthewson, clerk; Adam Hance and Joseph Osborne, overseers of the poor; Ezekiel Sampson and William Stephens, fence viewers; William Anway, treasurer; William Anway, Jr., lister; M. McMillan and C. T. Westbrook, constables; John Anway and E. H. Brown, supervisors. From this date forward to 1865 there are no township records which would justify the writer in attempting to give the names of officers elected annually.* From 1866 to the present time the township books are in fair condition, and from them the following list of trustees and clerks is compiled, the clerk's name appearing last in each year up to 1885.

- 1866.—W. Baker, D. M. Neikirk, J. W. Clay; H. Bromley.†
- 1867.—D. M. Neikirk, Philo Bugbee, J. L. Anway; J. L. Cole.
- 1868.—Henry Troxell, Philo Bugbee, J. L. Anway; J. L. Cole.
- 1869.—Henry Troxell, Philo Bugbee, J. L. Anway; J. L. Cole.
- 1870.—Hiram Chaffee, J. L. Anway, Philo Bugbee; J. L. Cole.
- 1871.—B. F. Moore, J. K. Miller, J. L. Anway; J. L. Cole.
- 1872.—J. L. Anway, J. K. Miller, J. H. Knapp; J. L. Cole.
- 1873.—J. B. Stearns, J. H. Knapp, J. L. Anway; J. L. Cole.
- 1874.—J. B. Stearns, J. H. Knapp, J. L. Anway; J. L. Cole.
- 1875.—J. B. Stearns, J. H. Knapp, J. L. Anway; J. L. Cole.
- 1876.—D. D. Neikirk, John Albright, J. B. Stearns; J. L. Cole.
- 1877.—Henry Hoppler, J. B. Stearns, John Albright; X. F. Charles.
- 1878.—W. Bogart, John Albright, D. N. Neikirk; C. H. Turner.
- 1879.—J. B. Stearns, John Albright, D. D. Neikirk; J. L. Cole.
- 1880.—Israel Lease, John Albright, D. D. Neikirk; Henry Milber.
- 1881.—E. Grant, Israel Lease, D. D. Neikirk; Henry Milber.
- 1882.—E. Grant, Israel Lease, D. D. Neikirk; Henry Milber.
- 1883.—J. L. Anway, Israel Lease, B. F. Hensinger; Henry Milber.
- 1884.—E. F. Gray, Israel Lease, J. L. Anway; Henry Milber.
- 1885.—D. B. Crissell (Republican), J. Hilsinger (Democrat), J. L. Anway (Republican), trustees: Henry Milber (Democrat), clerk; Henry Mansfield (Democrat), treasurer; Alva T. Jones (Republican), assessor; J. E. Scott (Republican), Thomas Shaw (Democrat), constables: Stephen Lapham, D. B. Crissell, H. R. Pettys, justices of the peace.

Pioneers and Pioneer Incidents.—Among the pioneers and old residents of Scipio Township were many of those men of enterprise who shared fully in raising this proud county out of the wilderness. There are only a few of them left to relate incidents of olden times, and, with one or two exceptions, the memories of the few survivors are photographed, so to speak, in this division of the chapter; for from such memories, only, could many of the following names and incidents be obtained:

Charles Ames, a native of Connecticut, settled here in 1847.... It is of record that one H. Anway, a native of New York State, came to the county in 1820, but the fact of his becoming an actual resident at that time is not sub-

*E. T. Stickney was justice of the peace from April, 1839, to August, 1851. John P. Smith and N. P. Colwell were justices in 1865, and prior to that date.

†N. P. Colwell was elected clerk in 1850 and, it is said, held the office until 1861, and was a justice of the peace for sixteen years.

stantiated. William Anway is said to have settled in Scipio Township in 1821, but beyond the fact that his son John patented a piece of land in Clinton Township about that time, there is nothing to define such date for his settlement. It is stated by his children that he settled here with his family in 1823. He died forty-five or forty-six years ago, and was the first to be interred in the cemetery at Republic, though not the first to be buried in the township. John Anway, his son, patented the first lands in the county, being the west half of the southwest quarter of Section 23, Clinton Township. He was born in New York State in 1799 and died here in 1883. His marriage in 1825 with Mary Foster, who was born in 1805, was the first solemnized in Scipio Township. Mrs. Anway moved to California in October, 1884, and died there February 13, 1885. Her remains were interred at Republic, February 26, 1885.... Charles and Molly (Smith) Albright, former born in Pennsylvania in 1810, latter born in 1808, died in 1877.... John Albright (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1835), came to Adams Township in 1836, and moved to his present home in Scipio Township in 1862.... J. S. Armstrong, a native of Ohio, was here in 1835.

Mrs. Mary Baker (a member of the well-known pioneer Baker family of four brothers and four sisters, children of Judge Samuel Baker) settled with her husband, Joseph Baker, in Scipio Township in 1822.... Nathan and Matilda Baldwin, natives of New York State, parents of Isaac S. Baldwin, of Bloom Township (who was born at Republic in 1838), settled here in 1835, and in 1838 moved into Republic, where Nathan Baldwin carried on a wagon shop until his death, September 3, 1849.... J. C. Barton, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1850, and in 1865 purchased the hotel property called the "Barton House".... In the village of Republic there lives one of the most eminent in good works and faithful ministers in the Methodist Protestant Church, Rev. A. H. Bassett, D. D., who is the recognized historian of his denomination. Mr. Bassett is one of the best of men, loyal to the cause he espoused in youth, and he is beloved by all as a father in Israel. While superannuated as an acting pastor, he is still doing good work as a writer.... John F. Baxter, who died December 21, 1854, was one of the old residents.... Matthew and Hanna (Lapham) Beard, parents of Charles F. Beard, of Tiffin (who was born in Massachusetts in 1829), came from the Eastern States with their family in 1833, to Scipio Township, where they are buried.... Samuel Beigh, who died October 20, 1875, was an early settler.... Dr. George W. Beigh died at Plymouth, Ind., April 14, 1882.... Israel Bentley was an early settler.... Daniel and Clarissa (Chittenden) Benham, parents of Norman Benham (who was born in Connecticut in 1818), came to the farm in Scipio Township in 1834, where they died, Mr. Benham in his eighty-fourth, and Mrs. Benham in her eighty-fifth year.... Rufus Bishop, who died September 19, 1851, was among the early settlers.... Daniel Billman, a native of Ohio, came in 1847.... Mrs. Polly Bliss (widow of Parley Bliss), mother of Edward P. Bliss, came to Scipio Township in 1835, and here Edward P. resided until 1859, when he located at Bloomville.... Emmett Bogart died August 10, 1845.... William Bogart, a native of Ohio, was here in 1841.... M. V. Bogart was one of the old settlers of Republic and the first mayor of the village.... John Bowerman and family settled here in 1830.... John Bowser purchased the land on which the village of Republic stands in 1829, sold it in 1835, and in 1836 settled in Bloom.... Mrs. James Boyd (*nee* Mercy Smith), second wife of James Boyd (deceased), late of Bloom Township, was born in New York State and came to Scipio Township with her widowed mother and brothers in 1835; she died in 1865.... George Briney, a native of Ohio, settled here in 1843.... Jacob Brong, father of the late Mrs. Samuel

Mittower (latter born in Pennsylvania in 1822, died in 1873), settled in Scipio Township in 1835, where he died.... Aaron T. Brong came in 1835.... Paul Brong, born in Seneca County, New York, in 1824, came to this township in 1835.... Daniel Brown, born in 1799, in New York State, came to Scipio Township about 1836, locating on a farm now owned by William Baker; he died in 1872.... Elijah Brown, who died January 9, 1885, in his seventy-ninth year, resided in Scipio after 1841; his widow, Catherine (Shirrick) Brown, to whom he was married in 1833, survives him.... E. H. Brown was elected one of the first supervisors of the township in 1824.... Philo and Celia (True) Bugbee, natives of New York, former born in 1815, died in 1870, latter born in 1818, still living, parents of Morgan Bugbee (who was born in Scipio Township in 1840, died in 1884), were early settlers here.... Aaron Bugbee, a pioneer, died May 12, 1861.... Consul W. Butterfield, the writer of historical sketches of Seneca County, published in 1848, and of Crawford's campaign, published recently, was among the old residents of Scipio Township.... Hosea Wilson Burrows, whose father was an early settler, and himself one of the founders of Republic Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F., died August 19, 1846.

The Carter family came to Scipio Township in pioneer times.... Hiram Chaffee, a native of New York State, settled here before the war.... Daniel Church, who died November 11, 1858, was one of the early settlers.... The grandparents of James D. Clark settled a farm in Scipio Township in an early day, now occupied by Mr. Clark.... J. W. Clay came from Pennsylvania in 1831.... Nathan Cole, a native of Massachusetts, father of John L. Cole of Republic (latter born in Clinton Township in 1840), came to Seneca County in 1836, and died in 1875, aged eighty-nine years.... N. P. Colwell, who came to Thompson Township in 1831 from Madison County, N. Y., settled here in 1838; from 1850 to 1870 he filled town offices.... Alvin and Elizabeth (Frazier) Cooley, natives of Massachusetts, married in 1796, parents of Orange Cooley (who was born in Massachusetts in 1811), came to Seneca County in 1828; Mr. Cooley and his wife died years ago.... Franklin Cramer, a native of Ohio, was here in 1847.... Mathias and Phebe (Booth) Cummings, natives of New England, parents of Obediah Cummings (who was born in this township in 1837), came to this county about 1830.

George and Christine (Briney) Dalhuan, maternal grandparents of Mrs. Daniel Shawberry, came from Alsace, France, to America, in 1826, and to this county in 1833.... Evan Dorsey, who first settled in Bloom Township, was in Scipio Township about 1827; afterward moved West and died.... Robert Dutton, who settled in Scipio Township about 1822, died in 1823, the first white person to die in the township.... George Duesler came from New York State in 1847.

John W. Eastman, born in New York State in 1797, father of W. S. Eastman (who was born on the farm, where he now resides, in 1835), came to Seneca County in 1831, and following year purchased land entered by Nathan Dix (in Scipio Township), removing his family to same in 1833; he died in 1872; his widow (*nee* Cynthia Spooner), was born in New York State in 1807, and died in 1855.... P. O. Eastman came from New York State in 1837.

James Finch, a native of New York, paternal grandfather of Burtis W. Finch, of Loudon Township (latter born in Scipio Township in 1846), settled here in 1834, afterward removing to Hancock County, where he died.... Bellana Finch, a native of New York, father of Burtis W. Finch of Loudon Township, resided here from the time he was nineteen years of age till 1858; then moved to Hancock County where he died in 1873; his widow (*nee* Frances Bolte) died in 1879.... Nathan Foster, one of the first town officers, came from New York

State in 1824. . . . Seth W. Foster was elected in 1824 one of the first trustees Enoch Fry came from Maryland ten years after the township was established. . . . Joseph Fisher a native of Maryland, settled here in 1841. . . . Louis F. Fisher, a native of Ohio, came in 1851.

John C. and Abigail J. (Seeley) Green, parents of M. V. and John G. Green, natives of this township, former born in 1834, latter in 1837, were among the pioneers of Scipio Township, where they died. John G. Green moved to Fostoria in 1852. . . . Samuel B. and Jane (Striker) Gray, natives of New York State, parents of E. F. Gray (who was born in this township in 1845), settled here in 1834, where they died, Mr. Gray, in 1880, aged sixty-nine and Mrs. Gray in 1850, aged thirty-five. . . . Jacob and Margaret (Dallman) Guver, parents of Mrs. Daniel Shawberry (who was born in 1847 in Pleasant Township), were early settlers of Seneca County. Mrs. Guver was born in Alsace, France, in 1815, and died in 1876.

Zephaniah Hathaway, born in Massachusetts in 1802, father of Henry Hathaway of Reed Township (who was born in 1828, the second child born in Scipio Township), came to this county from New York State in 1825 and entered land here. His first wife, Lucina, daughter of Josiah Smith, was born in New York State in 1802; died in 1856. Mr. Hathaway subsequently entered land in Reed Township and settled there in 1855. . . . Henry and Hannah (Swander) Hall, natives of Pennsylvania, former of whom died in 1881, aged eighty-two, latter in 1868 aged sixty-three, parents of Joel Hall (who was born on the farm where he now resides in Scipio Township in 1827), came to this county in 1827 and entered the land whereon he died. . . . William S. Hall, who died December 7, 1850, was among the old settlers. . . . Rev. Horace Hall died June 4, 1876. . . . Morgan H. Hall died February 13, 1837. . . . Mrs. C. M. Hamilton came from Virginia in 1842, and is still a resident of Republic. . . . Adam Hance, a justice of the peace, settled on the site of Republic in 1822, and subsequently moved West with his family. . . . Anthony Harpster, a Pennsylvanian, settled here in 1828. . . . H. L. Harris was connected with the early history, but little can be learned regarding him. . . . Philip A. Harrison, who died in July 30, 1852, was among the first settlers. . . . George Harshner, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1843. . . . The Hennessy family settled in Scipio Township prior to their removal to Loudon Township. . . . Joseph Hilsinger, a native of Germany, born in 1802, father of Joseph Hilsinger (who was born on the farm where he now resides in 1841), came to this township in 1835 with his wife, Mary (Rary), a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1800; she died in 1875, Mr. Hilsinger in 1878. . . . John R. Hill, a native of New York, settled here in 1845. . . . Sabert and Mariette (Baker) Hoxter, parents of Mrs. Lewis Ransburg (who was born in New York State in 1831, died in 1884), came to this county in 1844; Mr. Hoxter died in 1865 and Mrs. Hoxter in 1858. . . . Henry Hoppler came from Germany in 1832. . . . Benjamin Huntley settled in Scipio Township in 1823, coming with the Anways and assisting in building the Anway log house.

Jacob S. Jennings, a native of New Jersey, father of Mrs. Henry Miley (who was born in Hopewell Township, in 1836), came to this county at an early date and entered land. He died in 1857. His widow, *nee* Osee Blackford, born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1799, died in 1876. . . . Henry Johnson, who died July 31, 1849, was among the first settlers. . . . Erastus and Grace (Perry) Jones, natives of New York, parents of Charles Jones (who was born in New York State in 1827), came in 1828 to Scipio Township. Charles Jones died in 1878, aged fifty-one years. . . . Thomas Jones was born here in 1835.

Elder Kating (or Keating) is classed among the old settlers. . . . Eleazar O.

Kelley died August 6, 1849. . . . Obediah and Phoebe (Booth) King, natives of Connecticut, parents of Mrs. George Stearns (who was born in this county in 1831), were early settlers. . . . Patrick Kinney, a native of Ireland, came to this county in 1829, and owned a farm in Scipio Township. His son, Edward, who resides in Venice Township, was born here in 1833. . . . Henry Koch, a native of Germany, settled here in 1854.

Joseph and Lovina (Howland) Lapham, natives of Massachusetts, parents of Noah, Henry and W. W. Lapham (born in 1813, 1818, and 1828, respectively), moved to New York State in 1800, and later to this county, arriving here in 1826, there being at that time but one house between their farm and Tiffin. Joseph Lapham's land patents were signed by J. Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson. He died in 1871, aged eighty five. His widow died in 1878, aged eighty-four. . . . Humphrey and Eliza (Allen) Lapham, both deceased (former a native of Massachusetts, died in 1868), parents of Squire Stephen Lapham, of Republic (who was born in New York State in 1821), came to this county in 1835. . . . William and Jane (Postage) Laughery, natives of Pennsylvania (former born in 1782, died in 1847; latter died in 1857, aged seventy-eight), parents of James Laughrey, late of this township (who was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, in 1813), purchased land in Scipio Township in 1820, and settled here in 1824. James Laughrey came with his parents to the township in 1824, and died in 1885. . . . S. H. Lamkin died July 27, 1849. . . . David Lawton was here at an early day. In January, 1846, a letter addressed as follows, passed through the Rochester postoffice:

"Pray, Mr. Postmaster, I want to go
To David Lawton, in Ohio,
In Seneca County, in Sippitown,
And village of Republic, please let me down.
If you'll do me this favour, in double-quick time,
You shall have my best wishes and a Yankee dime."

. . . . Moses Lee, who died September 5, 1848, settled here early in the "thirties."

Henry Mansfield came in 1852, and established a dry goods store at Republic.

. . . . Dr. Maynard built the house where Nathan Colwell now resides. The cellar of his house was a station on the "underground railroad," and the next station was Jackson's cellar near Clyde. At one time there were thirteen negroes stowed away in Dr. Maynard's cellar, who, when night came on, would husk and shell the Doctor's corn, and return to the cellar on the approach of day. . . .

William B. Matthewson, who settled here in 1824, was elected first clerk of the township that year. . . . Thomas, Maurice, Charles and Rev. McNamee were very early settlers of Tiffin; of these brothers Maurice, who settled afterward in Scipio Township, is here still. . . . Morrison McMillen was here in 1824, and was the first constable of the township, being elected that year. . . . John and Magdalene (Beever) Miley, natives of Virginia, parents of Henry Miley, who was born in Eden Township in 1831, came to this county in an early day; Henry Miley moved to Scipio Township in 1858, and died in 1883. . . . W. A. Mills came from New York in 1856, and J. M. Mills in 1857. . . . Hiram Millman died February 2, 1851. . . . Philip Miller came from Germany in 1852. . . . Robert Montgomery settled here prior to 1830. . . . Elijah Musgrave settled in 1824; he served as captain in the Toledo war.

D. M. Neikirk, a native, was here in 1831; David Neikirk in 1833; Joseph Neikirk in 1847, and Jeremiah Neikirk in 1839. . . . William H. Norris, a native of Ohio, was here in 1831, and John T. Morris in 1838. . . . Jonathan Nichols arrived in 1824, and at the first town meeting was elected a trustee.

Joseph Osborne, who came here immediately after the Anways, was chosen one of the overseers of the poor, in 1824; this was a peculiar position, as there

were only fifty people here at the time, and the heads of families claimed to be all as rich as Osborne himself. . . . Gilbert M. Ogden, a native of New York State, father of Herbert G. Ogden, of Bloomville (who was born in Scipio Township in 1843), came to this county in 1836 and married Miss Sarah Jopp, of Pleasant Township, who died in 1854; Mr. Ogden carried on business in Republic for a time and mined in Nevada, dying in Toledo, Ohio, in September, 1884. . . . D. D. Ogden came from New York State in 1836. . . . Nathaniel and Elizabeth Owen, parents of Lewis R. Owen, of Bloom Township, came to Scipio Township in 1833 from New York State. Nathaniel Owen died in 1846, his widow in 1882, aged ninety years.

T. M. Pancost was agent for the B. P. & C. Railroad in 1859. . . . Alonzo and Lydia (Phillips) Patrick, natives of New York, parents of Mrs. William W. Lapham (who was born in New York State in 1831), came to this county in 1843. Mr. Patrick died in 1863, aged sixty-four; his widow died in 1876, aged sixty-one. . . . Giles Pearce, who died July 30, 1858, was a pioneer. William Pearce, the first blacksmith in the township, was a free negro. . . . Richard T. Porter, born in 1811 in Pennsylvania, came here in 1842. . . . John D. Porter, who died May 13, 1854, was buried by the Odd Fellows, of which order he was a member.

Lewis Ransburg came from Maryland in 1831. Mrs. Ransburg (*nee* Hoxter), was born in Yates County, N. Y., and with her parents immigrated to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1844, where she married Lewis Ransburg. Her death took place October 12, 1885, in her fifty-third year. . . . Abraham Reynolds, a native of New York State, settled near Republic in 1830; later moved to Tiffin, and died some years ago at Carey, Ohio. . . . Squire Joseph Rhoads was one of the old justices of the peace. . . . Jacob and Elizabeth (Drake) Rine (both deceased), the former a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1796, parents of John Wesley Rine, of Scipio Township (who was born in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1826), came to this county in 1836, and shortly after lost everything by fire: a few years later Mr. Rine owned land in Hopewell Township, which he sold, and moved to Fostoria. He died in 1847. . . . Timothy P. and Rhoda (Chadwick) Roberts, former, born in Massachusetts in 1784, died in 1868; the latter, born in 1792, died in 1872 (were married in 1809), came here in 1825. (Mr. Roberts had entered land in 1823). They were parents of Hon. Mrs. Edson T. Stickney, who was born in New York State in 1819. . . . O. P. Rogers, better known as "Ped" Rogers, was among the earliest settlers of this county, having moved here from New York State, where he was born in 1816, well known in 1839 by many as a jovial and pleasant citizen. He died in January, 1881. . . . Timothy P. Roberts, to whom many references are made both in the county and township histories, was born at Middletown, Conn., in 1784, died January 28, 1868. His wife, Rhoda Chadwick, to whom he was married in 1809, was born in 1792, died in 1872. Mr. Roberts purchased lands here in 1823, and two years later came to reside in the township. . . . Elijah Roberts, who died August 9, 1852, was among the pioneers. . . . Dr. J. Roop came in 1843. . . . Albert A. Rule and Samuel Rule, with their families, settled in Scipio Township in 1824. Daniel Rule made his settlement in the same township in 1825. Albert A. Rule died in 1846; Mrs. Rule, Sr., in 1848.

Ezekiel Sampson, who settled here in 1824, was elected a fence viewer that year. . . . Jacob and Mary (Litzenberger) Samsel, natives of Pennsylvania, latter born in 1822, parents of Mrs. Charles Jones of Scipio Township (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1845), came to this county in 1856. Mr. Samsel died in 1877. . . . John Scott, a native of Virginia, father of J. Elwood Scott, of Republic (who was born in Scipio Township in 1848), was an early settler of this

township. He died in 1881, aged sixty-five years. His widow, Mrs. Abbie Jane (Bugbee) Scott, of New York, born in 1822, still lives. . . . William Scoville settled in Scipio about 1827. . . . Sidney Sea, better known as "Gen. Sea," is noticed in the chapter on Courts and Bar, while sundry references to him are made in the military and other chapters and in the history of Republic Village. In 1834 he had Scipio Centre surveyed and platted under the name Republic. In September, 1836, the case of John Wright *vs.* Sidney Smith was heard. It appears that Smith (Sea) purchased \$647 worth of land from Wright in Scipio Township, of which sum he did not pay a cent, so that the court gave judgment against him. He was a peculiar character in everything, yet possessed a large amount of energy together with another commodity, which early settlers allege to be "solid cheek." . . . Robert and Sally (Keller) Shaw, parents of Mrs. Sally H. Rogers, of Scipio Township, who was born in New York State in 1816, came to the farm on which Mrs. Rogers now lives, in 1837, and here died. Mr. Shaw in 1864, aged seventy-nine, and his widow in 1868, aged eighty-two. . . . Silas W. Shaw, treasurer of the county, died April 28, 1865. . . . H. H. and Catharine M. (Boeholds) Shawberry, natives of Prussia, parents of Daniel Shawberry, of Scipio Township, who was born here in 1842, immigrated in 1832, and settled in this county in 1833. They were both born in 1799. Mrs. Shawberry died in 1868. . . . Rev. C. B. Sheldon moved West, and was a member of the Wisconsin Con. Convention. When a member proved troublesome, the church was reorganized and admittance refused to said member. . . . George H. Sheldon, father of Mrs. John G. Green of Fostoria, was a pioneer. . . . Zephaniah and Margaret (Longstreet) Sherman, parents of Mrs. John Wesley Rine, of Scipio Township, who was born in New York State in 1824, settled in this county in that year; now in Michigan. . . . Daniel W. and Louisa (Paine) Smith, parents of Mrs. Richard T. Porter, of Scipio Township (who was born in Reed Township in 1841), came to this county in 1827. Mr. Smith died in 1853, Mrs. Smith in 1848. . . . David and Susan (Neikirk) Smith, parents of Mrs. Joseph Hilsinger, of Scipio Township (who was born in this township in 1839), were early settlers here. . . . William Smith, Jr., who died November 21, 1827, was the son of William Smith, who died July 10, 1849. They were among the pioneer settlers. . . . Hiram Smith, who died March 3, 1850, was one of the pioneers. . . . Moses Smith was an early settler, and kept a store near the Anway homestead—it is thought the first store in the township. . . . Mrs. Ethan Smith, in whose barn the Presbyterian Church of Republic was organized, was a resident of Kansas in 1884. . . . Abram Smith settled in Scipio Township in 1827, died three or four years ago. . . . Dr. Jabez Spicer, known as the physician preacher, mixed up orthodox religion with predestination, and spoiled a good doctor to make a bad preacher. He removed to Hudson, Mich., and there, in his own house, committed suicide. . . . J. S. Sparks is classed with the pioneers. . . . H. K. Spooner, an Ohioan, was here in 1837. . . . William Stevens settled here in 1824. . . . George Stearns, a native of Vermont, born in 1794, father of George Stearns, of Scipio Township, (latter born in New York State in 1826), came to this county in 1829, where he died in 1831. His widow (*nee* Sophia Baker), a native of New York State, born in 1797, afterward married William Fleet. . . . J. B. Stearns came from New York State in 1829. . . . Archibald Steward settled on Section 29, Scipio, in 1824, died in 1884. His son James was born in this township in 1829. Archibald was born in Pennsylvania in 1797. . . . Edson T. Stickney, a native of Moira, N. Y., born in 1811, came to Seneca County July 4, 1836, and to his present farm in 1851. He is married to a daughter of Timothy P. Roberts, one of the pioneers of 1825. A family reunion was held at the home E. T. Stickney, one mile and a half east

of Republic, Tuesday, October 6, 1885, consisting of C. B. Stickney, of Norwalk; Mrs. John Thayer, Hammond, Wis.; E. T. Stickney, I. S. Stickney, Mrs. S. W. Shaw and Mrs. G. M. Ogden, of Republic, Ohio. The combined ages of the brothers and sisters came to four hundred and nine years, the eldest being over seventy-five and the youngest over sixty: the ages of Mr. John Thayer, Mrs. E. T. Stickney and Mrs. I. S. Stickney, added, making the party of nine six hundred and two years. The family formerly consisted of twelve children, born in Franklin County, N. Y., six of whom came West and settled and are all living. Those who staid East are all dead. Mr. Stickney was postmaster at Republic for sixteen years and a justice of the peace for a number of years. . . . George and Elizabeth (Small) Swigert, parents of John Swigert, of Bloomville, and Mrs. Martin V. Green and Mrs. John F. Heilman, both of Fostoria, came from Pennsylvania to this county in early days settling on their farm in Scipio Township in 1844-45, where George Swigert died in 1856. His widow died in Bloom Township in 1873. . . . John Swigert, of Bloomville, born in Pennsylvania in 1817, came to Scipio Township about 1843, when he kept a hotel four years in Republic, finally, in 1872, moving to Bloom.

Lance Todd and family came to Fort Ball from Maryland, in 1828, and the same year settled in Scipio Township. . . . Henry and Eliza (Walburn) Troxel, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania respectively (both deceased), parents of Mrs. James W. Stewart, of Scipio Township (who was born in Bloom Township, in 1834), came to this county, in 1834. . . . Alfred Tompkins, a native of Ohio, was here in 1844. . . . William A. Taber in 1852. . . . Thomas Thompson, a Methodist minister, in 1832.

H. W. Van Fleet was here in 1830.

Isaac and Allie (Doan) Watson, parents of the late Mrs. J. T. Robinson, of Scipio Township (who was born in Bloom Township, in 1844), came to this township in 1830. Mr. Watson died in 1873, Mrs. Watson in 1850. . . . Asa Way, who came from New York to Republic in 1833, was a member of the old bar. . . . Cornelius Westbrook settled in the township in 1824. . . . J. B. Wilcox, born in New York State in 1822, came to this county in 1833. . . . Charles Wilkerson came from New York State in 1843. . . . Isaac B. Witter settled in Scipio in 1839, died a few years ago. . . . John Wright settled on the site of Republic in 1822. He was the first postmaster and justice of the peace here, and a great friend of Gen. Sea, until the lawsuit of 1836 was commenced by him against the General. . . . John P. Worstell was among the early settlers. Little information of an authentic character can be had relating to him. . . . Yost and Elizabeth (Helt *nee* Neikirk) Wyant, former of whom died in 1844, latter of Maryland, who died in 1868, parents of Daniel Wyant (who was born in Maryland in 1830), came here in 1832, and in 1833 built the house in which Daniel Wyant now lives, which house is now one of the oldest landmarks in the neighborhood.

The subscribers to Butterfield's history in 1847, at Republic, are named as follows: Josiah Roop, Jonas Roop, S. W. Shepard, D. C. Myers, G. H. Shaw, R. Chamberlin, John Williamson, A. W. Littler, W. R. Fleming, Gad Goodspeed, A. E. Sloat, J. Maynard, Calvin P. Ranson, J. P. Maynard, G. G. Smith, N. P. Caldwell, Jansen Parmenter, W. C. Cole, J. S. Smith, W. A. Parks, G. H. Spangle, H. R. Allison, James Davis, W. M. Dildine, P. M. Smith, A. Burrell, T. Kraft, E. S. Stickney, A. G. Sargent, O. E. Page, Daniel Brown, H. P. Benton, David Lamton, W. A. Barnes, Ezra Brown, R. W. McCartney, N. Church, William Parker, W. W. Culver, A. H. Westbrook, P. DeWitt, H. D. Wilson, F. S. Kendall, G. W. Haxton, D. Maltby, L. D. McCardle, R. F. Parks, Nathan Foster, Job Pettys, A. T. Miller, Peter Rumsey, D. S. Reynolds, John B. Frary, Jonathan Pettys.

Schools. About 1826 or 1827 the schools of the pioneer period first made their appearance in the township. Two decades later there were fourteen school districts and 953 pupils enrolled. The township board of education was organized April 18, 1853, with Jacob Brong, George Stearns, Daniel Brown, David Neikirk, William Baker, Henry Troxall, T. P. Roberts, Elijah Brown, clerks of the several districts. The Legislature passed an act creating a joint sub-district, known as the Rockaway District, embracing Bloom Township, Eden Township, Clinton Township and Scipio Township. Owing to the vigilance of the township school boards the act was declared invalid, and Rockaway did not obtain the school building sought for.

School Statistics.—The schools of Republic presented the following statistics for the year ending August 31, 1884: Number of pupils enrolled, 160—82 boys and 78 girls—of whom 41 attended the high school; 1 schoolhouse; value of property, \$3,000; 4 teachers, average salaries, \$67 and \$32; local tax, \$1,655.55; total revenue, \$2,899.55; total expenditures, \$2,042.58.

The statistics of separate school No. 1, as published at the close of August, 1884, give the following figures: Local tax, \$11.29; total revenues, \$578.49; expenditures, \$244.35; 1 schoolhouse; value of property, \$500; 1 teacher, salary, \$40; number of pupils, 56 boys; average attendance, 32.

The school statistics of Scipio Township for the year ending August 31, 1884, are as follows: Local tax, \$1,918.32; total revenue, \$3,159.36; expenditures, \$2,342; number of schoolhouses, 8; value of property, \$13,000; number of teachers, 11; average salaries, \$38 and \$30; number of male pupils, 144; of female pupils, 135; average daily attendance, 156.

General Statistics.—The assessment of Scipio Township in 1841 gives the following figures: 22,843 acres, valued at \$63,590; value of town lots, \$10,741; 307 horses, valued at \$12,280; 713 cattle, valued at \$5,704; moneys invested in stores and on interest, \$7,030; 2 pleasure carriages, valued at \$150; total value, \$99,495; total tax, \$1,666.54; delinquencies from 1840, \$102.94.

The valuation and taxation of Scipio Township and Republic village are as follows: 22,658 acres of land in township valued at \$810,010, and chattel property, \$243,180; 282 acres in Republic valued at \$120,680, and personal property valued at \$56,610, making a total valuation of \$1,230,480. The total tax is \$17,074.06, with \$112 dog tax. Republic claims only 9 dogs. The population of Scipio in 1880, was 1,836, including 715 inhabitants in Republic village.

The predial statistics of Scipio Township for 1884 are as follows: Acres of wheat, 2,709, product of 1883 crop, 21,990 bushels; rye, 10 acres; oats, 1,559 acres, product, 65,147 bushels; corn, 1,858 acres, product, 30,915 bushels; meadow, 2,305 acres, hay, 2,512 tons; clover, 917 acres, hay, 954 tons, 830 bushels of seed; potatoes, 71 acres, 9,055 bushels; 1 acre of sorghum yielded 65 gallons of syrup; maple sugar, 970 pounds; maple syrup, 1,223 gallons; 134 hives, 340 pounds honey; 15,630 dozens of eggs; 384 acres of orchard, 3,515 bushels of apples, 18 bushels of pears; 14,310 acres of land owned and cultivated, 227 in pasture, 4,172 in forest, 125 waste, total acreage 18,834; wool shorn in 1883, 47,753 pounds; milch cows, 388; dogs, 112; killed, 7 sheep; animals died from disease, 41 hogs, 290 sheep, 9 cattle and 7 horses.

REPUBLIC.

The original name of the location of Republic was "Scipio Centre," a name founded on the principle of the Western Reserve, which confers on the

actual geographical center, the name of the township with the word "Centre" attached.

John Wright and Adam Hance entered lands here in 1822. In 1832 Sidney Smith (Gen. Sea) settled at Tiffin, coming from Portage County, Ohio, that year. A year or two later he purchased lands in Scipio, and in July, 1834, had a town surveyed at the Centre, and recorded under the name "Republic," which, as the General said, "was for the public good." In September, 1836, John Wright, from whom he purchased a parcel of the town site, sued him for the agreed price and got a judgment against lawyer Sea, which he is said to have paid. His enterprise was little appreciated by the people of Scipio. Of course John Wright's log house, the first on the site of the village, stood where Gale's store was in 1847, and was, in fact, Gale's store until its destruction or removal about 1869 or 1871.

In June, 1835, the town consisted of Runnel's tavern, Gale's store, Amos Hall's shoe-making establishment, William Pearce's blacksmith shop (a colored blacksmith) and a few log dwelling houses. The situation urged Smith to advertise the town, and this he did through the columns of the *Tiffin Gazette*. He advertised all his lands and lots at Republic and Tiffin, but did not succeed in disposing of all, as when he moved to Cincinnati in 1835 he appointed lawyer Chapin his agent until his return to Republic in 1840. A year later he had his name changed to Sidney Sea by the Legislature, and in 1843 put himself forward for military honors, winning the position of brigadier-general of militia. Once in uniform he made every effort to ape the manners of Baron Steuben, one of Washington's distinguished German officers, noted for his soldierly bearing and qualities, and went so far as to address the unmilitary body, known as the Seneca militia, thus: "Look bold! Look fierce! Look like the devil! Look as I do!" He was generally obeyed, but the loyal old militia of Seneca County looked forward to parade day as they would to circus day. On one occasion he caught one of his men in the act of jumping out of George W. Black's restaurant at Tiffin. Riding furiously up to him, he addressed the hungry soldier thus: "Attention! Great Jehovah! Look down on this! A son of Republic, a free born American soldier, in the service of his country, eating George Black's gingerbread on parade. Shame! Shame! Shame!" About this time he removed from Republic to Tiffin and in partnership with Luther A. Hall, carried on a law office for some time. Again, when such partnership had not existed, he went to Kentucky as the legal agent of Jeremiah Carpenter, an old settler of Venice, to look after his interests there. He failed to satisfy Carpenter that his accounting was exactly correct, and as a result Gen. Sea went to jail in 1846. February 5, 1847, Judge Reuben Wood, of the supreme court, whose term of office fortunately ended February 6, that year, came to Tiffin, heard the arguments of R. G. Pennington and Oliver Cowdery in behalf of Sea, and ordered his release. A year later the family moved to Wisconsin. Such is an outline of the history of the beginning of Republic and the man who founded it.

Original Town and Additions.— Republic was laid out on the southeast corner of Section 16, and northeast corner of Section 21 by D. Risdon in July, 1834, for Sidney Smith, subsequently known as "Gen. Sea." The eastern and southern additions were made in September, 1835, for Sidney Smith by Surveyor Shoemaker. Waggoner's addition (Lots 155 to 249), was surveyed by George W. Gist for Samuel Waggoner and approved January 20, 1837. Patrick's addition was surveyed by George W. Gist in July, 1837, for Shepherd Patrick. Samuel Waggoner's addition of out-lots was made in August, 1841. Samuel Waggoner's Burying-ground addition (south part of east half of north-

east quarter of Section 21) was surveyed in December, 1844, Weiker & Schoch's first addition was surveyed in March, 1849, and Roy G. Perry's in April, 1849. Farewell Retreat Burying-ground addition was made for Timothy P. Roberts in September, 1848. In 1874 additions were made by Alfred Jenck, H. Bromley, D. D. Ogden and Conrad Dagon.

Organic and Official.—There are no records whatever of the organization of the village of Republic, or of the transactions of the town council from 1853 to 1866. It has been ascertained, however, that M. V. Bogart was mayor in 1853; W. S. Hamilton in 1854-55; A. A. Hall in 1856; N. P. Colwell in 1857; Joseph Boyer in 1858; A. A. Hall in 1859-60; Daniel Metzgar in 1861-62; W. S. Hamilton in 1863. The officers and council from 1867 to 1885 are named as follows:

1867-68.—N. P. Colwell, mayor; J. Corbett, recorder; John Scott, D. D. Ogden, L. L. Berry, P. Bollinger, E. S. Chittenden, council.

1869.—N. P. Colwell, mayor; I. B. Witter, recorder; Philip Griffin, D. D. Ogden, S. Lapham, J. W. Stewart, Jacob Stuky, council.

1870.—C. Osborne, mayor; J. S. Smith, recorder; George Duesler, J. Scott, Philo Bugbee, George Karsner, S. F. Hall, N. P. Colwell, council.

1871.—C. Osborne, mayor; J. S. Smith, recorder; George Karsner, P. Griffin, W. V. Bromley, council.

1872.—W. H. Pearce, mayor; J. W. Mills, recorder; S. Lapham, George Duesler, Robert Chamberlin, council.

1873.—W. H. Pearce, mayor; J. W. Mills, recorder; Thomas Smith, Philip Griffin, George Karsner, council.

1874.—J. W. Shaw, mayor; N. E. Childs, recorder; S. Lapham, G. A. Hisey, A. Kellogg, council.

1875.—J. W. Shaw, mayor; N. E. Childs, recorder; Thomas Smith, William Pancost, D. Troxell, council.

1876.—Stephen Lapham, mayor; Jesse Spooner, recorder; C. D. Turner, D. D. Ogden, Elwood Scott, council.

1877.—Stephen Lapham, mayor; Jesse Spooner, recorder; E. Chittenden, Leroy Rice, Israel Rice, council.

1878.—Stephen Lapham, mayor; John A. Colwell, recorder; A. Tompkins, S. J. Beigh, A. Palmer, council.

1879.—Stephen Lapham, mayor; John A. Colwell, recorder; W. H. Anway, S. C. Neikirk, J. B. Wilcox, council.

1880.—Stephen Lapham, mayor; John A. Colwell, recorder; no record of council.

1881.—Stephen Lapham, mayor; John A. Colwell, recorder; no record of council.

1882-83.—George Tubbs, mayor; John A. Colwell, recorder; X. F. Charles, G. W. Hemingway, Charles Lease, A. T. Jones, Eli Beard, D. D. Ogden, council.

1884.—E. R. Sage, mayor; William Robinalt, recorder; M. Breyman, F. B. Ogden, Peter Coffman, H. McCartney, X. F. Charles, G. R. Hemingway, council.

1885.—E. R. Sage, mayor; William Robinalt, recorder; X. F. Charles, Israel Lease, M. Breyman, council; E. Scott, marshal; E. R. Sage, B. Criswell, F. Moore, P. Griffin, William Pancost, A. T. Jones, board of education.

CHURCHES.

*The Presbyterian Church** was known at Republic previous to 1831.

*From Rev. D. D. Biggar's History.

for prior to its organization Rev. James Robinson, pastor of Melmore, preached there. September 17, 1831, a number of citizens of Scipio met at the house of Ethan Smith, when Abram Tremain, Rufus Bishop and Brainard Cleveland were elected ruling elders. April 19, 1832, a society was organized with the following members: Abram Tremain, R. Bishop, B. Cleveland, William Smith, of Scipio, N. Y.; William Van Fleet and wife from Melmore; Eliza Church, Sophia Cleveland and Susan Bishop from Homer, N. Y.; and Martha Tremain from Genoa, N. Y. At this time a resolution adopting the Presbyterian confession of faith was carried, and in the barn attached to Ethan Smith's house the organization was perfected. For some time after services were held in the barns of T. P. Roberts and Ethan Smith, and in the winters within Smith's house. Rev. James Robinson was the first preacher, receiving \$75 per annum, and a monthly call to shorten his sermons. At this time there were only a blacksmith shop and a little store at Republic. In 1834 the village was surveyed and platted by one Shoemaker, settlement was retarded and the progress of this church slow. Rev. John McCutchen was the first resident pastor, having preached here April 22, 1832. He remained almost ten years, and won a membership approximating 100 for the church. December 10, 1837, a protracted revival was closed by Mr. McCutchen, and twenty-five members added to the society, of whom one, Orange Cooley, alone remains. Mr. McCutchen left August 20, 1841. Rev. John Spicer, a doctor (who committed suicide in Wisconsin), was called in 1842, and filled the pulpit until 1844, although Rev. John Whipple came in 1843. Both were succeeded by Rev. Merrit Harmon May 23, 1844, who remained until 1846. During the campaign of 1844 politics claimed the greater attention of members, and created serious dissensions in the church circle. An ecclesiastical trial, too, was carried on from October 3, 1845, to July 2, 1846. Rev. Calvin Ransom came January 2, 1847, left in October of that year, and after many changes settled at Cincinnati, Ohio, where he lost his eyesight. Rev. C. B. Sheldon came August 25, 1850, and had charge until July 7, 1855. He was ordained and installed pastor October 8, 1851, and was the first regularly installed minister of the society. June 6, 1856, Rev. F. Putnam arrived, and he remained until 1857. November 10 of that year Rev. Samuel Montgomery came and remained until April 3, 1859. Rev. J. B. Parlin came in September, 1861, and was pastor until May 29, 1864. From October, 1865, until September, 1866, Rev. William Newton was pastor. In the latter year he was called to the church at Melmore. In 1868 Rev. R. S. Lockwood was pastor, and about this time the services of Rev. Henry Rice were recognized. March 14, 1874, Rev. Alvin Baker took charge and continued pastor until October 19, 1875. Mr. Baker died in 1884. Rev. Walton Pattinson was pastor of the churches at Republic and Bloomville from July, 1876, to April, 1878. In 1880 Rev. R. B. Moore was called. During his pastorate the church building at Republic was erected. Rev. D. D. Biggar filled the pulpit afterward. The list of ruling elders comprise the names given as elected in 1831: Joseph Curtin and Ethan Smith, elected April 11, 1838; Gaylord Smith in 1842; Joseph Creque, Orange Cooley and Henry Chamberlain in 1851; Elroy C. Smith, B. Rush, Porter Payne, and Lyman F. Payne in October, 1877.

The first log church building completed in the winter of 1831-32, was erected on the Anway farm, one mile and a quarter southeast of Republic. In 1837 the second church was erected, during the pastorate of Rev. John McCutchen, and on its opening the revival services of that year were commenced. In 1845 steps were taken by Rev. Harmon and society, to build the new or third church. This was completed in 1846 at a cost of \$3,000. This building is now known as

Stickney & Dentler's warehouse. The present church was completed in 1881. The whole number of communicants from 1831 to 1884, was 256; of baptisms, 140; of pastors, 17, and of ruling elders, 12. Mrs. Emma Stickney is senior member of the church, having united in 1836; Orange Cooley, in 1837; Nathan Caldwell and A. J. Scott, in 1840; Mrs. Robinson, in 1843; Jane Miller, in 1846; Abram Miller, in 1847; Lydia Ann Shaw, *nee* Stickney, in 1852, and Hannah R. Porter, in 1854.

The Methodist Episcopal Church, of Republic, is almost contemporary with the old church of Melmore, and for years the same circuit preachers, named in the history of the Melmore society, appeared here, their coming dating away back to the days when Cunningham's log workshop was the center of the Christian Church in the young settlement of Republic. In 1845 the Universalists introduced the era of church building. In 1846 the Methodist society erected a finer house of worship, and this was eclipsed in 1847 by the Presbyterians, who expended a greater amount of money on their house than either the Universalists or Methodists, viz.: \$2,400, the limit of a church building fund in those days. The history of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Eden Township contains some facts relating to the establishment of a society here.

Salem Reformed Church of Scipio and Adams Townships was founded in 1837, as a union of the Lutheran and Reformed societies, by Rev. F. Raubauser, and a house of worship erected on lands donated by John German. The old church of 1837 gave place some years later to a better building, and this also was superseded.

Salem German Reformed Congregation of Adams and Scipio Townships was reorganized September 29, 1867, out of the older organization of Adam Township. John Hensinger presided, with Rev. Eli Keller, clerk. J. Hensinger, Anthony Harpster and H. Bachman were elected trustees. In 1868 a brick house of worship was erected on lands purchased from David Wyant.

The Universalist Society was founded here in 1840 under the name "Universalian Church," and in 1845 a house of worship was erected. Forty years ago this was one of the leading churches of the township, the society expending over \$2,000 on the erection of a house of worship.

The Baptist Society, of Republic, was organized December 29, 1837, with the following named members: Giles Pearce, Content Pearce, Israel Green, wife and two daughters, Nathan Cramer, Aaron Carle, wife and daughter, Lowell Robinson, Irene Spooner, Margaret Hammond, Sarah Eastman, Lovina Robinson and Margaret Holt. The secretaries of the society since 1837 were Joel Platte, R. H. Blodgett, O. F. Colwell and A. Maria Cole, *nee* Platte, the present clerk. The roll of pastors of the church embraces the names of Revs. Brown, Goodenough, Mack, Keating, Beebe, Collins, Wall, Clark, Oviatt, Dunn, Lockhart, Lyon, Hall, Buell and Ramsay. The present membership numbers twenty-two, and the value of property placed at \$800. Mrs. Cole, in speaking of this church and society says: "The little Baptist Church at Republic has passed through many trials and conflicts. It was first called the Bloom and Scipio Church from the two townships in which the meetings were held alternately. In March, 1839, the name was changed to Republic and the meetings all held at said village. The church was driven hither and thither, like the tempest-tossed bark, sometimes securing a home for a few weeks or months in some public building; but this frequently was denied them, and they were obliged to hold meetings within the narrow walls of some private dwelling which had been thrown open by some brother or sister. In 1862 they purchased a house and lot of Republic Union School District for \$100, which they remodeled and dedicated to the service of God, and to-day we have a

neat little church in good repair of which we feel proud." This society was reorganized under the act of May 1, 1852, on February 18, 1854, from the Scipio Baptist Society. T. R. Wall was chairman, and Asa Way, clerk. Bennett Spooner, Giles Pearce and P. H. Pettys were elected trustees and Joel Platt, clerk and treasurer.

In the history of the Republic churches by Rev. Mr. Biggar, it is related that three preachers, a Presbyterian, a Methodist and a Baptist, attempted suicide, of whom two succeeded.

CEMETERY.

Republic Cemetery.—Just east of the Bloomville road, and north of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is the beautiful little cemetery of the village. Many of the pioneers are interred here, and many elegant monuments stand sentry over their remains. The grounds are neatly laid out and shaded by ornamental trees.

SCHOOLS.

At page 657 the statistics of the schools of Republic are given. The Seneca County Academy was chartered in 1836. The incorporators organized on February 8, 1844, and the academy was opened November 10, 1845, with S. W. Shepard, principal. In December, 1847, the preparatory school was opened by Miss Amelia E. Root. From 1845, onward, Mrs. Sarah Jane Thayer was a teacher here, while Mrs. Eliza A. Baxter presided over the school of music. In 1870 the academy ceased, and in its place was instituted the Northwestern Normal School.

When the board of trustees organized in 1844, Timothy P. Roberts was elected president, William C. Cole, secretary, and Edson T. Stickney, treasurer. There were nine trustees, under whose authority the red brick building, still called the "academy," was erected on the east side of the village.

The Northwestern Normal School was founded at Republic in 1870, with Richard J. Fraise, principal. In 1874 he moved to Fostoria, carrying with him, to that rising town, the name, principals, and one or two teachers of his school at Republic.

The Republic Normal School was founded, in 1874, by B. B. Hall, and the first session inaugurated in the building known as the "academy."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

August 20, 1869, a fire swept away thirteen buildings in the village of Republic. The entire contents of the Masonic lodge room were destroyed, and the records of other societies lost or burned. In 1871 another fire swept away two business blocks. Prior to 1869 a fire company was organized here, which ranked with the old-time fire-pail companies. After the fire of that year a new equipment was introduced, and after the fire of 1871 the department was reorganized.

Republic Star Hook and Ladder Company was reorganized under the State law September 17, 1872. H. R. Covert was elected secretary, and H. R. Covert, J. D. Hopkins, T. M. Green, Daniel Bollinger and Jonathan Witter, trustees.

SOCIETIES.

The Masonic society was organized at Republic very early in the history of the village, but, unfortunately, the records were destroyed in the fire of 1869, together with all the property of the lodge.

Hildreth Lodge No. 165, A. F. & A. M., was reorganized under State law January 28, 1873, when trustees were elected.

De Moley Communitery, K. T., was organized at Republic August 10

1848, with Josiah Roop H. L. Harris, M. V. Bogart, Ed Winthrop, Hiram Humphrey, Daniel Watsons, H. Benton, Platt Benedict and John P. Worstell, members. This was essentially a society of Republic until February, 1869, when the charter was transferred to Tiffin. H. Bromley, elected E. C. in 1865, continued in office until 1870.

Republic Lodge No. 40, I. O. O. F., was reorganized for incorporation August 2, 1856, with E. T. Stickney, G. M. Ogden and O. T. Robinson, trustees. H. Burton was previously elected N. G., and N. P. Colwell, secretary.

Horace Robinson Post, G. A. R., was established under charter September 10, 1881, and named in honor of a soldier who fell at Chancellorsville May 2, 1863. The charter members are named as follows: G. R. Hemingway, George Tubbs, L. C. Hopkins, E. R. Sage, J. T. Dittman, H. K. Spooner, J. B. Ennis, L. S. Bergstresser, D. D. Neikirk, W. A. Mills, C. A. Way, L. A. Cook, D. Troxell, M. F. Sweetland, W. R. Robinalt, J. P. Sparks, E. C. Sparks, M. Gray, J. Crossley, J. P. Rogers, E. F. Gray, L. R. Barker, H. M. Reed, P. J. Shaw, A. Way, H. C. Martindale, F. A. Lumbar, G. W. Singer and B. A. Sloate. W. A. Mills was commander to the close of 1882; P. S. Shaw, in 1883, and E. R. Sage, in 1884. The post has a membership of about forty.

Republic Lodge No. 192, I. O. G. T., was incorporated August 15, 1870, when W. H. Pearce, D. M. Neikirk and George Duesler were elected trustees. Lizzie Hamilton, secretary, and J. W. Stewart, W. C. T.

Scipio Rangers.—A society known as the "Scipio Rangers" was organized in 1847 for the apprehension of horse thieves.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Roll of Business Men.—The business circle of Republic in 1884-85 was made up as follows: A. F. Betts, E. S. Chittenden, J. F. Freeman, B. F. Hartman and Stickney & Dentler, drugs and groceries; T. C. Case, dry goods; H. Mansfield Bro., general store; Cooley & McCartney, F. A. Lumbar, hardware; Cole & Estabrook, Miss E. A. Osborne, millinery and dress rooms; Buckeye Churn Co.; J. L. Cole, H. Melber, lawyers; C. H. Correll, restaurant; Daniel Wyant and H. R. Covert, carriage builder; G. R. Hemingway, hotel; H. Howland and C. F. Ricketson, liveryies; D. Jones, books, stationery, tobacco; F. B. Ogden, planing-mill and foundry; stave and barrel works, G. Woodward, proprietor; Pancost & Co., furniture; George E. Peabody and W. B. Thatcher, boots and shoes; J. E. Scott, meat market; Sourwine & Sons, flour-mill; L. F. Strausbaugh, jeweler; D. T. Strong, saloon; Henry Melber, postmaster; M. Breyman, dentist; George Tubbs, C. E. and surveyor. The resident physicians of Republic in 1847 were William C. Cole, Dr. Pierce, William L. Hamilton, F. S. Kendall, J. S. Sparks and John Ball. Dr. Spooner is an old physician of the town. Dr. Maguire was also here, and Dr. Stover was a more recent resident. Stephen Lapham is justice of the peace.

Railroads and Highways. The Mad River Railroad, the history of which is given in the general history, was actually built and in operation between Sandusky and Tiffin, *via* Bellevue, Lodi and Republic at one time; but the track was taken up and both ties and rails used on the new track *via* Clyde and Green Spring to Tiffin. The loss of this road was a serious blow to the young village, for with it disappeared the chances of constructing the Melmore & Republic line, projected in May, 1836. The old railroad entered the village from the northeast, at the intersection of East and Jefferson Streets, and then took a due western course.

The Baltimore & Ohio, once known as the B., P. & C. R. R., runs through the southwestern corner of the village.

The Kilbourne Road, named after Col. James Kilbourne, who in 1827 surveyed the Sandusky & Columbus Turnpike for a toll-road company, was opened through Republic. William and John Anway opened the first road to Tiffin in 1823 or 1824.

CONCLUSION.

From the very beginning of settlement to the present time, the people of the township, and particularly of Scipio Centre, made great efforts, and, in many instances, great sacrifices, to place this division of the county foremost among the townships. So early as 1832 they entered their claims for the Mad River Railroad, and won the road some years later; again they assisted in efforts to secure railroad connection with Melmore and other points south, but when near the goal of success, other and opposing influences took away the railroad which they possessed, and destroyed all hopes of success for new enterprises of this kind. In 1841 or 1842 a well organized effort was made to secure the county seat; but like other measures which deserve success, these failed to win the coveted prize. With all the failures credited to the center of the township, Scipio, as a whole, has made remarkable progress, and to-day vies with the best sub-divisions of northwestern Ohio in wealth and all its accompaniments. The building of the Baltimore & Ohio gave a new impetus to the business life of Republic, and this village now may be said to share with the township in general prosperity.

CHAPTER XXVI.

SENECA TOWNSHIP.

THIS Township, known in the original survey as Township 1 north, Range 14 east, was surveyed in 1820 by J. T. Worthington, United States surveyor, and offered for sale in 1821. About the time the survey of the townships now forming Seneca County was completed, the commissioners of Sandusky County set off the whole of Seneca, except Thompson Township (as organized in April, 1820), and the Indian Reservations, into one township "to be known as Seneca Township." In other words, Seneca Township as established May 8, 1820, comprised all the present county, except the Seneca and other reservations, the townships of Thompson, Reed and Venice and the eastern two and one-half mile strip of Adams, Scipio and Bloom Townships. In June, 1820, Clinton was detached; in June, 1821, Eden was detached; June 7, 1824, Bloom was detached; Scipio and Hopewell in December, 1824, and the same date Seneca Township was reorganized, comprising the present town and Big Spring Township. Big Spring was detached in March, 1833.

The Sandusky River enters the township in Section 36, flows northerly through the eastern sections in a tortuous course and leaves the township in Section 1. The head waters of Wolf Creek find a home here in Sections 16 and 20, and unite in one stream in Section 4, which, flowing through this section, leaves the township at the "Worling Farm."

A few small streams flow south from the water-shed or height of land and unite with Delaware Creek just south of the county line in the old Delaware Reservation. A number of rivulets flow east from the ridge road into the San

dusky River, while numerous springs, creeks and wells yield a full supply of good water. In a few instances, as on the old "Coleman Farm," crystal streams flow throughout the year from never failing, never freezing springs.

The Ohio Central Railroad enters the township from the southeast at McCutchenville and, pursuing a northwesterly course, passes Berwick and finally connects with Fostoria. The Indiana, Bloomington & Ohio Railroad enters the township a short distance southwest of Berwick, which it passes in its northeasterly course through the township, connecting with Tiffin.

Owing to the presence of the Sandusky River, there is a large area of rich bottom lands found throughout the eastern tier of sections. The Tiffin and McCutchenville road may be said to mark the face of the plateau or terrace, and from this westward the township forms one happy pastoral picture of well cultivated farms, neat dwellings and pretentious farm buildings. The old, old forest has not all disappeared. Enough remains to beautify the landscape. The soil throughout is fertile, the leading roads are kept in good repair and throughout the township the spirit of progress manifests itself in everything.

Organic and Official. Seneca Township, as established May 8, 1820, embraced all the district west of a line drawn south to the base line from the southeast corner of the Seneca Reservation. The first officers were elected June 1, 1820. David Risdon, West Barney and John Lay were elected trustees; John Eaton, clerk; B. Barney, treasurer; Joseph Keller and David Rice, overseers of poor; James Montgomery, Erastus Bowe and Joel Chaffin, supervisors; P. Wilson, lister, Asa Pike, appraiser; T. Nicholson and Abner Pike, viewers; John Boughton and J. Lee, constables.

The officers elected in 1820, were re-elected in 1821, with David Smith and Daniel Rice, justices. Benjamin Gregg was appointed trustee in May, 1821, and John Boughton, collector. The names of trustees and clerks from 1822 to 1885, both inclusive, are given as follows, the last named being the clerk:

- 1822.—John Lay, David Smith, Alex McNutt; David Risdon.
- 1823.—James Gordon, D. Smith, W. D. Sherwood; D. Risdon.
- 1824.—J. W. G. McCluer, D. Fox, John Crocker; Abram Courtwright.
- 1825.—David Culver, F. Waggoner, J. W. G. McCluer; Abram Courtwright.
- 1826.—G. Nessel, F. Waggoner, E. Mills, J. W. G. McCluer; John Tingler.
- 1827.—George Nessel, Abram Switzer, F. Waggoner; John Tingler.
- 1828.—Abel Pratt, F. Waggoner, G. Nessel; John Tingler.
- 1829.—Abel Pratt, F. Waggoner, G. Nessel; John Tingler.
- 1830.—Fred. Waggoner, William Kimberly, George Fleck; Andrew Eby.
- 1831.—Eli Ragan, James Burke, Thomas Bland; Andrew Eby.
- 1832.—Fred. Waggoner, James Burke, Thomas Bland; George Nessel.
- 1833.—Lewis Crandall, John Larkin, W. McCormick; A. Eby.
- 1834.—Peter Wygart, David Elder, John Larkins; A. Eby.
- 1835.—David Elder, J. Neswander, W. S. Nafus; Jacob Wolf.
- 1836.—William Prior, Lyman Furbash, D. Elder; Jacob Wolf.
- 1837.—William Perrine, John Davidson, D. Elder; Jacob Wolf.
- 1838.—John Davidson, John Larkin, Alex. Bolin; Jacob Wolf.
- 1839.—Anthony Sanders, John Larkin, Alex. Bolin; F. Brashers.
- 1840.—Thomas Bland, John Larkin, Alex. Bolin; F. Brashers.
- 1841.—Thomas Brundage, William Patterson, T. Bland; G. T. Christlip.
- 1842.—Jacob Wolf, George Heck, Samuel Sailor; G. T. Christlip.
- 1843.—Isaac Sloan, Sam. Sailor, Jacob Wolf; G. T. Christlip.
- 1844.—Stephen I. Pecher, Isaac Sloan, Sam. Sloan; G. T. Christlip.
- 1845.—Anthony Sanders, A. Bowland, John Larkin; P. P. Bereaw.

- 1846.—William Perrine, A. Bowland, A. Sanders; G. W. Hoffman.
 1847.—Alex. Bowland, Anthony Sanders, D. Hoffman; G. W. Hoffman.
 1848.—Daniel Hoffman, Joseph Spitler, William Perrine; Jacob Wolf.
 1850.—James Brinkerhoff, Daniel Hoffman, Joseph Spitler; J. Sailor.
 1851.—James Brinkerhoff, Daniel Hoffman, William Rex; Joseph Sailor.
 1852.—J. S. Jennings, S. Sailor, J. H. Brinkerhoff; George S. Christlip.
 1853.—George Vanness, P. Weikert, John Mangan; George S. Christlip.
 1854.—Lewis Staib, P. Weikert, G. A. Kerr; George S. Christlip.
 1855.—Thomas Bland, Joseph Spitler, Lewis Staib; Robert Byrne.
 1856.—Thomas Bland, Joseph Spitler, John Wank; Robert Byrne.
 1857.—John Wank, G. W. Aulger, R. McClellan; Benjamin Brundage.
 1858.—John Wank, G. W. Aulger, R. McClellan; Spencer St. John.
 1859.—David Cline, George W. Aulger, R. McClellan; Sam. W. Sailor.
 1860.—D. Cramer, D. Cline, Joseph Spitler; G. W. Hoffman.
 1861.—M. Hufford, D. Cramer, Joseph Spitler; A. Weikert.
 1862.—Joseph E. Magers, D. Cline, Joseph Spitler; A. Weikert.
 1863.—Joseph E. Magers, D. Cline, William Rex; A. Weikert.
 1864.—Peter Weikert, J. E. Magers, R. J. Vanderbogart; A. Weikert.
 1865.—Peter Weikert, Joseph Spitler, R. J. Vanderbogart; A. Weikert.
 1866.—F. W. Byrne, Lewis Kintz, R. McClellan; J. M. Young.
 1867.—R. McClellan, James Starky, D. Cline; J. Zint.
 1868.—D. Cline, Joseph Spitler, R. McClellan; J. Zint.
 1869.—J. C. Brundage, Joseph Spitler, R. McClellan; James V. Magers.
 1870.—James Sanders, Joseph Sailor, Joseph Spitler; James V. Magers.
 1871.—John Wank, Joseph Spitler, James Sanders; James V. Magers.
 1872.—John Wank, Henry Lease, James Sanders; G. W. Weikert.
 1873.—Allen Pontius, P. Hæfling, J. Sanders; G. W. Weikert.
 1874.—J. Rex, S. G. Long, M. Arbogast; G. W. Weikert.
 1875.—J. Rex, S. G. Long, E. P. Byrne, trustees; James Starky, justice;
 G. W. Weikert, clerk.
 1876.—D. Culver, S. G. Long, E. P. Byrns, trustees; A. Pontius, P.
 Hæfling, justices; G. W. Weikert, clerk.
 1877.—Nicholas Wall, J. Sanders, S. G. Long, trustees; J. Heck, G. W.
 Weikert, justices; Isaac Culp, clerk.
 1878.—E. P. Byrne, N. Wall, J. Sanders; Isaac Culp.
 1879.—James Sanders, G. W. Aulger, J. F. Smith; Isaac Culp.
 1880.—G. W. Aulger, J. F. Smith, J. Wannemacher; M. B. Sailor.
 1881.—Louis Kingseed, James Sanders, G. W. Aulger; Isaac Culp.
 1882.—Jacob F. Smith, J. Wannemacher, E. P. Byrne (refused); R. W.
 Brown, clerk.
 1883.—J. Wannemacher, J. F. Smith, Levi Haines; R. W. Brown.
 1884.—Jacob F. Smith, John Dice, J. C. Brundage; R. W. Brown.
 The officers elected in 1885 are Edward P. Byrne, John Dice and C. H.
 Bartz, trustees; George W. Bushong, clerk; Perry Eakin, treasurer*; John
 Spitler and J. M. Twiggs, constables; R. W. Brown and Joseph C. Reiff, jus-
 tices of the peace.
- Pioneer Tax Payers.*—The following list of the taxable property owners of
 Seneca Township in 1822 points out unmistakably the territory comprised in
 the original organized township:

*Mr. Cunningham filled the position of township treasurer for fifteen years.

Aldrich, Solomon
Butler, Paul D.
Bowe, Erastus
Beardstill, Chris.
Barney, Consider C.
Courtwright, Abram
Chapman, Jeremiah
Chandler, Thomas
Chaffer, Joel
Clancy, John
Crissa, Levi
Dumond, Isaac
Dumond, Daniel
Davis, Isaac
Eaton, John
Gregg, Benjamin

Gordon, James
Gordon, John
Garrettson, Daniel
Grey, Anson
Hulburt, Jacques
Harris, William
Harris, Samuel
Harris, August
Hanks, Peter
Ingraham, Agreen
Keeler, Joseph
Lay, John
McNutt, David
McNutt, Alex.
McNutt, Daniel
Montgomery, James

Nicholson, Thomas
Pike, Abner
Pike, Samuel
Patrick, Sheppard
Powers, Isaac
Rogers, Eliphalet
Rice, Daniel
Rice, Caleb
Sprague, Ezra
Sprague, William
Shippey, Nathan
Shippey, Robert
Sherwood, W. S.
Smith, David
Swittree, Abram

Pioneer History.—In the foregoing pages the names of early officials do not denote pioneership of this township generally, as the township embraced the greater part of the county, and elected officers from Fort Ball, Tiffin and Fort Seneca, rather than from settlers within the present boundaries.

Seneca Township was not without its Indian Reservation. Among the gifts of public lands made by the treaty of 1817 was one to Catherine Walker, a Wyandot woman, and to John R. Walker, her son, who, as stated in the treaty, was wounded in the United States service, at Manguagon, in 1812. This grant consisted of 640 acres to each, to begin at the northwestern corner of the John Van Meter tract, and to run with the line thereof south 320 poles, thence and from the beginning west for quantity. This grant the Walkers sold, about 1829, to Judge Lugenbeel and others, and moving to upper Sandusky engaged in mercantile business there. (*Vide* page 199).

James Aiken settled here in 1822.... William Anderson settled in Seneca Township in 1823.... William Arnold and his wife settled near McCutchenville in 1823, coming from Frederick County, Md., that year. It is related that when their first child was born, they had to take the little one to Lancaster, Ohio, to be baptized. A few years later, the family took a leading part in the establishment of the Catholic Church of McCutchenville.... Andrews C. Arnold moved to Seneca County in 1849.... Jacob Adelsberger, a settler of 1833, died near Tiffin; his son John died in 1878 at Fostoria.... Michael Arbogast (see Hopewell Township).... Samuel Aulger came in 1834.

Frank and Elizabeth Bartz, natives of Bavaria, parents of Mrs. Casper Ziegler (who was born in Bavaria in 1836), came to this county in 1840, and here died.... Peter P. and Sarah Bercaw, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Silas W. Bercaw and Mrs. James H. Bare (former born in Pennsylvania, in 1837; latter in this county, in 1844); settled in this county in 1840, where Mr. Bercaw died in 1882, and Mrs. Bercaw in 1876.... W. Blair settled in Seneca Township about 1834, and died in 1863.... Thomas Blair was here in 1824.... Alex. Bowland was an old resident.... Hezekiah Brinkerhoff, father of James H. Brinkerhoff, of Eden Township (who was born in 1819, in Pennsylvania), came here in 1834, and died in 1847.... Truman Brashares, a native of Maryland, settled in Seneca County in 1835; died December 15, 1849.... Louis Bredoon. —A cannon which was cast at Tiffin, to be used in the celebration July 4, 1837, at McCutchenville, while being proven, burst, killing Louis Bredoon and wounding two others.... Philip Brock, aged ninety-two years, who died April 5, 1885, was a native of Virginia; moved to Ohio over fifty years ago, and was a resident of McCutchenville for forty-five years.... Thomas Brundage, a native of New York, settled in Seneca Township in 1828, with his wife (*nee* Miss Osee Depue); he died August 21, 1879. Mrs. Johnson, of

Wyandot County, their daughter, was born in Seneca County, in 1830. . . . Robert Byrne entered the west half of the northwest quarter of Section 9, Township 1 north, Range 14 east, in May, 1833; he was justice of the peace for many years, and served as county commissioner. He died in 1862. A brother of his settled in Seneca Township in 1830, and was drowned below Tiffin in 1832. . . . Frederick Byrne died in July, 1831.

Michael Cahill, who settled in Seneca County, in 1849, freight agent for the Pennsylvania Company at Tiffin, was killed at the depot in 1881. . . . Michael Coleman, a native of Ireland, entered 160 acres on Section 4, this township, in 1834, and resided here until his death in 1874. Richard Connor was one of the pioneers of Seneca Township. . . . Dennis K. and Magdalene Conaghan, former a native of Ireland, latter of Pennsylvania, parents of Joseph Conaghan (who was born in Pennsylvania in 1808), came here at an early date, and here died. . . . Joseph and Margaret Conaghan, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Horatio D. Conaghan and Mrs. James Sanders, came to this county from Stark County, at an early date. . . . Jacob and Elizabeth Copler, natives of Germany, parents of Mrs. Henry Hepf (who was born in Germany in 1817), came to this county in early days, and here died. . . . Mrs. Elizabeth Cromer, who died April 4, 1885, came from Northumberland County, Penn., fifty-two years ago, and was a resident of Berwick, for a quarter of a century. . . . David Culver, a native of New York, came in 1825. . . . John and Lucy (Bartlett) Crocker, parents of Roswell Crocker and Mrs. Charles W. Foster, of Fostoria, came in 1823 to this county, settling in this township, where Mrs. Crocker died. Mr. Crocker then moved to Fostoria and there died. . . . Roswell Crocker (see history of Loudon Township).

John and Mary A. Davidson, natives of Ireland, where they were married, parents of Henry and William Davidson, came to this county in 1834, and here died. . . . Jacob and Maria (Apley) Dice, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. Adam Weikert, came into the county in early times; Mrs. Dice died in 1879. . . . John Dockweiller settled in Seneca Township in 1833; died in March, 1880. . . . The Dugan family, of Kenton, were early settlers of Seneca. . . . Thomas Dunn came from New York State in 1853. . . . Philip Dutrow, father of David A. and William M. Dutrow, of Tiffin, was a native of Maryland, born in 1819, and came in 1843 to Seneca Township. . . . Philip H. and Elizabeth Dutrow, natives of Maryland, parents of Robert H. Dutrow, came here about 1832; Mrs. Dutrow died in 1881, and Mr. Dutrow subsequently moved to Tiffin, where he now resides.

John and Elizabeth Einsel, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, parents of Mrs. Robert McClellan, came to this county in 1833, and here died. . . . Anderson and Julia A. (Brinkerhoff) Ewing, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. John M. Laughlin, came to this county in 1840; Mrs. Ewing died in 1847; Mr. Ewing died in Wyandot County, Ohio, in 1875. . . . John and Mary M. Eyler, parents of Mrs. Joseph Conaghan, were early settlers of this county, where they died.

George Flack, who died September 3, 1834, owned lands in Section 12, Town 1 north, Range 14; and also a lot at Tiffin. Henry Cronise was administrator of the estate, and Messrs. Seney & Coffinberry, solicitors for the administrator. . . . David and Veronica Foght, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of David M. Foght, came from Fairfield County, Ohio, to this county about 1828, and here Mr. Foght died in 1881, and Mrs. Foght in 1874. . . . John Freund came from France in 1849. . . . Charles W. Foster settled in Seneca Township in 1826, and moved to a point north of Tiffin in 1829, and to Fostoria in 1832. . . . Charles Foster, born in Seneca Township in 1828, moved to

Rome in 1832....Daniel and Sarah Funk, former a native of Ohio, latter of Pennsylvania, parents of J. K. Funk, came in early days to the county; Mr. Funk died in 1879; his widow resides with her son. J. K....Charles and Elizabeth Fry were early settlers.

The Galbraith family settled here in early days, some persons placing the date of their settlement at 1822....Mrs. E. Gangwer settled in the township with her parents in 1855, and died July 6, 1876....Hassel A. Garrison carried on a tavern without a license in 1832, and was fined \$5 and costs; beyond this there is little or nothing to be learned of this old settler....Michael and Eva Gessner, natives of Germany, parents of Mrs. Christian Ruehle, came here at an early date....Andrew and Catharine Gillig, natives of Germany, parents of Joseph Gillig, came here from Stark County in 1844; Mrs. Gillig died several years ago, Mr. Gillig in 1869.

Job and Ann Haines, parents of Jonathan A. Haines, of Big Spring Township, and Owen and Levi Haines, of Seneca Township, came here about 1840, and here died, the former in 1845, and the latter in 1857....George and Elizabeth Harmon, former a native of Virginia, born in 1807, latter born in Ross County, Ohio, in 1812, parents of George A. Harmon, came to Seneca Township in 1831, and here Mrs. Harmon died in 1875....George and Sarah Heck, former born in Ohio in 1797, latter a native of Germany, died in 1839, parents of John Heck, were pioneers of the county; Mr. Heck is still living on the farm where he has spent sixty-three years of his life....Henry Hepf, a native of Germany, born in 1813, came to this county in 1830....William Hitt's name occurs in pioneer documents, but of him little can be learned....F. J. Hirt, who stabbed John Feek in 1841, escaped to Canada, subsequently settled in Johnson County, Iowa, induced his wife and mother to move thither, and there killed them and hanged himself....Henry Houck, born in 1810, settled in this county in 1832, and after residing near Tiffin a short time, moved to his present farm in this township.

Jacob S. and Osee Jennings, former a native of New Jersey, latter of Warren County, Ohio, parents of Mrs. Benjamin C. Reeme, came here several years ago and died.

Joseph Keller, born in Pennsylvania in 1797, father of Amos Keller, came in 1849 to this county where he died in 1855....John King, one of the early settlers of Tiffin, was killed at Fort Ball in 1855....Martin Kingseed came to Seneca in 1834; but sixteen years later moved to Fostoria, where he has taken a leading part in building up the city....Anton and Margaret (Rauth) Kingseed, natives of Germany, both born in 1796, parents of Martin Kingseed, came by wagon from Pennsylvania to this county, settling in Seneca Township, where Anton Kingseed still resides at the age of eighty-nine years....Jacob Kirgis, a native of Germany, father of Henry Kirgis of Bloom Township, came to Seneca Township in 1833....Anton Kingsman or Koenigsman, came here in 1834. Two years prior to this date he left Bavaria.

John M. Laughlin, born in New York State in 1839, came to Seneca Township about 1840....Jacob and Elizabeth Lease, former, a native of Maryland, latter of Ohio, parents of Mrs. Horatio D. Conaghan, came here in early times and here Mrs. Lease died; Mr. Lease moved subsequently to Wyandot County....John F. and Elizabeth Long, natives of Switzerland, parents of Mrs. Joseph Weisenberger, came here in early days....James Lockhart, one of the oldest residents of this part of the county, died March 15, 1885, aged seventy-five years....Joseph Lonsway, or Longuin, a native of Three Rivers, province of Quebec, born in 1818, is a pioneer of the county....Col. Peter Lott, born

March 8, 1795, near Gettysburg, Penn., settled at River Bend in 1829, and died at Forest, Ohio, December 19, 1872.... Lorenz Ley was an early settler.

Alexander and Mary Morrison, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, parents of Mrs. William Davidson, came to Seneca County in 1825, and here died.... John H. and Charlotte Morrison, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Mrs. Henry Davidson, came to this county in 1837, where Mr. Morrison died in 1857, and his widow in 1883.... Joseph and Jane McClellan, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Robert McClellan, came from Kentucky to Seneca County in 1822, where Mr. McClellan died in 1860, and his widow in 1866.... William McCormack was among the pioneer settlers of the township.... Joseph McCutchen settled south of the county line in 1827.... Miles Mitten, a native of Maryland, settled in Seneca County in 1838, moved to Wyandot County in 1843, and died in 1865.... Bernard Murphy, a native of Ireland, settled in Seneca Township at an early date, moved to Big Spring Township about seventeen years ago; he served as clerk of Big Spring Township for many years.... Joseph Musgrave settled at McCutchenville in 1845.... Joseph and Sarah Martin came in an early day.... John and Margaret Myre were early settlers.

Michael Noel, a pioneer of the county, died in April, 1870.

Timothy O'Connor, a native of Ireland, located in Connecticut, in 1848, and came to Seneca Township in 1852.

James Pence, a native of Virginia, came here in 1832.... Elijah Pennington located in Seneca County in 1826.... Peter Pennington was born just south of the county line in 1835.... Benjamin Peek was one of the pioneers.

Samuel and Elizabeth Ralston, natives of Virginia, parents of Mrs. George Swigart, came to this county in 1834. Mr. Ralston died in 1868; his widow is yet living.... Sarah Ramsower, a native of Pennsylvania, came in 1852.... Jacob and Joanna Redfox, natives of Germany, parents of Jonathan Redfox, settled here about 1833; Mrs. Redfox died in 1851, Mr. Redfox, in 1866.... Michael and Bridget Redmond, natives of Ireland, parents of Mrs. Peter Haefling, came to Seneca County in 1835, where Mr. Redmond died in 1849, and his widow in 1854.... Jeremiah Rex, a native of Ohio, was here in 1844.... Gus G. Reininger settled in Seneca Township in 1832.... Jacob and Mary E. Reisz, natives of Germany, parents of Daniel Reisz, came in 1833, to the farm where Daniel Reisz now resides, and here they died.... Mrs. Lida Roley, widow of Jesse Roley, and mother of Imman Roley, came with her family to this county in 1833, and here died in 1843; Imman Roley located here in 1833.... Daniel Friedrich and Margaret M. (Ruehle) Ruehle, natives of Germany, came here in 1848.... John J. Ruehle, (deceased), a native of Germany, father of Christian Ruehle, came to the county at an early day; his widow, Mrs. Catharine Ruehle, a native of this county, is living.

Anthony and Mary A. Sanders, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of James Sanders, came at an early date to this county, where they died.... G. N. Scott, an Ohioan, settled here in 1849.... William Shaffner, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1843.... Jacob and Margaret Shoup, former a native of Pennsylvania, latter of Maryland, parents of Mrs. Henry Funk, came here in 1844.... Christian Scheer, a German, came to this county in 1835.... Jacob and Elizabeth C. Staib, natives of Germany, parents of Jacob U. Staib, came to this county in 1835, where Mr. Staib died in 1867, aged eighty-seven, and his widow in 1880, aged ninety-seven years; Jacob U. Staib came in 1833.

Christopher and Elizabeth Terflinger, natives of Virginia, parents of Lewis Terflinger, came to this county from Wyandot County, with his parents.

Jacob and Elizabeth, in 1830, and lived on the farm where Lewis Terflinger now resides; here Mrs. Terflinger died in 1865, and Mr. Terflinger in 1866.

Theobald and Catharine Wagner, natives of Germany, parents of Theobald Wagner, came direct to Seneca County in 1833; Mr. Wagner died in 1847. . . . The Wannemachers are classed among the old residents of the township; S. T. Wannemacher, a native of Ohio, was here in 1849. . . . Peter and Susan Weikert, natives of Ohio, parents of Adam Weikert, came at an early date; in 1876 they located near Tiffin, where they now reside. . . . Matthias and Josephine Weisenberger, natives of France, parents of Joseph Weisenberger, came here in 1833, where Mr. Weisenberger died in 1846, and Mrs. Weisenberger in 1836. . . . Andrew Willett, a German, came in 1842. . . . Adam Wilhelm was one of the old settlers. . . . John Wininger, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1810, was a son of Adam Wininger and Mary Crow, the latter of whom was sold for a certain number of years to pay her passage from Germany; so early as 1832 he kept a tavern in this county. . . . Andrew J. Wonder, born in Wayne County, Ohio, settled in Seneca with his parents in 1830; now resides in Wyandot County. . . . George Worley, a native of Germany, came in 1835. . . . Martin Werling, an Ohioan, was here in 1846. . . . George and Elizabeth (Long) Wehrle, natives of Germany, former born in 1820, latter in 1827, married in New Riegel in 1847, parents of Joseph C. Wehrle, were early settlers here.

John H. and Catharine (Cooney) Yambert, natives of Pennsylvania, former father by a former marriage, of Rev. Aaron Yambert, of Seneca Township, came with their family to this township in 1831, where Mr. Yambert died in 1863. . . . William Yambert settled in Seneca County in 1833, died in 1863. . . . Daniel Yambert was drowned in the Sandusky, near Mexico, in 1841; three sisters, whose names have not been learned, were drowned together at this point. . . . B. Yeutzer, a native of Pennsylvania, came to this township in 1840.

Casper Ziegler, born in Bavaria in 1829, came to Seneca County in 1846. . . . Jacob and Elizabeth M. Zeis, natives of Germany, parents of Mrs. David M. Foght and Leander Zeis, came to this township about 1828; Mr. Zeis died in 1876, and his widow in 1878. . . . Joseph and Julia Zint, parents of Mrs. Levi Haines, came to this county at an early date.

There were others who settled here in pioneer times, of whom little or nothing authentic can be learned. In the official history of this township, and in the various sections into which this chapter is divided, many pioneer names occur. Thus, although the names are omitted in the pioneer section of the chapter, they find mention in direct connection with the event or institution that claimed their interest. It will be found, however, that the great majority of pioneers, who were identified with the actual progress of the township, find mention here.

VILLAGES.

Berwick was platted in an angle between Railroad Street, Pittsburgh Street, and Findlay Street, was surveyed by Thomas Heming, in April, 1845, for H. B. Kaestner, W. Brinkerhoff and John Campbell. De Camp's addition was surveyed by Thomas Heming, July 27, 1847, for Ralph and Mary De Camp. Weikert's addition was made in July, 1848, for Peter Weikert. Christlip's addition was platted February 12, 1857, by L. E. Holtz, for George S. Christlip. J. Mathias' addition was surveyed in August, 1881, and C. Foster & Co.'s in March, 1881. The name was conferred on the village by John Campbell, who came from Berwick, Penn., prior to 1845.

The business circle of Berwick, in 1884-85, comprised: S. P. Bemisderfer, Sailor & Son, general stores; John Kimble, M. Weber, groceries; N. P. Nick and F. Walton, druggists; "Central House;" "Junction House;" J. Cromer.

blacksmith; Higbee, Miller & Co., grain elevator; H. Peer, cooper; J. Seren, shoe-maker; Joseph Sobly, carpenter; J. L. Shafer, railroad agent, and S. W. Bercaw, express agent.

The village is situated on the slope of the Big Spring Ridge, or height of land, at the crossing of the Ohio Central and the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroads, thus enjoying direct communication with north and south and east and west.

McCutchenville.—This village is partly in Seneca Township, and partly in Wyandot County. It was platted in 1829 for Col. Joseph McCutchen, by Dr. G. W. Sampson, who was a surveyor as well as physician. In that year Col. McCutchen erected the first dwelling house, and Dr. Sampson the second, in 1830. Aaron Welsh opened the first store about this time. Among the first settlers in the vicinity was James Wright, an Indian captive, who for years was silversmith and trinket-repairer to the Delawares of the Tymochtee. Samuel Keenan opened a hotel here in 1830, and conducted it for twenty-one years. The Noels, Arnolds, Dunns, Braytons, Chamberlins, Brockleys, Smiths, Schaffers and others, named in the pioneer history of the townships, were here in pioneer days. G. W. Sampson's addition to McCutchenville was surveyed October 1, 1874, by John Agaton. That portion of the village in Seneca County is bounded by the Ohio Central on the northeast, and the street running parallel with the Tiffin road on the northwest, the base line forming the southern boundary.

CHURCHES.

In 1833, when James M. Chamberlin settled at McCutchenville, there was a log church one quarter of a mile north in Seneca Township, which was taken down and a new building erected in the village, which was the Methodist Church up to 1858. Shortly after 1833 the German Reformed Society and the Lutherans erected a log church, which they sold in after years, having no necessity for a church at that point. Then the Methodist Protestants (1835) undertook to build a church, which they were unable to complete. The Congregational society was then formed, and agreed to complete the church for the privilege of its use half the time for twenty-five years, but in 1860 the Congregationalists and Methodist Protestants agreed to sell the building, the former having disbanded in 1850. In 1834-35 Mr. Arnold and other Catholics erected a neat frame church, which continued in use down to a few years ago, when it was burned by an incendiary. The Albright society erected a small frame house at McCutchenville, which they used until the brick church, two and a half miles east in Seneca County, was completed, when the old building was disposed of.

Methodist Episcopal Church. McCutchenville, was founded early in the "thirties," one mile and one-fourth north in Seneca Township. Before 1840 the old log house was abolished and a church built at McCutchenville, which continued in use until 1858, when the present house was erected at a cost of \$2,500. Among the early members were Thomas and Caleb Brundage, John Tingle, John Nafus, Samuel Sailor, D. Wetzell, Hugh Mulholland, Jacob Sigler, Messrs. Nestle, Pratt, Ellis, Drake, Vanness and their wives, with Mrs. Samson, Mrs. Porter and Mrs. Dedwitt.

First Presbyterian Church. Immediately after the collapse of the Methodist Protestant and Congregational Societies in 1850, the Presbyterians organized, and in May, 1854, established a society, worshipping in the church of the Methodist Protestants and Congregationalists until 1860, when a new house of worship was erected. The early members were J. M. Chamberlin, S. Hill, J. C. McGoffin, Jacob Johnson, J. Mangus, P. Lott, W. Kerr, John Kerr,

Matthew Laird, J. H. Brinkerhoff and their wives, with a number of female members. This church has been attended by supplies since the time Revs. Charles Thayer, L. Pelan and Matthew Roger, the organizing ministers.

Zion United Brethren Church was founded in 1846 in the cabin of Hiram Anderson, with George and Sarah Curts and Catherine Anderson, members. In 1854 a house of worship was erected on Section 23, Tymochtee Township.

Ebenezer Evangelical Church was organized in October, 1835, at Jacob Corfman's house by Rev. Henry Downey. In 1845 a missionary society was formed, in 1850 and 1860 revivals were held, and in 1867 a Sabbath-school was founded.

Methodist Episcopal Church and Evangelical Chapel, at Mexico, border on the south line of this county. The first was built in 1869 at a cost of \$5,000, and the latter in 1876 at a cost of \$2,300.

German Evangelical Lutheran and German Reformed Protestant Congregation of Seneca Township was organized under State law, July 16, 1848, with Philip Nubergall, chairman; Casper Buchman, clerk; Lewis Staib, treasurer; Konrad Schmit, A. Burgdoerfer and Lewis Staib, trustees.

German Reformed Church.—The building, a frame structure, was erected in 1860, a few miles northeast of Berwick.

South Bend Bethel Church Society was incorporated as a branch of the Evangelical Association of North America, March 17, 1875. Aaron Yambert was chairman and Z. W. Roseer, secretary. They, with D. Foght, William Yambert and Thomas Brundage were elected trustees.

Salem Reformed Church (Seneca Township) was founded November 12, 1853, by Rev. E. N. Gerhart, with Casper Buchman, Isaac Miller, Ludwig Emich, Lambert Martin, John Houck, Jacob Schaub, A. Burgdoerfer, W. Rex and F. Baker, members. This was a reorganization of the Lutheran and Reformed Society organized one mile and a half east of New Riegel in 1834, where a house of worship was built in 1837. Immediately after reorganization in 1853 this building was replaced by a frame structure. The pastors have been E. V. Gerhart, M. Mueller, J. J. Escher, F. Strassner, Jacob Kuhn, W. H. Fenneman, L. Richter, J. H. Good. A church was established at Berwick in 1850, by Rev. F. Wahl, the members and pastors of which are identified with the Salem Church.

Deutsche Vereinigte Evangeliste Seneca Jerusalem Kirche was erected in 1861, and dedicated December 15, same year. This is a brick church, erected within the church cemetery.

Seneca United Brethren Church was built in 1881, near Isaac Wannemaker's house. Rev. Mr. Sargent, of Melmore, was the pastor.

CEMETERIES.

South Bend Cemetery Association was founded by persons interested in the old burying ground, on the James Starkey farm, April 2, 1864. John Kerr, J. H. Brinkerhoff, P. P. Bercaw, E. Eyler, J. C. Brinkerhoff, J. Wininger, M. J. Laird, M. Laird, J. McGoffin, C. M. Lott, D. Slusser, John Mangus, James Starkey, Solomon Wininger, W. Yambert, Solomon Yambert, S. St. John and George F. Brinkerhoff were the incorporators.

Hoffman Cemetery.—The grounds around the old Hoffman graveyard were surveyed February 4, 1864, for John Kerr, J. Mangus and George L. Wininger, trustees. There are a few other burial grounds in the township, all neatly kept.

SCHOOLS.

The school statistics of Seneca Township for the year ending August

31, 1884, are as follows: Number of males enrolled, 209; of females, 227; average attendance, 248; schoolhouses, 12; value of property, \$17,600; number of teachers, 24; average salaries, \$40 and \$36; local tax, \$3,571.41; total revenue, \$6,921.12; expenditures, \$4,729. In December, 1833, a school building bee erected the first schoolhouse and completed it in one day. May 26, 1838, trustees John Davidson, John Larkins and Andrew Bolin laid out nine school districts, and from this date the system advanced until the schools of the township to-day rank among the best in the county.

VALUATION AND TAXATION.

The assessment roll of Seneca Township, for 1841, gives the following figures: 22,187 acres of land valued at \$60,155; no town lots; 264 horses valued at \$10,560; 598 cattle, valued at \$4,784; 1 pleasure carriage valued at \$100. Total, \$75,599. Total tax, \$1,077.28. Delinquencies from 1840, \$67.88.

The valuation and taxation of Seneca Township for 1884-85, are set forth in the following statistics: Number of acres of land, 22,588, value, \$848,440; value of personal property, \$247,190; total valuation, \$1,095,630. Total taxation for 1884-85, \$12,597.01, with \$133 for dogs. The population in 1880 was 1,519.

The predial statistics of Seneca Township for 1884 give the following figures: Acres of wheat, 4,748, product in 1883, 45,476 bushels; oats, 1,108 acres; barley, 23 acres; corn, 2,859 acres, produced 78,455 bushels; 766 acres of meadow yielded 1,012 tons of hay; 1,140 acres of clover yielded 1,303 tons of hay and 1,120 bushels of seed; 136 acres of potatoes gave 14,640 bushels; home-made butter, 58,420 pounds; 18 gallons sorghum syrup; 20 pounds maple sugar and 446 gallons maple syrup; 167 hives, 1,008 pounds of honey; 40,870 dozens of eggs; 1 acre of vines produced 60 gallons of wine; 448 acres of orchards, 6,320 bushels of apples and 45 bushels of pears. Acres of land owned and cultivated, 14,414; in pasture, 1,854; in forest, 4,093; waste, 15; total, 20,376 acres; wool shorn in 1883, 8,796 pounds; milch cows, 573; dogs, 133; killed 43 sheep and injured 37; domestic animals died of disease, 84 hogs, 134 sheep, 30 cattle and 12 horses.

CONCLUSION.

The history of this old township begins in 1820, while yet an Indian family were the sole owners of lands within its present limits. A few years later the stream of immigration crossed the Sandusky River, and formed, as it were, expansions here. The settlement grew in numbers and influence even before 1830, and drew around it all those old settlers who have built up the township to its present proud position among the divisions of Seneca County.

The population in 1830 was 369. Ten years later it was placed at 1,393; in 1850 it was 1,617; in 1860, 1823; decreased by 1870, to 1,771, and by 1880, to 1,519. New fields of enterprise and the growth of the youth of 1860 to that age when such fields carried them away from home, may account for a decrease of 3,000 in population within twenty years.

CHAPTER XXVII.

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP.

THIS division of the county was surveyed into quarter sections in 1820 by Price J. Kellogg, and a year later the squatter settlers entered their lands there. In 1820 the population did not exceed twenty inhabitants; ten years later the number increased to 362; in 1840 the census returns place the number of inhabitants at 1,404; in 1850 at 1,668; in 1860 at 1,702; in 1870 at 2,070; and in 1880 the population was 1,901. A reference to the statistics at the close of this chapter will point out the township's value and predial growth.

The corniferous outcrop in Thompson is of a marked character. On the northwest quarter of Section 20 it was worked years ago by John W. Paine. On the southwest quarter of Section 16, George Good and Samuel Royer quarried in fine horizontal beds of this conformation, and so on throughout the township. Reuben Hartman's quarries on Section 14; John M. Krauss' on Section 15; Wygart's on Section 11; Isaac Kerns on Section 10; Joseph Sherck's on Section 21; the Hoover quarry on Section 29; the old Grimes quarry on Section 2; Benjamin Bunn's on the same section; William Clem-en's, George Sheffield's and Charles Smith's old quarries in Section 1 were all good exposures or so lightly covered by drift material as to rank with outcrops. In some localities within the township the corniferous rocks present many evidences of upheaval and convulsion, leaving several crevices or openings, sometimes called fissures, which are said to connect with the nether world. Sink Creek disappears in one of these fissures and it is called the "River Styx" of this part of the continent. In the ancient history of European countries it is a common thing to find related the fact of a river or lake springing into existence in one night; within this township, in our own times, the phenomenon has taken place on a small scale. Years ago Samuel Horner decided to dig a well, and, in prosecuting this determination he struck rock at a depth of six or seven feet, when a stream of water rushed forth, which has since continued to flow. Samuel is said to have used an iron bar and not the Scriptural Mosaic rod.

In the *Sandusky Clarion* of August, 1844, now in possession of Mr. Waggoner of Toledo, that gentleman states the following facts: "A man well known to myself had a team of three yoke of cattle plowing in the spring. When it commenced raining he stopped his work and turned his cattle loose in the field. The rain proved to be a strong storm lasting several days. When it held up and the cattle looked for after, one of them was missing, supposed by the owner to have jumped the fence and strayed off, until more than three weeks afterward when the ox was found in the lot, where it had settled down through the soil into the crevice of a rock below, and nothing but his head and shoulders out. He was taken out, and lived, with no other injury than the loss of hair from the bruised part; another ox was lost three weeks, and found at the bottom of a sink-hole in the woods, the sides of which he had browsed clean."

The existence of these holes, the rise and fall of the waters which appear in them, and their connection with other phenomena in northwestern Ohio, all

pertain to the philosophy of history rather than to history, and for this reason their existence is only referred to here.

The township historian, writing in 1873 for D. J. Stewart's atlas, refers to another natural curiosity in this vicinity. He says: "This township possesses a far more remarkable phenomenal curiosity than these sink-holes. We refer to Thompson's Cave, which affords an interesting object to the casual visitor, or to the scientist and geologist. The entrance to this remarkable subterranean natural structure is situated a short distance from the original track of the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, in Section 1, near the extreme northeast corner of the county. It is located on land owned by Mrs. Elizabeth Kinney, which was formerly owned by her husband, Mason Kinney, deceased, one and one-half mile from Bellevue, and not quite a mile from Lewisville, in this township. The discovery of this cave is generally attributed to George and Henry Hassan, and the first exploration of it to Lyman and Asa Strong. Prior to 1815 we find that it was known to exist by some of the early settlers upon the fire lands, as mention is made of it in a manuscript now in our possession, written in 1814. It was then a sort of general rendezvous for rattlesnakes, and from this circumstance was yecept 'Rattlesnakes' Den.' It was a frequent resort for hunters in those days, who delighted in killing these venomous reptiles. They were ultimately successful in exterminating them, and none have been seen in the vicinity for many years." In 1844 the water rose to within thirty feet of the surface, or a height of 170 feet in the cave.

The soil throughout the township is of the most fertile character, the farms show the care bestowed upon them, while in everything pastoral Thompson ranks among the first agricultural districts of all Ohio.

The creek named "Sink Creek," already noticed, and the two county drains are the only water courses in the township, but it is said that many creeks, such as Cold Creek, draw their supplies from subterranean streams here of which the geologist has little or no knowledge.

Since the removal of the old Mad River Railroad track there has not been a line of railroad running through the township. However the "Nickel Plate," running just north of the county line, and the Baltimore & Ohio, coursing through the township next south, afford reasonable facilities to the people of Thompson Township.

Organic and Official.—This township was established under authority of the commissioners of Sandusky County, given April 25, 1820. As set off at that time it included almost the whole of the present county east of the Sandusky River, together with the district bounded as follows: Beginning at the northeast corner of the Seneca Reservation; thence north to the old trail from Croghansville to Strong's; thence east to intersect the fire lands, south with that line to the base line; thence west along base to a point whence a line due north will strike the northeast corner of the Seneca Reservation. A reference to Chapter IV (Transactions of the Commissioners' Board) and to the history of Seneca Township, will point out the changes since 1824. The first election, held at Joseph Parmenter's house May 6, 1820, resulted in the choice of officers.

There is no record of this election to be found, and, further, there is not one person in the original organized township (which comprised the present townships of Thompson, Reed and Venice, and a strip two and one-half miles in width on the east side of the present townships of Adams, Scipio and Bloom) who can relate anything respecting the first township board.

Following is a list of names of trustees, clerks and justices from 1838:

1838.—John Decker, George Weiker, trustees.

1839.—Jacob Bunn, David Underhill, Samuel Arnold, trustees; Horace R. Dimick, clerk.

1840.—Stephen Fisher, Jacob Bunn, William McCauley, trustees; H. R. Dimick, clerk.

1841.—William McCauley, J. Wollenschlegel, Peter Borgner, trustees; J. G. Horner, clerk.

1842.—Stephen Fisher, Peter Borgner, H. R. Dimick, trustees; Jacob Bunn, justice of the peace; J. G. Korner, clerk.

1843.—George Billman, Henry Wagner, Jacob Korner, trustees; H. R. Dimick, clerk; David Underhill and John Terry, justices.

1844.—George Billman, Henry Wagner, Jacob Korner, trustees; J. C. Wales, clerk; George Billman, justice of the peace.

1845.—George Bolin, Henry Wagner, Jacob Korner, trustees; H. R. Dimick, clerk.

1846.—Peter Borgner, George Billman, John Royer, trustees; John Grimes, clerk.

1847.—H. R. Dimick, John Royer, P. Borgner, trustees; John Grimes, clerk.

1848.—Henry Wagner, Samuel Arnold, John Royer, trustees; John Grimes, clerk.

1849.—John Royer, Henry Wagner, Jacob Korner, trustees; John Grimes, clerk.

1850.—Henry Hoover, John Royer, Jacob Korner, trustees; John Grimes, clerk.

1851.—Henry Hoover, John Royer, Jacob Korner, trustees; George Schock, justice of the peace.

1852.—Melchior Reik, William Heater, John Grimes, trustees; S. P. Huff, clerk.

1853.—Levi Korner, William Heater, George Billman, trustees; S. P. Huff, clerk.

1854.—George Billman, Levi Korner, Silas McHenry, trustees; Samuel Horner, clerk; C. L. McCarty, justice of the peace.

1855.—Silas McHenry, Levi Korner, F. Harpster, trustees; Samuel Horner, clerk.

1856.—George Schock, George Billman, J. C. Horner, trustees; S. Horner, acting clerk.

1857.—George Billman, Isaac Tompkins, John Bunn, trustees; J. C. Horner, clerk; C. L. McCarty, Joseph Horner, justices.

1858.—George Billman, John Bunn, Samuel Arnold, trustees; Peter Ebersole, clerk.

1859.—John Bunn, F. Harpster, George Schock, trustees; J. C. Horner, clerk.

1860.—Fred. Harpster, Joseph Sherck, Anthony Krupp, trustees; J. C. Horner, clerk; Henry Diamond, justice.

1861.—Fred. Harpster, Joseph Sherck, Anthony Krupp, trustees; B. F. Schock, clerk.

1862.—John Werely, F. Harpster, Joseph Sherck, trustees; James Bolin, clerk; C. L. McCarty, J. Hoover, justices of the peace.

1863.—J. W. Paine, John Werely, Jacob Korner, trustees; James Bolin, clerk.

1864.—William McCauley, Jacob Korner, J. W. Paine, trustees; E. T. Conser, Amos Decker, Joseph Sherck, justices.

1865.—Jacob Kuhn, Jacob Korner, John W. Paine, trustees; A. Kern,

appointed trustee; B. F. Schock, clerk; C. L. McCarty, Joseph Sherck, justices.

1866. —W. R. Alexander, John Westrich, A. Kern, trustees; B. F. Schock, clerk.

1867. —W. R. Alexander, John Westrich, George Good, trustees; James Feese, clerk.

1868. —Solomon Hartman, George Good, John Westrich, trustees; J. A. Feese, clerk.

1869. —William Baker, Solomon Hartman, George Good, trustees; Amos Decker, clerk; Joseph Sherck, justices.

1870. —Solomon Hartman, William Baker, J. W. Paine, trustees; George Good, appointed trustee; Amos Decker, clerk.

1871. —J. D. Rubert, D. Albright, William Baker, trustees; Amos Decker, clerk.

1872. —William Burger, William Baker, J. D. Rubert, trustees; David Rubert, clerk.

1873. —J. D. Rubert, William Baker, Levi Kern, trustees; Samuel Decker, clerk; Amos Decker, justice.

1874. —Henry Billman, William Baker, J. D. Rubert, trustees; Samuel Decker, clerk.

1875. —Henry Billman, William Baker, J. D. Rubert, trustees; W. F. Bennehoff, clerk.

1876. —Charles Rinehart, Henry Billman, J. D. Rubert, trustees; W. F. Bennehoff, clerk.

1877. —Charles Rinehart, Henry Sanders, William Baker, trustees; W. F. Bennehoff, clerk.

1878. —John Bolin, H. Sanders, C. Rinehart, trustees; W. F. Bennehoff, clerk.

1879. —Henry Sanders, John Bolin, Vincent Koby, trustees; W. F. Bennehoff, clerk.

1881. —Joseph Dick, L. E. Scothorn, Isaac Weiker, trustees; R. H. Nagle, clerk.

1882. —Joseph Dick, L. E. Scothorn, C. C. Wollenschlegel, trustees; W. Wingard, clerk; Samuel Decker, justice; J. A. Feese, L. Horner, assistant clerks.

1883. —C. C. Wollenschlegel, A. Humm, N. Henney, trustees; Samuel Horner, clerk.

1884. —Martin Sherck, Lyman Clemens, A. Humm, trustees; L. K. Royer, clerk; Samuel Decker, Samuel Horner, justices.

Pioneers of Thompson Township. Although this was one of the first divisions of the county to receive the honors of establishment from the commissioners of Sandusky, it was one of the last to receive a full quota of settlers. While the squatters of 1819-20 were actually on the ground prior to the land sales and for years afterward, yet the working pioneers did not come until 1829. In 1832-33 the influx of German pioneers gave a new impetus to agricultural life, and from this dates the phenomenal progress which has marked this pastoral township for its own. In the following pages an effort is made to notice all the pioneers:

William Baker came here at an early date. . . . Francis Ball, a native of Germany, settled here in 1832. . . . Reuben Bennehoff, an uncle of the popular recorder of the county, settled in Thompson Township in 1833, died February 5, 1881, in his seventy-fourth year. Another branch of the Bennehoff family came about this time. . . . Philip Bowers, a Pennsylvanian, was here in 1840. . . .

George and Mary (Pearce) Bolin, natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, and parents of Enoch and James Bolin, came to this county in 1831. George Bolin having entered land in 1830. They both died in Thompson Township in far advanced life, the father in 1880, when ninety-one years old. . . . Harman Bolte, a native of Germany, maternal grandfather of Burtis M. Finch, was a pioneer. . . . John and Sarah (Boyer) Borger came in 1833-34 to Thompson Township; the former died in 1859, latter in 1879. Of their children, who came with them to Ohio, William resides here. . . . John Bunn, grandfather of Judge Bunn, of Tiffin, a native of Pennsylvania, came to Seneca County at an early period of its history, settling here. . . . Jacob and Elizabeth (Leiter) Bunn, came to Thompson Township in 1833 and settled on an entirely new farm. He died in 1878, aged seventy-six years. His widow is now in her seventy-eighth year. . . . John Burman, born in Lancaster, Ohio, in 1818, came to Flat Rock in 1843.

Benjamin Clark and William Clark are names connected with the early history of the township (1820), but farther than this nothing authentic can be learned of them. . . . William Clemens, born in Pennsylvania in 1824, came with his parents to Adams Township, this county, in 1831; then in 1862 moved into Thompson Township. He was killed in the railroad accident at Ashtabula in 1876. . . . N. P. Colwell came to Thompson Township in 1831, settled in Republic in 1838, and was, for eleven years, clerk of Scipio Township, and justice of the peace for sixteen years. . . . William Cornell, referred to in the general history, was a pioneer.

John and Julia Ann (Royer) Decker, parents of Hon. Jacob Decker, of Bellevue, came from Wayne County, Ohio, to Thompson Township in 1830; John Decker died in 1854, his widow in 1875, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. . . . A. Dewald, a Pennsylvanian, is said to have settled here in 1831. . . . John Dillingham, who died in Porter County September 20, 1861, settled at Bloomingville in the fire lands in 1813, and moved to Indiana in 1836. . . . Solomon Dimick was among the pioneers, and is said to have been here as early as 1820.

Michael and Susan (Fisher) Fauble came to Thompson Township in 1833 from Pennsylvania. . . . George Fender is classed among the old settlers.

John Glassner, a native of Prussia, came to Ohio, locating in Thompson Township in 1835; he died in 1863; his son John, born in Prussia in 1818, also came to Thompson Township at the same time. . . . George Good and Emanuel Good, natives of Pennsylvania, came in 1831 or 1832. . . . Samuel Grimes, born in Vermont in 1786, married Mary Arnold, also a native of Vermont, born in 1792; they came to Ohio in 1823, residing some months in Thompson Township; then moved into Sandusky County, and in 1828 returned to this township; he died in 1868, his wife in 1858.

John Harpster, a native of Pennsylvania, entered eighty acres of land where Flat Rock Village now stands, in 1828, and is living at Clyde, Ohio. . . . David Harpster came with his parents to this county in 1828, settling on the site of Flat Rock. . . . Frederick Harpster, a native of Pennsylvania, came in 1830 from Wayne County, Ohio, to Flat Rock, and at one time owned all the land now occupied by that town. He died in 1874. . . . Jefferson Hoover, a native of Ohio, was here in 1847. . . . Joseph and Hannah Horner came to Thompson Township in 1835, where former carried on first tailor shop in vicinity of Flat Rock. They died in 1853. Squire Samuel Horner, their son, also came in 1835. . . . John Heater and Ira Holmes are names connected with the early days of Thompson Township.

Jacob and Elizabeth Kern came to Thompson Township from Pennsyl-

vania in 1833. He died about 1852, his widow in 1855. Their son, George, born in 1821, still resides in Thompson Township.... Isaac Kern, born in Pennsylvania, was brought by his father, Jacob Kern, to Thompson Township in 1832.... Anthony Kern, born in Pennsylvania in 1813, came to Thompson Township with his parents, Peter and Rachel Kern, in 1831.... Charles and Catherine Krupp came from Bavaria with their family, in 1833, direct to Thompson Township, Anthony Krupp being one of their sons.

Hiram Longbrake, a native of Ohio, was here in 1859.

William McCauley was one of the projectors of Thomsontown in 1840 and one of the old settlers.... Benjamin Murray was here at an early date.... Dr. Joseph Myers and Dr. Henry L. Harris were physicians at Lewisville (Thompson Township) in 1847.

Henry Neikirk, born in Ohio, came in 1845.

Joseph Osborne was among the pioneer settlers.

Joseph Parmenter, at whose house the first election was held in 1820, was one of the first actual settlers of the county.... Joseph Philo settled in Thompson Township at an early date.... The Pratt family and H. Purdy's family were also among the first settlers, coming here prior to the organization of 1820.... John W. Paine, born in 1820, came to Adams Township in 1829 with his parents, John and Sarah Paine. He died in 1882. His widow now resides at the family homestead.

G. W. Reaham, an Ohioan, was here in 1839.... John Royer, a native of Pennsylvania, grandfather of the present mayor of Tiffin, settled in Thompson Township in 1829.... John Royer, Jr., born in Thompson Township, is a son of the famous pioneer, John Royer, and is said to have been the first child born to Pennsylvanian settlers in Thompson Township in 1831.... Samuel Royer, a resident of the county for over fifty-seven years, died in his fifty-ninth year, in August, 1884; he was the father of the estimable mayor of Tiffin, and a pioneer of this township.... Isaac Royer came in 1829.... Abram Romig, a Pennsylvanian, came here in 1832.

John and Magdalena Sherck came to Thompson Township in 1834 and removed to Michigan in 1868. Their son, Hon. Joseph Sherck, mayor of Bellevue, Ohio, was brought by his parents here in 1834, moving to Bellevue in 1873.... Abram Sherck, with Samuel Sherck and William McCauley, founded Thomsontown in 1840.... George Schock, born in 1812 in Pennsylvania, and his wife, Rachael (Korner), also a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1816, came to Thompson Township in 1836, accompanied by their parents, George and Margaret (Siebert) Schock (now deceased), and Andrew and Sarah (Hendricks) Korner.... The famous hunter and trapper, Snow, is supposed to have been the first white resident of the township.... The Sponables, referred to in other pages, were early residents here.... Samuel and Sarah (Wilts) Stewart located on Section 2, Thompson Township, in 1829. In 1867 they moved into Flat Rock, where the former died in 1870; his widow now resides there.... Peter Stetler, a Pennsylvanian, came to the county in 1837.

A. H. Twiss and family came here at a very early date: it is said they were here about 1819.... Isaac and Christina (Scothorn) Tompkins, parents of Mrs. James Bolin were early settlers in this township.

James Underhill, David Underhill, Jasper Underhill and other members of that family were among the first permanent residents coming in December, 1819.

Levi Waggoner, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1831.... Elias Weiker came from Pennsylvania to Thompson Township in 1833, with his parents, George and Susanna Weiker (both deceased), and now resides in Bellevue.... Isaac

Weiker settled here in 1842.... John Weller settled here in 1844.... George Wetzell, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1854.... John Welsh, James Whitmore, Nathan Whitney and William Whitney were all here about or at the time the township was organized.... The Wollenschlegels settled here at an early day.... Daniel and Catharine Wonder, parents of George Wonder, were born in Pennsylvania and there married and lived until 1823; then moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1830 to Thompson Township; thence to Wyandot County, where Mrs. Wonder died. Daniel Wonder, now ninety-four years of age, resides with his son George, in Big Spring Township.

Benevel Yarger, a native of Pennsylvania, father of George E. Yarger, of Fostoria, located at Flat Rock in 1851, and in 1861 moved to Carey, Ohio.

J. M. Zermillizer, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1857.... J. M. Zahm settled in or near the township in 1832.

Isaac Lewis, the Bowmans, Kellys, Anthony and George Zahm, Peter Schoendorf, John Host, the Hein family, the Umlors, Westrichs, Neises, Krupps, Kuhns, Knapps, Glassners, McCauleys and others were here prior to 1840, and shared with the pioneers, hitherto noticed, in their toils, their pleasures and their sorrows. Referring to the early settlement of this division of the county, the following testimony is taken from Stewart's work, published in 1874: "The greater portion of the early settlement of Thompson Township consisted of people from Pennsylvania, and of immigrants direct from Germany; a good substantial class of people, naturally inclined to improve the soil and to enrich the township and county by persevering industry and toil. In the southwestern portion of the township, a large number of Germans formed a settlement. They belonged principally to the Roman Catholic Church, and established a nunnery, which has greatly prospered, and has received many devout persons, professing the creed of the Church of Rome, within its portals. Here reside those eminent Christian women known as Sisters of Charity, a title they richly deserve for the real good which they do among the poor and needy."

VILLAGES.

Thompstontown was surveyed November 12, 1840, by Jonas Hershberger for William McCauley, Abram Sharchand and Samuel Sherck, on the corners of Sections 14, 15, 22 and 23. The plat of Thompstontown was vacated in 1843 at the request of the original owners.

Lewisville was surveyed by Jonas Hershberger for Fred. Harpster, John Wingard, Jacob Connor and George Schoch, Jr., January 21, 1841. George Schoch's addition to Lewisville was surveyed by G. H. Heming, April 5, 1853, the streets being a continuation of a parallel to streets in the original town. Homer & McCarty's addition to Lewisville on the east half, northeast quarter of Section 11, was surveyed April 6, 1856, by G. H. Heming.

A postoffice was established here under the name of Flat Rock Postoffice, and by this name Lewisville is generally known. The business circle of the village is made up as follows: R. B. Hickey, hardware; John M. Terwilliger, grocer; and William Shaffer *vice* J. M. Terwilliger, postmaster, in charge of the postoffice. At one time there was a station here on the "underground railway."

CHURCHES.

Reformed Church, of Thompson Township, was organized in 1830, and in 1832 a house of worship was erected on a lot donated by John Heater. This building gave place to a larger one in 1843, and this in turn to the present beautiful brick church of 1873. The original members were John Royer,

Wollenschlegel, Adam Good, Jacob Bunn, John Bunn, Sr., John Bunn, Jr., Henry Bunn, Isaac Lewis, Henry Bowman, Rudolph Bowman and Henry Stetler. The first pastor was Rev. Stauch. The value of property is estimated at \$7,000.

Evangelical Association.—This was founded here years ago, and is now presided over by Rev. J. A. Burket, of Flat Rock Circuit.

United Brethren Church, at Flat Rock, founded some years ago, has a small membership. The meeting-house cost \$1,000 (*vide* history of Fostoria).

Zion Reformed Church, of Thompson Township, was organized in 1830. German Reformed Zion's Church was reorganized under State law, December 13, 1860. John Royer, Sr., presided, with D. W. Kelley, secretary. Harrison Wilt, Levi Korner and Edward Kern were elected trustees.

St. Michael's Church dates its beginning back to 1833, when Rev. F. X. Tschenhens, C. S. S. R., came to visit the few Catholic families then in this neighborhood, and repeated his visits for years until Fathers Alig and Malhebouf were appointed his successors. Very Rev. Sales Brunner came in 1844. In 1847-48 the first regular church building was begun and completed, taking the place of the first log building. In 1883 the present Gothic building was commenced. This is one of the largest country churches in Ohio, and is built on the same plan as St. Joseph's Church at Tiffin. The congregation numbers about 400, the number of families belonging being seventy-one. Among the first members were the late John Adam Perhard Stein, Ch. Krupp, John Host, Hein, Leopold Kuhn, John Westrich, A. Krupp, B. Ramschlag, William Glassner, John Glassner and Daniel Neis. Many, if not all, of those pioneer members donated lands for church, school and cemetery. The present congregation built the new church and school of their own means, under the direction of their building committee, Anthony Krupp, Peter Hepp, Ferd. Schoeffel, Jacob Gerber, Joe Dick, Balzer Layman, Michael and Gerber. The trustees are Anthony Gerhardstein, Joseph Greulich, Jacob Greulich and Anthony Ham. The church is in charge of the priests of the Order of the Most Precious Blood. This society was incorporated July 15, 1848, when Rev. Francis Maria Sales Brunner, Rev. Maria Anthony Meyer, and Rev. John Wittmer, were elected trustees, Rev. F. M. S. Brunner, superior, and Rev. M. A. Meyer, clerk. The locations named in acts of incorporation were Big Spring and Thompson Townships.

SCHOOLS.

The first school in the township, known as District No. 7, was founded shortly after the arrival of the Bolin family, with Elisha Bolin, first teacher. He is now a resident of Wabash, Ind.

The election to decide the question of selling school lands, Section 16, Thompson Township, was held April 6, 1846. John Bunn, Jr., John Heater and James Bolin were judges. The vote stood 127 for sale, and seven against. The record of sale of Section 16, Range 17, Township 3, which took place February 26, 1847, is as follows: Peter Stetler, east half of the southeast quarter; Henry Engle, west half of the southeast quarter; John Heater, east half of the southwest quarter, and west half of the southwest quarter; Henry Engle, west half of northwest quarter; John Royer, east half of the northwest quarter and west half of the northeast quarter; John Heater, Jr., east half of the northeast quarter. The sum realized from sale was \$11,090.

The condition of the schools of Thompson Township on August 31, 1884, is given in the following statistics: Number of male pupils enrolled, 232; of females, 226; total, 458. Schoolhouses, 8; value of property, \$12,000; num-

ber of teachers, 16; average salaries, \$44 and \$23; local tax, \$2,584.83; total revenue, \$5,369.51; expenditures, \$2,910.05.

Convent of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood was founded here in 1844, when the sisters took charge of the schools that year, and established the orphanage, which institution was transferred to New Riegel in 1859. To Rev. Sales Brunner the credit is given for establishing this convent here. His mother was the founder of this branch of the order, and the sisters, who came from Switzerland in 1844, left the mother house at Father Brunner's request, to continue their good works of charity in the then wilds of northwestern Ohio. The new buildings, commenced in 1883, were completed in 1885. The Convent of the Sisters of the Most Precious Blood, in Thompson Township, claimed fifty-nine sisters in 1847. The monastery of the same order in that township contained twenty-four members.

St. Michael's School, dating back to 1844, claims a large number of pupils. The building is a brick structure, containing two commodious school rooms.

ORPHANAGES.

St. Michael's Orphan Asylum was founded, in 1844, by Rev. Sales Brunner, with the Sisters of Charity, from Switzerland, Europe, in charge. The orphans were transferred in 1859 to the larger house at New Riegel.

Ebenezer Orphan Asylum, of the Evangelical Association of North America, was incorporated March 19, 1868, with George F. Spring, L. Scheurman, D. Strohman, Abner Niebel and William Negele, trustees. This asylum is denominational and well conducted. Its location is just on the southern border of Flat Rock Village.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The assessment of Thompson Township, in 1841, gives the following figures: 23,049 acres of land, valued at \$70,652; town lots, none; 293 horses, valued at \$11,720; 669 cattle, valued at \$5,352; total value, \$87,724; total tax, \$1,337.79; delinquencies, \$76.70.

The valuation and taxation of Thompson Township for 1884-85 present the following statistics: 23,391 acres of land, valued at \$928,030, and personal property at \$197,980, aggregating \$1,126,010. The total taxes in 1885 amount to \$11,814.56, with \$201 dog tax. The population in 1880 was 1,901.

The predial statistics of Thompson Township for 1884, are 6,610 acres of wheat; 1 acre of rye, 27 bushels; 24 acres of buckwheat, 145 bushels; 1,748 acres of oats, product about 78,624 bushels; 13 acres of barley; 2,366 acres of corn, product (shelled) about 84,000 bushels; 697 acres of meadow, 855 tons of hay; 1,854 acres of clover, 2,387 tons of hay, 1,888 bushels of seed and 86 acres plowed under; 192 acres of potatoes, yielding 20,935 bushels; 62,600 pounds home made butter; 5 acres of sorghum produced 518 gallons of syrup; maple syrup, 10 gallons; 155 hives, 953 pounds of honey; 65,460 dozens of eggs; 1 vineyard, 150 pounds of grapes, 96 gallons of wine; 1 acre sweet potatoes, yielding 187 bushels; 454 acres of orchards, 3,080 bushels of apples, 103 of peaches, 122 of pears, 10 of cherries; acres of land owned and cultivated, 13,140; in pasture, 1,706; woodland, 2,539; waste land, 177; total acreage owned, 17,562; wool shorn in 1883, 3,567; milch cows, 595; dogs, 197; sheep killed and injured, 9; animals died of disease, 135 hogs, 95 sheep, 23 cattle and 15 horses.

CHAPTER XXVIII.

VENICE TOWNSHIP.

THIS township, including the southern part of the "gore," was surveyed into quarter sections in 1820, by Price J. Kellogg, and the lands offered for sale in 1821. Venice formed a part of Thompson Township from 1820 to 1829, when it was established a separate township and organized as such. The year of its organization the population was confined to families of the officers elected in 1829, and perhaps a few others named in the pioneer section of this chapter. In 1840 the census places the number of inhabitants at 1,222; in 1850, at 1,830; in 1860, at 2,013; in 1870, at 1,781, increased in 1880 to 2,231, and in 1885 to 2,600 (estimated). In 1880 Attica Village claimed a population of 663, which number has been added to considerably during the last five years. The name Venice was suggested by Johnson Ford to memorialize his home in Cayuga County, N. Y.

Honey Creek enters the county in fractional Section 19 and flowing in a tortuous course west by north, through the old settlement of Caroline, leaves the township in Section 6. A few small creeks are found both north and south of Honey Creek.

The Columbus and Sandusky pike road runs diagonally through the township from Attica Station, a mile north of the old village of Attica, through Caroline to Carrothers. The petition of Ezra Gilbert, presented to the county board in November, 1828, prayed for the establishment of a road beginning at the town line, two and one-half miles west of Attica, and running south by east so as to intersect the New Haven road, three and one-half miles east of Attica, near the line of Huron County. The petition was granted, the line was at once surveyed by David Risdon, and cut through or underbrushed by Ezra Gilbert, Johnson Ford and Samuel Halsted, within six days.

The Northwestern Ohio Railroad runs through the southwestern sections, while the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad passes across the extreme northeastern corners of fractional Section 6 and Section 1.

The lands are fertile, and the face of the country just sufficiently rolling to confer on it a beauty and utility which could not belong to a level country.

Organic and Official. This township was established in 1829 (*vide* Transactions of the Commissioners' Board, Chap. IV.), and the first election held June 13, that year. Thomas West, Ezra Gilbert and Moses Smith were chosen trustees; Philip E. Bronson, clerk; James Halsted, treasurer; Henry Speaker, Elisha Fair, overseers of the poor; Cornelius Gilmore and Ezra Gilbert, fence viewers; and Warren Blakesly, constable.

From this date to 1854 the township shares with many other divisions of the county in the loss of old record books. Those old books alone could tell the story of each annual election, and to the fact of their being lost or destroyed, rather than to any carelessness on the part of the present township clerk, who made out the following list, or the historian, must be attributed the quarter century break in the official history. Many of the men referred to in the pioneer section of this chapter will be identified as sharing in the local

government of the township in early days. The following list contains the names of township officers from 1854 to 1885:

1854. Franklin Gray, Henry Meyers, James Hanna, trustees; James McManigal, clerk.

1855. J. W. Carson, William Sourwine, James Hanna, trustees; James McManigal, clerk.

1856. H. N. Chase, Hiram Royce, Samuel Weaver, trustees; James McManigal, clerk.

1857. James Hanna, Jehu Lozier, M. E. Crow, trustees; James McManigal, clerk.

1858-59.—William Sourwine, Christ Link, Stephen Friedley, trustees; S. A. Ringle, clerk.

1860. Charles Guyer, Christ Link, Stephen Friedley, trustees; S. A. Ringle, clerk.

1861. Henry Smith, E. W. Tink, Stephen Friedley, trustees; S. A. Ringle, clerk.

1862. Henry Smith, Frederick Steigmeyer, Stephen Friedley, trustees; S. A. Ringle, clerk.

1863. Peter Basore, F. Steigmeyer, Stephen Friedley, trustees; S. A. Ringle, clerk.

1864. Peter Basore, F. Steigmeyer, Mathias Carrothers, trustees; S. A. Ringle, clerk.

1865-66. Peter Basore, F. Steigmeyer, Samuel Bemenderfer, trustees; S. A. Ringle, clerk.

1867. Peter Basore, Joseph Friedley, Franklin Gray, trustees; F. H. Steigmeyer, clerk.

1868.—David Ringle, Joseph Friedley, J. D. Sumerlin, trustees; David McManigal, clerk.

1869.—David Ringle, Jr., Samuel Speaker, J. D. Sumerlin, trustees; S. A. Ringle, clerk.

1870. David Ringle, Jr., Wallace Olds, J. W. Carson, trustees; W. M. Miller, clerk.

1871.—Michael Steinmetz, Joseph Huffman, William Everingim, trustees; W. M. Miller, clerk.

1872.—Michael Steinmetz, G. W. Lemmon, H. F. Myers, trustees; Ed. Bemenderfer, clerk.

1873.—Michael Steinmetz, Wallace Olds, Joseph Huffman, trustees; W. M. Miller, clerk.

1874.—M. Steinmetz, Joseph Friedley, Lewis Bollinger, trustees; W. M. Miller, clerk.

1875.—William King, Joseph Friedley, I. A. Spencer, trustees; F. H. Steigmeyer, clerk.

1876.—William King, David Ringle, Jr., I. A. Spencer, trustees; F. H. Steigmeyer, clerk.

1877.—William King, David Ringle, Jr., H. J. Smith, trustees; F. H. Steigmeyer, clerk.

1878.—George Gangheff, J. W. Steigmeyer, H. J. Smith, trustees; F. H. Steigmeyer, clerk.

1879.—Michael Steinmetz, Fred. Wolfert, George Heabler, trustees; James L. Couch, clerk.

1880.—David Holmes, Fred. Wolfert, George Heabler, trustees; James L. Couch, clerk.

1881.—David Holmes, J. W. Link, George Heabler, trustees; James L. Couch, clerk.

1882.—David Holmes, J. W. Link, John F. Hoke, trustees; James L. Couch, clerk.

1883.—David Holmes, J. W. Link, John F. Hoke, trustees; James L. Couch, clerk.

1884.—David Holmes, J. W. Link, John F. Hoke, trustees; James L. Couch, clerk.

The officers of Venice for 1885-86 are David Holmes, William King and John B. Wilhelm, trustees; James L. Couch, clerk; A. B. Brant, treasurer; J. T. Meyers, assessor; A. F. Lepper and Otto Blust, constables; James L. Couch and O. J. McPherson, justices of the peace.

Pioneers of Venice.—Half a century and eight years have elapsed since the pioneer of American civilization looked into the wilderness of Venice Township, and called it his home. To Cornelius Gilmore, Johnson Ford, Samuel Halsted, the first road-makers, the first farmers, the first actual workers in the township, the special honors pertaining to pioneers are accorded. Although they first settled on the head waters of Honey Creek a full decade after the adventurous pioneers of Delaware County visited and settled on the Sandusky at Fort Ball, and eight years after the Welchs settled on lower Honey Creek, the honors are still due: for then the beautiful district, now called Venice, was a wilderness, unvisited by the pioneers of other parts of the county and indeed unheard of by them. In the following pages the writer has made an effort to group all the pioneers together, and speak of each so far as authentic accounts permit.

John Armatage settled here in 1829, coming that year from Maryland, where he was born in 1806.

John Barrick settled in Seneca County in 1834.... Joel Billings settled here in 1829.... Lewis Bollinger (deceased), born in Germany in 1825, came from Stark County, Ohio, to this county in 1844, settling in this township.

Jeremiah Carpenter and Charles D. and Emeline (Michener) Carpenter—former born in 1823, died in 1868, latter born in 1830, died in 1873, parents of William A. Carpenter—were early settlers.... Samuel and Elizabeth (Wiloughby) Carson, natives of Pennsylvania, father of J. W. Carson, came to this county in 1835, and here died at advanced ages.... Robert Carson, grandfather of J. W. Carson, came to the county at an early date and here died in 1836. His wife died same year.... H. M. Chandler came from Connecticut in 1838.... Matthew J. Clark, who died January 4, 1882, in his fifty-sixth year, was an old settler of Venice Township. He moved to Tiffin many years ago.... Jacob Cook settled here in 1829.... H. B. Courtwright, in 1832.... James Madison Crabbs, father of Cyrus N. Crabbs, came here at an early date.... Samuel Croxton settled here in 1829.

Stephen and Magdalena Dick came from Alsace, Germany (then France), to this country in 1830; lived twenty-two years in this and seventeen in Bloom Township, finally locating in Thompson Township in 1872. Stephen Dick died in 1876; his widow resides near Frank's Corners.

Jacob Ebersole, born in Pennsylvania in 1807, has resided here since 1834.... Gov. Edwards settled here in 1829.

Elisha Fair settled here in December, 1828.... Philip and Christina (Kerner) Falter, natives of Germany, came thence to Seneca County, in 1833; former died in 1842. J. B. Falter, their son, also a native of Germany, born in 1826, lives in Venice Township.... Philip Falter, born on mid-ocean in 1823 (his parents being on their way from Germany to the United States, and who

died in Venice Township), married Miss Elizabeth Houck, and they then came to Venice Township, where they both died, in 1872. . . . Johnson Ford, born in Rensselaer County, N. Y., June 9, 1796, came to Seneca County in 1828, from Cayuga County, N. Y., and, purchasing 160 acres of land, where Attica Village now stands, entered on pioneer work in the wilderness. His neighbor, Cornelius Gilmore, settled in the township the year before, and a few others came in 1829. Mr. Ford opened the first farm in Venice Township, clearing, plowing, and sowing the seed himself. His wife, Esther, died March 19, 1829, and her remains had to be carried to the Scipio Cemetery. Shortly after he revisited New York State, and there married a second time: returning with his bride to the wilderness. In 1833 or 1834 he was appointed superintendent of the Union Sunday-school, succeeding John Martain, and this position he held until 1858 or 1859: when the Presbyterian Church was organized in October, 1833, he was ordained an elder. He and Ezra Gilbert suggested the name Attica for the present village in 1829, and the same year he gave the name of Venice to the township. For over half a century he has made the township his home and shared in every effort to develop it. . . . J. J. Friedley and his father, Ludwick Friedley, a Pennsylvanian, settled here in 1838, latter dying in 1871. Barbara (Link), wife of J. J. Friedley, born in Germany, came when two years old with her parents, who were among the first settlers of Seneca County. It is stated on other authority that this family came in 1833.

Cornelius Gilmore was the first settler and first blacksmith in Venice Township, having settled here in June, 1827, where O. J. McPherson's house now stands, on the south bank of Honey Creek. About 1832 Mr. Gilmore removed the Caroline postoffice, when a new office was established at Attica. . . . The first road in the township, from a point two and a half miles west of Attica to the Huron County line, was cut through in November, 1828, by Ezra Gilbert, Johnson Ford and Samuel Halsted, and a year later Ezra Gilbert erected his cabin where the Ford & Stranler hardware store of Attica's later days stands. Ezra Gilbert settled here in April, 1829, and was the first postmaster, and first settler on the site of Attica.

James Hanna, born in Pennsylvania in 1804, came to Venice Township in 1834. . . . Samuel Halsted settled here in August, 1828. . . . The Hamiltons were here in 1845. . . . Samuel Harper, a soldier of the Revolution, an Irishman, was buried in Sycamore Township in 1821. . . . Samuel Hawk was here in 1835. . . . George Heabler, Sr., a native of Pennsylvania, located in Venice Township in 1835, bringing his son George, of Attica and Tiffin. . . . George Herr came from Germany in 1852. . . . John Hillis, a native of Ireland, came direct from his native land to Seneca County, settling in Venice Township in 1846, dying in 1875. . . . John Holmes, born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1807, came here in an early day, and now resides with his son, David. . . . Samuel and Charles Hoyt settled here in 1854. Samuel died in 1872. Charles resides in Wyandot County. . . . J. W. Huffman, born in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1837, was brought by his parents, Jacob and Catharine (Weaver) Huffman, to Venice Township in 1839: Jacob Huffman died in 1855. . . . Michael Hull, a native of Pennsylvania, born in 1807, came to this county in 1834, settling on 560 acres of land on Section 7 of Venice Township, where he still resides. . . . Michael and Barbara (Free) Hull, parents of George F. Hull, were early settlers of this township, where Michael Hull now resides.

Thomas Kemp, born in Pennsylvania in 1813, came with his parents, David and Sarah (Ward) Kemp, to Venice Township in an early day. . . . David J. Kelly was here in 1849.

John C. and Christianna (Eichenhofer) Lebold, parents of Jacob F.

Lebold, all natives of Germany, came from Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1842, to Section 16, this township, where John C. still resides. . . . Avery Leonard, born in Pennsylvania in 1798, came here with his family in 1834. . . . John Lepard was here in 1831. . . . Jacob and Maryann (Gerling) Link, natives of Germany, came to this county in 1838, the former dying in 1841. Their son, J. W. Link, born on the ocean, when his parents were on their way to America, resides in Venice Township. . . . John Lozier came in 1853.

J. McCarty and Daniel McCarty, natives of Ireland, settled here about 1832 or 1834. . . . John and Elizabeth (Hannah) McClelland, natives of Pennsylvania, settled here in 1836. . . . James McKibben came here in June, 1830. . . . James B. McKibben, a Pennsylvanian, was here in 1832. . . . William McPherson settled in Venice Township in November, 1828. He was born in Scotland in 1793. . . . Henry and Rebecca (Free) Meyers, former a native of Switzerland, born in 1808, were early pioneers of the county. Mr. Meyers came in 1835, a comparatively poor young man, and at his death in 1884 he owned over 2,000 acres of land. . . . Nathan Merriman settled in Venice in 1829. . . . The Metcalf family settled here previous to 1836. . . . John M. Miller, a native of Germany, father of Paul Miller, immigrated to America in 1832; resided about four years in Medina County, Ohio, and then settled permanently in this county. He died in 1884. . . . Maurice and Hannah (Davis) Moore—former a native of New Jersey, born in 1797; latter a native of Wales, born in 1800—came to the county in 1834, settling in Venice Township. They died in 1883. . . . Andrew Moore settled here in 1830; died in 1846. His widow died in 1880. . . . Philip Muck settled in Venice in 1829. . . . Jacob and Fanny (Werder) Myers (or Meyers), natives of Switzerland, came to Ohio in 1829 and to this county in 1831. Their son, Henry F. Myers, also a native of Switzerland, born in 1822, came with them and is a farmer here. . . . Henry Meyers, "Tailor Meyers," as he was known to all, was born in village of Oberendengen, Switzerland, April 26, 1807; died at Attica in July, 1884. In 1835 he brought the first \$5 in gold ever seen in Tiffin, and also purchased the first mowing machine and the first grain drill in Venice Township. Five years after he came to Seneca County, on July 11, 1840, he was married. After working six years for one man at his trade in Philadelphia, he left there on the 10th of July, 1835, and came by canal to Sandusky, Ohio, arriving on the 29th of the same month, and walked to Attica on the old turnpike, where he had previously purchased wild land. For six years after his arrival in Seneca County he worked at his trade in Tiffin, after which he worked for five years in the village of Attica, using his money thus earned for the improvement of his land.

Jacob Newkirk settled in Venice in 1831. . . . Leonard and Mary (Hachter) Noble, natives of Germany, former born in 1822, latter in 1829, came the year they were married (1852) to Venice Township, and some time after moved to Reed Township, where Mr. Noble died in 1871.

Mrs. Cathrine Olds died at the residence of her son, Wallace Olds, three and one-half miles west of Attica, July 18, 1878, aged seventy one years, five months and thirteen days. Mrs. Olds was one of the old pioneers of Seneca County, having resided here forty-two years.

William Pollinger, a Pennsylvanian, came in 1855.

Jeremiah Rex (*vide* Chapter V). . . . S. H. Ringle, an Ohioan, was here in 1832. . . . Stephen Rogers, a native of England, came to America in 1818, and to this county in 1837. John Rogers, a pioneer farmer of the county, born in France in 1819, is a son of his. . . . David Roop settled here in 1829. . . . Aaron Rush, an old settler of Venice Township, died in 1837.

Jacob Schaaf, who came from Germany in 1829, is an old settler here.... Sebastian Senn, a native of Switzerland, born in 1828, came in 1838 with his father, who settled on a farm in this county.... Samuel Shade, Sr., born in 1800, purchased, in 1834, 300 acres of timber land in Venice Township; he came from Columbiana County, Ohio; died at Tiffin in 1872. Samuel Shade, his son, resides in Eden Township.... J. L. Shirey came from Pennsylvania in 1844.... Christian Shuly, a native of Pennsylvania came in 1856.... Ludwig Shoup came from Germany in 1854.... George Sillman, father of Mrs. Michael Kirchner, of Tiffin, came from Germany and settled in Venice Township about 1833.... Martin Smeltz, a native of Germany, was among the early settlers of this county.... John and Mary (Weaver) Smith, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of Martin Smith, of Venice Township, came to the county in 1838, and settled in this township, where John Smith died in 1882.... Jacob and Catharine (Myers) Smith, natives of Switzerland, parents of Mrs. Norman Benham, of Scipio Township, came to America in 1827, and in course of time were early settlers of Venice Township.... Jeremiah Smith, born in Bedford County, Penn., February 18, 1818, came to Seneca County in 1834, and died here January 5, 1885.... Eli Snow, Cold Creek (see story of the Indian "Pumpkin"), Henry Speaker, Jr., settled here in 1829, and erected the first saw-mill in 1831.... Samuel and Hannah (Harper) Speaker, parents of Samuel Speaker, came in 1840; Samuel died in 1868.... Huckins Spencer, born in Maine, father of L. A. Spencer, of Venice Township, settled in this county in 1834.... Frederick Steigmeyer, a native of Switzerland, came from Pennsylvania to Seneca County in 1836.... John Steigmeyer, father of Mrs. John B. Blum, was a native of Switzerland, born in 1811; he settled, in 1835, two miles west of Attica, where he still resides.... Martin and Elizabeth (Lang) Steinmetz, parents of Mrs. J. B. Falter, natives of Alsace, came to Seneca County about 1833.... M. C. Steinmetz, born in France in 1829, came with his parents, Martin and Elizabeth (Baltz) Steinmetz, from France to America about 1831, and to Venice Township about 1837.... James D. Stevenson, a native of Vermont, settled here in 1838, died in Michigan in 1865.... John A. Stephenson, father of Prof. William H. Stephenson, of Attica, and a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Venice Township in 1831.... E. P. Sutton, known as "Pomeroy" Sutton, an old resident of Attica, died December 27, 1879, at New Washington.... Lester Sutton came from New York State in 1852.

John Tompkins, a native of New York, came in 1835.... Peter Trumpler, a native of Bavaria, was among the early settlers of the township.... John Trumpler was here in 1841.

Samuel Weaver, father of E. Weaver, of Attica, was born in Maryland in 1822, and came among the early settlers to this county; he died in 1863.... Martin S. Weaver, born in Pennsylvania in 1811, came here in 1833.... Thomas West settled in Venice in October, 1828.... James Willoughby, who owned the northwest quarter of Section 34 in 1829, died in 1835.... Jacob Wise, a Pennsylvanian, settled here in 1828.... Samuel Wise, a native, was here in 1837.... John and Samuel Woollet settled here in 1829.... Christian and Hannah (Lehman) Worm came into the county from Germany in 1833.

Early Industries.—Henry Speaker's saw-mill was erected between Caroline and Attica in 1831. The power was supplied by oxen. The first grist-mill and carding mill was established in 1832. This was simply a conversion of Speaker's old saw-mill. The Metcalf Steam Saw-Mill was erected in 1836 by Ebenezer and George Metcalf, close to the spot on which the Heabler Mill was afterward built. The fire of March, 1840, destroyed this building. The Kinnaman Steam Saw & Grist-Mills were erected at Caroline by Peter Kinnaman,

and carried on until destroyed by fire. In 1857 Ephraim Groves' son was scalded to death, owing to the explosion of the boiler in this concern. The Steigmeyer Steam Saw-Mill was erected near the site of the Metcalf Mills, and a grist-mill added subsequently. This industry is now carried on by the Heablers.

The conspiracy of 1857 to defraud the people reached its zenith at Attica. Schuyler, Higley and Chandler were among the leaders of those fraudulent dealers. The counterfeiters were also busy at this time and had a den in this township.

ATTICA.

The location of this village on Sections 10 and 3, Venice Township, at the crossing of the Tiffin and Sandusky roads, was selected in 1833 by William and Samuel Miller, and surveyed for them by David Risdon. Four years prior to this time Ezra Gilbert built a cabin in the center of what is now the village of Attica, where he kept a tavern and established a postoffice, winning for it from the department the name of his old home, Attica, N. Y. Thus the Millers had not to go to the trouble of selecting a name for their new town in the wilderness. Nathan Merriman's store was also established here, and within five years from the day of Gilbert's settlement the place grew from one log-cabin to be a village of twenty dwellings and of a population bordering on 100. Johnson Ford erected his cabin in 1828. In 1831 the first frame house in the township was erected by Jacob Newkirk in the business center of the village.

Attica was platted April 7, 1833, by David Risdon for William and Samuel Miller. Miller & Schuyler's addition of Hugh M. Ellis' lands was surveyed in January, 1848, by H. B. Cain for John Miller and Marcus Schuyler. An addition to this addition was made at the same time for John L. LaMareaux, H. Chandler, Joseph Baughman, John Heckman, John Shuriff and D. K. Burg.

The following-named additions were made in 1873-74 and 1875: George Ringle's, October, 1873; David Ringle's, October, 1873; William King's, February, 1875; Finley Ringle's, December, 1874; Boyle & Bemenderfer's, March, 1875. The additions to the village in Sections 3 and 10 were authorized by the commissioners, October 1, 1875. A petition to extend the limits of Attica corporation was presented to the county board by Lester Sutton, agent, May 26, 1880. The contest which ensued is of record.

Bemenderfer & Gates' addition was surveyed in March, 1882, and Ringle & Lemmon's addition in April, 1882.

ORGANIC AND OFFICIAL.

The first officers of Attica Village, elected April 6, 1850, were: John L. LaMoreaux, mayor; Samuel Miller, clerk; William Rininger, treasurer; S. E. Martin, marshal; Samuel Crobaugh, D. K. Burg, Benjamin Kelly, John Heckman and John Ringle, councilmen; Samuel Miller, M. R. Moltz, John Lay, Eben, Metcalf, Orlando Miller and James H. Brisco, members of board of education. The mayors of Attica since that time are named as follows: William Miller, 1851; William Rininger, 1852-55; P. Kinnaman, 1855; R. H. Blodgett, 1856-57; W. Rininger, 1858; P. Kinnaman, 1859; W. Rininger, 1860; J. R. Buckingham and R. H. Blodgett, 1861; R. H. Blodgett, 1862; W. Rininger, 1865; W. M. Miller, 1866; H. M. Chandler (vacancy), 1866, and elected 1867-68; H. J. Ford, 1869; J. C. Meyers, 1870-74; J. W. Simpson, 1874 (died that year); James L. Couch, 1874-76, re-elected in 1876; and William Harman, the present mayor.

The names of those who have held the position of city clerks are as follows: Samuel Miller, 1850; Josephus Chandler, Isaiah Frederick, M. Schuyler, W. B. Ames, C. V. Fay, J. W. Brown, S. A. Ringle, W. M. Miller, J. W. Simpson, W. M. Miller and the present city clerk, James L. Couch.

The names of those who have been elected and served as councilmen since 1852, are as follows: John Miller, H. B. Cain, Samuel Crobaugh, William Rininger, I. A. Childs, William Miller, B. Patterson, John Shade, G. W. Moltz, James Hull, J. D. Harford, John Wolf, William McManigal, Leonard Buts or Brets, P. Kinnaman, Samuel Ernest, A. P. Philo, S. A. Ringle, Levi Rice, T. T. Cook, William Smith, George Heabler, John Engelhart, Henry Heabler, J. Q. Holmes, J. D. Meyers, John Heabler, J. W. Leonard, John Foster, J. W. Hall, Hiram Royce, George Ringle, Jacob Ebersole, M. R. Moltz, J. M. Silcox, Thomas Neeley, Samuel Bemenderfer, James L. Couch, William King, J. R. Strandler, David Sanford, Ed. Bemenderfer, J. F. Lebold, F. H. Steigmeyer, A. B. Brant, David Heabler, Simeon Decker, J. L. Friedley, T. K. Crane, H. S. Seavolt, Jacob Engelhart and D. T. Heabler.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

The first postoffice at Attica was opened in 1832, with Ezra Gilbert, postmaster; the owner of the first tavern there. In 1833, Nathan Merriman, of Bucyrus, opened the first store. W. M. Miller was postmaster at this point for years. Levi J. Todd is the present postmaster.

The business circle of Attica in 1884-85 comprised the following: Bemenderfer & Co., sash, door and blind factory; Heabler Bros., flouring-mills; Hall & Meyers, iron foundries; George Keller, brick and tile-makers; Libe & Burget, carriage-makers; Armatage & Wurts, J. R. Strandler, hardware; David S. Jackson, saw-mill; J. W. Walker, furniture and undertaker; W. Smith, furniture; George Sherman, harness; Friedly Bros., Rininger & Silcox, George H. Hamilton, Leonard Sachs, Myers & Keller, F. H. Steigmeyer, merchants; T. K. Crane, jeweler; J. M. Teeple, milliner; Engelhart & Klear, blacksmiths; David Heabler, boots and shoes; R. T. Hearson, J. F. Lebold, druggists; J. Reid, C. Schottler, tailors; N. S. VanHorne, baker; J. M. Rice, painter; Jacob Courtwright, livery; William King, cooper; George Kupp, meat market; David Ayres, W. Schoff, hotels; Adolf Hassler, billiards; A. Kappas, F. Uhle, Joseph Myers, saloons; James L. Couch, O. J. McPherson, justices of the peace; William Harman, dentist; M. H. Mills, H. G. Blaine, A. W. Knight, Alfred Force; J. K. Buckingham, C. L. Jones, physicians; Lester Sutton, attorney, banker, etc.; Dr. H. G. Blaine, George Stoner, editors *Attica Journal*.

The old buildings which occupied the site of the William Rininger building, were destroyed by fire in 1853. In 1856 another fire swept away the old William Miller Hotel, northwest corner of Main and Tiffin Streets, then conducted by H. M. Chandler. Subsequently the Chandler Block was erected on the spot.

CHURCHES.

The first sermon in Venice Township was delivered by the Presbyterian preacher of Melmore about 1830, and a Union Sabbath-school was organized early in 1833, by Agent Patty, of which Martain was chosen superintendent.

The Presbyterian Society was organized in October, 1833, with thirteen members, by E. Conger and E. Judson, of Huron Presbytery. John Holmes and Johnson Ford were the first elders.

Attica Baptist Society was organized in 1841, with nine members. Not,

however, until April 2, 1842, was the first preacher appointed in the person of Rev. S. M. Mack. In 1852 the Baptist Church was erected.

Baptist Church of Attica was organized July 17, 1841, with the following members: Nathan Childs, Adam Philo, Russell Windruson, Leonard Gipson, Thomas Rundell, Eliza Childs, Electa Philo, Hannah Windruson, Huda Gipson and Nancy Rundell, all of whom have gone to join the church above. The pastors of the church have been A. Abbott, E. Goodnow, V. R. Wall, Elder L. Mack, F. Freeman, A. C. Lockhart, E. W. Clark, J. Hawker, Reason Lockhart, Robert Lockhart, J. L. Wiley, Frank Lyon, A. Buell, T. Dyall, and E. W. Lyon. The secretaries of the society were R. H. Blodgett, H. P. Philo, L. L. Gipson and John Riddle. The last named has served twenty years. The membership is fifty-nine, and the value of church property is \$3,000.

United Brethren Society was organized in 1855 by Rev. M. Bulger, with the following named members: William Seed, Henry Hershiser and wife, Mrs. Miller and Mrs. Huddlestone. The pastors of the church, since its organization, are named as follows: Revs. M. Bulger, S. Jacoby, S. Altman, — Ogden, J. F. Seiler, S. Foster, William Nevill, William Mathers, J. Aumiller, W. W. McCurdy, Klinge, O. H. Ramsey, C. L. Bevington and W. A. Keesy, the present incumbent. The society is building a new brick church on the lot where the old church stands on Eden Street.

Universalist Church of Attica was organized December 29, 1860. April 26, 1860, a number of citizens of Attica and vicinity, met to consider the means for building a Universalist Church, when a vote in favor of the enterprise was carried. William Rininger, Mark E. Crow, and Samuel Crobaugh were elected trustees; John Childs, secretary. Individual subscriptions were ordered to be divided into shares of \$5 each, and each share was entitled to a vote. Samuel Crobaugh presented his interest, valued at \$60, to the church May 2, 1861. Among the original members, besides those named above, were Parthena Crow, Miranda Crow, Maria Crow, Mary Metcalf, Naomi Pruden, Harrison Hathaway, Lodency and Louisa Childs. The pastors have been Rev. E. R. Wood, six months; H. R. Nye, twenty-four months; J. W. Henley, eighteen months; J. F. Rice, six months; N. A. Saxton, six months; A. J. Seitz, twenty-four months; G. R. Brown, eighteen months, and J. F. Rice, the present pastor, twelve years. The secretaries of the society have been H. Hathaway, J. H. Boyle, Maria and Allie Boyle, Martha Silcox, Anna Meyers, Arvilla Green, J. N. Lee, W. T. Meyers, F. H. Steigmeyer, Nettie Couch, and L. J. Todd. The house of worship was erected in 1860. The membership is ninety.

The Methodists of Venice organized in 1835.

Methodist Protestant Church was organized at Attica early in 1866. The names of original members are William McPherson and wife, Maurice Moore and wife, Mrs. George Ringle, Mrs. David Ringle, Mary Bennet, Mrs. Lester Sutton, Mrs. Elizabeth Day, and Mrs. Vahnluah Williams. The names of pastors are given as follows: Mary Ann Steinbaugh, H. J. Bradford, James Williams, W. S. Cairns, J. H. Gray, L. Boman. The present pastor is D. C. Coburn. The number of members is placed at 105, and the value of property at \$4,000.

Attica Mission of the Methodist Church, at Reed, was reorganized in 1872, and James Williams, Adolph Sallieres and Hiram Boyd were elected trustees November 30, 1872.

The English Lutherans organized in 1838, and in 1840-41, erected the Union Church, afterward controlled by the United Brethren. This church was sold for debt, purchased by Johnson Ford and used as a Union Church for years.

**Evangelical Lutheran Congregation*, originally consisted of German Lutheran and German Reformed members who settled here between 1830 and 1840. Rev. Conrad, Lutheran minister then residing at Tiffin, held the first services in 1835-37 in private houses. In 1839 Rev. Krause also of Tiffin (Lutheran) was called and preached every four weeks for about six years. In 1842 during his stay here the first church was built, a log structure to the east of Caroline. In 1843 a complete organization was effected and a constitution adopted, and the church was known as the German Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Congregation. Rev. Krause's successor was Rev. Robert Graetz (now of St. Mary's, Ohio), 1845-55. In December, 1855, Rev. W. Schmogrow (deceased), then of New Washington, was called. In the spring of 1857 dissatisfaction having arisen on the part of the Reformed on account of Lutheran practice at the Lord's Supper, a separation took place, both parties organizing separately. The Lutheran portion organized in the fall of the same year in accordance with the laws of the State as the "German Evangelical Lutheran Bethlehem Congregation of Caroline, Ohio," and adopted its own constitution. Its officers then were Conrad Lebold and Valentine Roehring, elders; Martin Smeltz and Jeremiah Smith, deacons; John Springer, Daniel Schaf and Jacob Faber, trustees. The constitution is still the constitution of the congregation. The pastors following Rev. Schmogrow were Rev. Paul Mueller (now at Wichita Kas.); Rev. Carl Schmidt (now at Hubbard, Ohio); Rev. Buechenstein, Rev. W. Braunwarth, Rev. A. C. Ulrich (now at Norwalk, Ohio); Rev. Kramer (now at Castle Garden, New York); Rev. J. Krieger (now at Arlington, Ohio); from May, 1883, to May, 1884, Rev. H. G. Sulter (now at Bellevue, Ohio), and since June, 1884, Rev. Carl Ackermann. In 1870 the present church was built at a cost of perhaps \$2,500. This spring a new parsonage was secured, costing \$1,200. The German language was always the medium used in preaching until Rev. Sulter was called, since which time German and English have been used alternately. At present the congregation numbers about eighty communicant members. Mr. Leonard Sachs is the present secretary of the congregation.

English Reformed Church, at Carrothers, was founded some years ago. This church at Caroline claims a membership of 100 and a large church building. The Sunday-school of the church at Carrothers was organized in April, 1885, with the following named officers: superintendent, G. S. McKee; assistant superintendent, P. H. Buchman; secretary, Ida McClelland; treasurer, Katie Goetize.

SS. Peter and Paul Church, of Attica, is modern in organization, but old in its membership. Previous to the year 1882, the few Catholics living in and around Attica, having no house of worship of their own, attended the nearest Catholic Church for religious services. At a social meeting in the spring of 1882 the first steps toward the organization of the SS. Peter and Paul congregation were taken. The question of building a Catholic Church at Attica was then eagerly discussed by John and Frederick Steigmeyer and Sebastian Senn, three of the oldest and most respected settlers of Attica; J. B. Blum, F. X. Snyder and Krupp Bros. The result was a subscription of \$1,000 for buying a suitable place for the intended church. Soon the work commenced and October 29, 1882, the church was dedicated to divine service. July 17, 1882, Rev. A. Huthmacher was appointed first pastor of the newly organized congregation but no religious service was held before October 29, 1882, the day of dedication. The present membership comprises twenty-five families; the original number was six families. The value of the property is placed at \$4,000.

*By Rev. Carl Ackermann, preacher.

CEMETERIES.

The first death in the township was that of Esther, wife of Jonathan Ford, who died March 19, 1829. She was buried in the Scipio Cemetery. Samuel Halsted's child, who died shortly after, was interred in a field near the pike road, while Philip Muck's child was interred on the "Ford Farm," where Johnson Ford donated and cleared a small cemetery.

Myers Cemetery Association was organized August 27, 1868, with Dr. J. C. Meyers, H. F. Myers, George W. Meyers, J. D. Meyers, D. Zimmerman, David Smith, D. C. Meyers, Abram Meyers and H. A. Meyers.

SOCIETIES.

Venice Lodge No. 197, I. O. O. F. was chartered April 30, 1852, and elected trustees under the act of May 1, 1852, January 16, 1855. Jacob Wise, Cyrus King and Michael R. Moltz were chosen trustees, and John L. Lamareaux, clerk. The names of original members are Isaiah Fredrick, M. R. Moltz, David Bennett, W. H. Cronkite, William Croxton, George W. Moltz, J. L. Kinnaman, J. P. Kinnaman, Solomon Gambee. The roll of Past Grands embraces the following names: J. L. Kinnaman, David Bennett, Isaiah Fredrick, George W. Moltz, W. Sourwine, Leonard Butts, W. V. B. Ames, A. S. Wickwire, Samuel Wise, C. Link, R. Willoughby, I. Barrick, Samuel Heabler, Thomas Neeley, Jacob Wise, J. R. Strandler, J. W. Simpson, A. Stout, Charles Schottler, W. King, E. W. Fink, M. R. Moltz, J. L. Couch, D. A. Boyle, Cyrus King, J. L. LaMareaux, H. F. Myers, J. C. Meyers, L. A. Ringle, James Sowerwine, Jacob Decker, George Heabler, J. D. Meyers, H. Royce, Lester Sutton, J. A. Spencer, D. Y. Fink, Solomon Gambee, Mathias Dougherty, William Harman, W. Olds, D. J. Neikirk, J. T. Meyers, H. A. Meyers, David Heabler, W. O. Heabler, G. H. Rice, J. T. Meyers, G. F. Drake, S. S. Lepard, J. C. Moore, J. Schottler, S. A. Willoughby, Fremont Wickwire, Howard Price, Charles Weidner and George Engelhart. J. W. Walker is secretary, and J. T. Meyers, to whom the writer is indebted for this sketch, is the recording secretary. The number of members is seventy, and value of lodge property, \$3,000.

Rebecca Lodge No. 11 was organized here some years ago.

Attica Lodge No. 367, F. & A. M. was organized years ago. The greater number of names given in the history of the Odd Fellows' lodge are identified with this old Masonic circle. J. R. Strandler was Worshipful Master in 1878, Lester W. Sutton in 1879-85. W. Harman has served as secretary for some years. G. W. Friedley is the present secretary.

Attica Division No. 239, S. of T., consisting of twenty members, reorganized January 21, 1853, and elected Johnson Ford, William McCauley and George W. Culver, trustees, and John L. LaMareaux, clerk.

Venice Township Farmers' Club, an old and useful organization, elected the following named officers in January, 1885: Wesley Hatton, president; David German, vice-president; Bert Rice, secretary; H. Hathaway, treasurer.

Rice & Creglow Post No. 112, G. A. R., was organized under charter July 31, 1881, with the following members: William Harman, Thomas Neeley, P. M. Hershisier, D. J. Neikirk, W. M. Miller, W. H. H. Miller, George E. Pruden, John H. Carpenter, F. M. Kelly, John Lebold, S. S. Seiple, James Pangburn, George H. Rice, J. F. Fink, J. C. Moore, H. A. Libe, John Hodge, Isaac Lepard, S. T. Groves, C. Sheely, Daniel Hubble, William Luce, S. C. Gates, Jacob Wise, John Sherwood, Jacob Decker, W. H. Stevenson, Daniel Carpenter, D. Y. Fink and J. T. Williams. The post was named in honor of Stephen Rice and Joseph Creglow, who were killed at Winchester. They en-

listed at Attica on the same day and were killed the same day. The Commanders were William Harman, 1881-83; D. J. Neikirk, 1883-85. J. H. Carpenter, Adjutant.

REVIEW.

The village of Attica in itself presents an index to the township. Main Street is well built up in the business district, and claims some large business-like mercantile houses, while, north and south, a wide boulevard extends, bordered by the neat cottage homes and substantial residences of the citizens. This street, in its extent and general appearance, compares very favorably with the residence streets of large cities. It is fast building up, and will undoubtedly continue to spread out until the village of Attica Station and old Attica are united by one well built up thoroughfare. The churches, schools, newspaper press, secret and benevolent societies, literary and art societies, and all the evidences of an advanced state in culture and wealth are found here, conferring on this southeastern village of the county an impress of Seneca's growth in all that contributes to public well being.

SMALL VILLAGES.

Carrothers was laid out on Sections 32 and 33, August 21, 1873, by John Newman, surveyor, for James Carrothers. The business interests are represented by the following: G. S. McKee, Martin Phillips, Jacob Buchman, general stores; H. Einsel, grain and seed; A. Kerchner, boots and shoes; W. H. Mowery, produce; A. Snyder, blacksmith; E. Albaugh, lumber; O. Blust, saw-mill; Carson & Friedly, John Dellinger, stock dealers; Jacob Durr, wagon-maker; Huser & Knecht, tile factory; J. B. Falter, breeder of fine stock; P. Regula, hotel; H. A. Brick, saloon; J. J. Deck, physician; G. S. McKee, postmaster; Henry V. Trumpler, agent Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

The town of Caroline was projected and surveyed by James Kilbourne for Hector and Byron Kilbourne and Cornelius Gilmore February 28, 1828, on Sections 10 and 15. There is also on record a survey of the village, alleged to have been made in June, 1837, and protracted by L. E. Holtz in 1858 for James Kilbourne, Jr. The name was conferred in honor of Caroline, daughter of Cornelius Gilmore.

The first settler near Caroline was Cornelius Gilmore in 1827. Before the close of 1830 he built the first house in the village, and within the following ten years the population increased to twenty-seven. When Gilmore located at Caroline there were only fifteen families in Venice Township.

SCHOOLS.

From 1830 to the present time the school system has been a cherished one in Venice Township. In the year mentioned a school building, a very primitive concern in material, architecture and course of study, was erected at Attica. Ten years later the "Brick Schoolhouse" was erected on the site of the present schoolhouse, which continued in use until 1857, when Levi Rice completed a more pretentious house at a cost of \$1,328.42.

The Attica Grammar School was instituted under authority, given in the legislative act of March 4, 1851, which empowered the school board to levy a tax of 2 mills on the dollar for the support of this school. The vote on the sale of school land, Section 18, Venice Township, was recorded April 2, 1849, by Henry Smith, S. Woollett and Samuel Bemenderfer, judges of election, and November 3, 1849, the sale of Section 18 in fractional Township No. 1, north, Range 18, was effected. William F. Leonard purchased the east half of the southwest quarter, and Andrew P. Smith the west half of the southwest

quarter. The sum realized was \$1,490. In 1847 there were twelve school districts organized, and 686 pupils enrolled.

The schools of Attica presented the following statistics at the close of the school year of 1884: Local tax, \$1,986.54; total revenue, \$3,575.82; expenditures, \$2,426.31; one school building valued at \$13,000; five teachers, average salaries, \$67, \$56 and \$33, number of male pupils, 106, of female pupils, 107, of whom 16 are pupils in the high school.

The condition of the schools of Venice Township at the close of the school year of 1884, is shown in the following statistics: Local tax, \$4,224.63; total revenue, \$7,917.28; expenditures, \$5,234.06; schoolhouses, 13; value of property, \$13,000; number of teachers, 27; average salary, \$37 and \$23; number of male pupils enrolled, 217; of female pupils, 185; total enrollment, 402.

GENERAL STATISTICS.

The assessment of Venice Township in 1841 was as follows: 25,197 acres, valued at \$58,753; town lots valued at \$3,733; 172 horses valued at \$6,880; 578 cattle valued at \$4,624; merchants' capital and moneys at interest, \$2,600; one carriage valued at \$50. Total value, \$76,640. Total tax, \$977.16. Delinquencies from 1840, \$64.80.

The valuation and taxation of Venice Township in 1884-85 are as follows: Acres of land in township, 24,575, valued at \$780,200, and personal property at \$276,910; total, \$1,057,110. Acres of land in Attica Village, 168; valued at \$161,130, and personal property, \$105,130; total, \$266,260; making a grand total valuation of \$1,323,370. The total tax in 1884-85 was \$21,999.59; and \$192 dog tax. The population of Venice Township (including Attica, 663), in 1880, was 2,231.

The predial statistics of Venice Township for 1884 are as follows: Wheat, 3,584 acres; rye, 8 acres; buckwheat, 3 acres; oats, 1,573 acres, product, 64,496 bushels; corn 1,880 acres, product, 34,900 bushels; meadow, 2,283 acres, hay, 2,790 tons; clover, 1,038 acres, 1,105 tons and 803 bushels of seed; flax, 89 acres, 853 bushels of seed; potatoes, 110 acres, 14,004 bushels; milk sold for family use, 4,700 gallons; home-made butter, 77,805 pounds; sorghum, 3 acres, 136 gallons of syrup; maple sugar, 357 pounds, and 536 gallons of syrup; bee-hives, 169, pounds of honey, 1,790; eggs, 26,370 dozens; 1 acre of vineyard, 2,000 pounds of grapes; 408 acres of orchards, 8,350 bushels of apples, 52 of pears, and 2 of cherries; 12,301 acres of cultivated lands; 2,218 in pasture; 4,642 in woodland, and 45 waste, total, 19,206; wool shorn in 1884, 36,440 pounds; milch cows, 740; dogs, 164; sheep killed by dogs, 24; domestic animals died from disease, 25 hogs, 49 sheep, 8 cattle and 3 horses.

CONCLUSION.

So much has been written in the general history relating to men and events connected with this division of the county, nothing remains for this chapter save a plain, matter-of-fact statement of its settlement and organization, of its pioneers and material progress. The professional men, the politicians, the soldiers of Venice have all been withdrawn, as it were, from these pages to aid in making up the four chapters of the general history devoted to these subjects. There are other evidences of the principle, "Robbing Peter to pay Paul," to be found here; but withal, the writer is confident that the transfer of such names and events to the general history will be found appropriate, inasmuch that such transfer is justified by the generality of the subject or its special adaptation to the chapter wherein it finds mention.

PART IV.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.



BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT M. BARTLETT, lumber dealer, P. O. Green Spring. The paternal grandparents of the subject of this sketch were Samuel and Elizabeth (Kating) Bartlett, natives of Maine, who came to Ohio during the war of 1812, and in 1826 settled in this county, where they died. Their son, Oliver L. Bartlett (the father of Robert M.), was born in Hamilton County, Ohio, in 1819, and was married, in Seneca County, in 1844, to Hannah E. Warner, who was born in 1826, in Berkley County, Va. (Her parents were natives of Virginia, where her father died, his widow and family coming to Seneca County, Ohio, about 1833, and here Mrs. Warner died at the age of seventy-eight years.) Oliver L. Bartlett began farm life in this county, where he improved many acres of land. In 1844 he removed to Sandusky County, Ohio. There he continued farming, reading law in leisure hours, and in a few years he commenced the practice of law in his neighborhood. In 1860 he was admitted to the bar, and in 1862 he moved to Green Spring, Ohio, where he opened a law office. He acquired a large practice in the courts of Lucas, Sandusky and Seneca Counties, and continued in the practice of law until his death, which occurred in 1882. His son, Robert M. Bartlett, subject of this sketch, was born October 9, 1847, in Sandusky County, Ohio. Early in life he learned the carpenter's trade, which he followed for several years. In 1882 he entered into partnership with C. R. Smith, and purchased the sash, door and blind factory in Green Spring, Ohio, which he still continues to operate in connection with a large lumber yard, etc. He was married, August 27, 1875, to Miss Mary Franks, a native of this county, and this union has been blessed with three children: Harry, Bert and Fred. Mr. Bartlett has three sisters and two brothers. He is a man of business ability, and active in public improvements and enterprises; was mayor for one term.

ENOCH BOLIN, farmer, P. O. Clyde, Sandusky County, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, May 2, 1826, and is a son of George and Mary (Pearce) Bolin, natives of Virginia and Maryland respectively, and who were married in Columbiana County, Ohio, moving to Wayne County, and from there to this county in 1832; they died in Thompson Township, this county, at the ages of ninety and eighty-seven years respectively. George Bolin was drafted in 1812, and served six months in the war of that time. Of their family of ten children seven are now living. Enoch Bolin purchased his land in Adams Township, this county, in 1853, and has resided upon it ever since. He was married, September 14, 1851, to Miss Polly Kestler, of Adams Township, this county, a native of Pennsylvania, and a daughter of Henry and Elizabeth Kestler, who settled in this county about 1833; they had eleven children, of whom only two survive. To Mr. and Mrs. Bolin has been born one daughter, Amanda J., now

the wife of Jacob Wagner, who resides upon and operates the farm owned by Mr. Bolin. Mr. and Mrs. Wagner have one daughter named Della Rebecca.

GEORGE R. BOSWORTH, retired farmer, P. O. Green Spring, one of the early and highly respected pioneer citizens of Adams Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, was born in Chelsea, Orange Co., Vt., April 4, 1800, son of Nathaniel and Mary (Ranney) Bosworth, the former born in Rhode Island April 12, 1753, the latter in Connecticut, June 24, 1757; they married in Chatham, Conn., and there remained until after the Revolutionary war. Nathaniel Bosworth enlisted in the first regiment that was organized under Gen. George Washington, serving his country eight years, and was in the last regiment when it was disbanded: four years of his time he served as commissary for Washington's family. He was captured by the British three times, and the last time was placed on board a British prison ship: he and four others deserted from the ship, and venturing to swim across the North River, three of the party reached the shore, but the other two were less fortunate and sank beneath the waters. After the war Mr. N. Bosworth returned to his wife and children at Chatham, and remained there some years; thence he moved to Lebanon, N. H., where he and his family resided nine years, then moved to Chelsea, Vt., and in 1806 to Berlin, Vt., where the parents spent their remaining days; the mother died August 11, 1841, and the father, March 11, 1844; they were the parents of eleven children, only two of whom survive: Florella Richardson (aged ninety-five years) and George R. The subject of this sketch, in 1824, went from Berlin to Albany, Vt., where he was united in marriage, November 5, 1827, with Lucy Delano, born May 25, 1803, in New Hampshire, daughter of Moses and Lydia (Baker) Delano, both deceased. To our subject and wife were born seven children: Lillis and William Franklin, living, and Solon, Sidney, Orpha, Mary and Frederick, deceased. August 9, 1834, Mr. Bosworth and family came to Adams Township, this county, and settled on the farm where he now resides. Mrs. Bosworth departed this life August 5, 1849, and Mr. Bosworth was afterward united in marriage, January 10, 1850, with Adaline Franklin, born April 20, 1810, in Herkimer County, N. Y., daughter of Daniel and Ruth (Rounds) Franklin, both deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Bosworth have acted the part of parents toward Emma Childs, taking her when eight years of age, and rearing her to womanhood. Mr. Bosworth is a carpenter by trade, but has been engaged most of his life in farming.

DR. J. L. BROWN, Green Spring, was born in Onondaga County, N. Y., and is a son of Charles and Anna (Phelps) Brown, of New England birth and descendants of Plymouth colonists. His grandfather, Gen. John Brown, was a distinguished soldier of the Revolutionary war; his father served in the war of 1812, and the Doctor himself was in the late war of the Rebellion. His father and mother went to New York with their parents when but children, and were there reared and married. In 1832 they removed thence to Ashtabula County, Ohio. Both are now deceased. Dr. Brown is the youngest of a family of six children. The father being a teacher by profession, each of his children, under his instruction, received their first educational training. The Doctor attended school at the Jefferson Academy until he was eleven years old, then continued his studies at Austinburg Institute, in Ashtabula County, working for his board with the family of a dairyman, where, night and morning, he milked seven cows and drove them to pasture a distance of two and one-half miles, studying at nights by the light of a bark fire. At the age of twelve, at the request of his mother, he was taken into the family of Rev. Mr. Austin, a Presbyterian minister, there to be educated for the ministry of that denomination, and he remained about one

year. At the age of thirteen he entered a drug store for a term of five years. When fifteen years old he taught his first term, thus aiding himself in furthering the great object of his life, the practice of medicine. At the age of eighteen he attended his first course of medical lectures. At twenty the Doctor was united in marriage with Miss Mary McIntyre, and soon after marriage he came to Fort Seneca, Seneca Co., Ohio, and there began the practice of medicine, with a fortune of \$1.70 as the sum of his worldly possessions. He continued practice in Fort Seneca for eight years, and in the fall of 1859 removed to Green Spring. The following winter he graduated from the Cleveland Medical College, and pursued his profession until the winter of 1862-63, when he enlisted as a volunteer surgeon in the One Hundred and Sixteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry stationed at Winchester, Va., where he continued until June 17, 1863, when he was taken prisoner at the battle of Winchester, Gen. Milroy being in command. The Doctor was then sent to Richmond with other prisoners, and confined in the historical prison "Castle Thunder," under grave charges preferred by the rebels. These charges not being sustained, after nineteen days of dungeon life, he was removed to Libby prison and put on equal footing with other prisoners of war. Here he was kept seven months and twenty-two days. At the expiration of this time he was exchanged, and returned to his regiment in Virginia, where he was appointed post-surgeon, having to report monthly to Washington the sanitary condition of all hospitals from Martinsburg, Va., to Harper's Ferry. This arduous duty Dr. Brown performed until the troops were all returned from these points to Richmond and vicinity. He then returned to his home and family at Green Spring, and soon after recommenced his profession. Previous to the war he was a pronounced anti-slavery man. With his father and his brother, the late Hon. O. P. Brown, he made addresses throughout a large portion of this State, urging the people to vote and work for the freedom of the slave. As a "boy orator" the Doctor gained a wide reputation, nor did his work consist in talk alone, for while the celebrated "underground railroad" was in operation he assisted many a poor negro to gain his liberty. The Doctor is a firm supporter of the principles of the Republican party.

DR. D. PROCTOR CAMPBELL, Green Spring, is a native of Hampton, N. H., and son of David and Betsey (Godfrey) Campbell. Our subject remained at home giving considerable time to educational matters under the direction of the Shaker Society at Canterbury, N. H., and under the private instruction of Prof. A. J. Goss, M. A., of Epsom, N. H., devoting the latter part of his home life to teaching. In 1864 he began the study of medicine under the instructions of many of the most prominent physicians of the Eastern States, including Dr. Dio Lewis, and others of equal note. He continued his studies until 1874, when he began the practice of his profession in Dubuque, Iowa. He afterward attended the Medical University at New York, and in 1877 graduated at the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1881 he came to Green Spring, Ohio, where he has built up a large practice which occupies his daily attention. He was married, May 23, 1878, in Bedford, N. H., to Miss Alice E. Watrous, a native of Green Spring, Ohio, and daughter of James A. and Hannah F. (Carpenter) Watrous, who were originally from New London, Conn., their native place. They came to Ohio in 1831, settling first in Huron County, and a few years later moved to Green Spring, where they died, Mrs. Watrous in May, 1882, and Mr. Watrous in December, 1884. To Dr. and Mrs. Campbell has been born one child, Gracie T.

EDWIN W. CROCKETT, farmer. P. O. Clyde, Sandusky County, was born in Adams Township, this county, June 7, 1857, and is a son of Josiah and Harriet (Beymer) Crockett, who came to Ohio with their parents and to this county in an early day. They were married in this county and were the parents of six children: Estella, Edwin W., Elbert R., James, Arthur B. and Walter, all living. Their father was killed September 1, 1879, by the falling of a large stone which he was undermining, and his widow is now a resident of Clyde. Edwin W. Crockett, the subject of this sketch, was married, September 25, 1879, to Miss Hattie Niles, a native of Sandusky County, Ohio, born August 13, 1860, daughter of Claudius and Elizabeth (Jackson) Niles, who were early settlers in Sandusky County, Ohio, where Mr. Niles died (his widow is now wife of George Lee, of that county). The union of Mr. and Mrs. Edwin W. Crockett has been blessed with two children: Earle, born October 12, 1882, and Ethel, born June 16, 1884.

JAMES CROCKETT (deceased) was born in Lincoln County, Me., in February, 1798. He served in the war of 1812, also was one of the crew on a privateer which made several prizes. In 1817 he came to Muskingum County, Ohio, remaining one year, then returned to his native State and followed the sea until he was thirty years of age, when he came to Ohio the second time, locating in Seneca County, where he lived until his death, which occurred October, 1875. He was married in 1823 to Mary P. Haskell, daughter of Josiah Haskell, a soldier of the Revolution, at the age of twenty-four years, and they had a family of eleven children: George, Almira, Josiah, Nathaniel and Edwin, born in the State of Maine; Knott, Edward, Amanda, Charles, Celia and Marion E., born in the State of Ohio. George died in Henry County, this State, leaving a family of four children: Malcolm, Alice, Ernest and Knott. Almira (Reid) is living in Henry County, this State; has a family of six children: Mary, Knott, Willie, Charles, Edwin and Agnes. Josiah was killed by a rock (he was trying to bury) falling upon him; left a family of six children: Estella, Edwin W., Elbert R., James, Arthur B. and Walter. Edwin was wounded at the battle of Cedar Creek, Shenandoah Valley, survived and is now living in Saline County, Mo.; has a family of six children (Thomas, his eldest son, having recently died): Josiah, Dee, Minie, James, Edward and Angus. Knott was killed at the Battle of Franklin, Tenn. Amanda (Reid) is living in Henry County, Ohio, and has a family of four children: Charles, Angus, Grace and Thomas. Charles was killed at the battle of the Wilderness. Celia (Pulasky) is living in Henry County, Ohio, and has a family of five children: Edward, Marion E., George, Mary and Belle. Marion (Engler) is living in this county, and has a family of five children: Celia, Bert, Grace, Nettie and one not named. James and Mary P. Crockett, remained in Lincoln County, Me., until 1828, when they came to Ohio, and settled in Adams Township, this county. He died in October, 1875, aged seventy-seven years, his wife having departed this life in May of same year, aged seventy-two years. In politics the family are all Republican.

EDWARD CROCKETT, farmer. P. O., Green Spring, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, November 22, 1833, son of James and Mary P. (Haskell) Crockett. He was married, September 13, 1858, to Miss E. J. Brown, daughter of Elijah and Catharine Brown, of Scipio Township, this county, former of whom was a native of Frederick County, Md., latter of Perry County, Ohio; they came to this county in 1842, and reared a family of eight children, of whom six are now living. Mr. Brown died in 1885; his widow still resides in Scipio Township. Mr. and Mrs. Crockett are the parents of ten children—Adell, Henry, Charles (deceased), Nellie, Frank, Theodore (deceased), Mabel, Catharine, Elijah and Alice.

HENRY A. DETERMAN, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born in Adams Township, this county, December 25, 1851, son of Harman H. and Mary E. (Beinedick) Determan, natives of Germany, where they were married September 24, 1833, near Western Kapplen. They came to this country in 1834, and settled upon the land where the father still resides, and which he has improved with his own hands. Harman H. Determan reared a family of eight children, of whom four are now living, and all married: George, Samuel, Catherine E. and Henry A. Our subject, who is the youngest, was married, August 27, 1874, to Miss Mary A. Kistler, of Adams Township, this county, where she was born August 27, 1856, daughter of Joseph and Catherine (Shawberry) Kistler, early settlers in this county, where they still reside. Mr. and Mrs. Determan have one daughter, Dora A. Our subject has purchased eighty-four acres of good land, which he is improving in many ways. Mr. Determan is a member of the German Reformed Church, and Mrs. Determan of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

WARREN DROWN, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, is a native of New Hampshire, born in 1814. He went with his parents, Solomon and Fanny (Dennis) Drown, in 1815 to New York State, in 1832 to Pennsylvania, and in 1839 came to this county, where his parents both died; they had a large family of children. Warren Drown has given his attention to general agriculture and has made many valuable improvements on his farm of ninety acres, which was originally nearly covered with forest. He was married in 1844 and is the father of two daughters: Elizabeth and Emma, former the wife of James Reed, of Huron County, Ohio, and the mother of three children: Jessie, Freddie and Warren. Emma is still with her parents.

DAVID W. DUDROW, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, is a native of Frederick County, Md., born October 25, 1825, son of David and Elizabeth (Hines) Dudrow, also natives of Maryland, of German descent. Of their family only three survive: Mary, Philip H. and David W. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1845, settling in Adams Township, where he purchased and improved a large farm, upon which he still resides. He was married, January 8, 1853, to Mary J. Rule, of Adams Township, this county, where she was born November 3, 1834. Her parents, Daniel and Jane (Groscrest) Rule, were about the first settlers in this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Dudrow have been born eight children, four of whom are yet living: Byron, practicing law, in partnership with H. R. Finefrock, at Fremont, Ohio, has twice been elected city solicitor of Fremont; William, who owns and cultivates a large farm, at Green Spring, in Adams Township; Fred and Mary J., latter attending Baldwin University, at Berea, Ohio. The deceased are John, Alice, Daniel and David, the two latter being twins. Mr. Dudrow has nearly 450 acres of land, which he and his son, Fred, operate, giving considerable attention to stock-raising, merino sheep, etc.

G. W. EARHART, proprietor of the city bakery and fancy grocery, choice cigars, tobacco and confectionery, Green Spring, was born in Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, April 16, 1845, where he obtained a common school education, and learned the trade of baker and confectioner. In 1866 he moved to Toledo, Ohio, where he resided ten years. In 1876 he came to Green Spring and started in the bakery and confectionery business, and by close attention to business he was soon enabled to enlarge the same, and in 1881 he erected, as a monument to his industry and enterprise, a two-story brick block containing two store-rooms, both of which he now occupies; he is now considered one of the leading business men of the town in which he resides. He has been elected, and served two terms as treasurer of Adams

Township, this county; served two terms in the village council; served six years as a member of the school board, two years as the treasurer, and one year as the president of the board. He was a charter member of Clyde Lodge No. 126, K. of P.; he is a member of Clyde Lodge No. 989, K. of H.; he was a charter member of Potter Post No. 105, G. A. R., of Green Spring, and served as commander of same in 1883. He enlisted during the Rebellion in Company C. One Hundred and Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for a term of one year, and was discharged from the service, May 8, 1865, by reason of close of the war. Politically he is a Republican. He was married, in 1866, to Mary C. Hill, of Lancaster, Ohio. She was born in 1841, and is the mother of five children: Falecia T., Lulu, Martin D., May E. and George W.

H. J. ERNSBERGER, Green Spring, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in 1832. He began active life as a school teacher, and afterward went into business at Mansfield. Subsequently he removed to a farm, where he remained until 1884, when he went into partnership with M. F. Van Buskirk, of Green Spring, in the publication of the *Times* (vide page 327).

CHARLES D. HOLTZ, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, January 31, 1846, son of Jacob P. and Susannah (Huss) Holtz, early settlers of and still residing in Pleasant Township, this county. Our subject was married, October 9, 1872, to Miss Mary (Lillis) Smith, of Green Spring, Ohio, where she was born June 20, 1854, daughter of Samuel H. and Charlotte (Van Syckel) Smith, natives of New Jersey and who now reside in Green Spring, Ohio. Mr. Holtz is the father of three children: Grace, born March 15, 1874; Nellie, born September 11, 1877; Jessie, born August 24, 1883; all living. Mr. Holtz purchased land in Adams Township, this county, which he has improved in various ways and where he follows general farming. In politics he is Republican.

CLAY HOLTZ, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, is a native of Pleasant Township, this county, born December 11, 1841, the second son of William and Catharine M. (Cramer) Holtz, early settlers in this county, where they resided until the death of the former in 1862; Mrs. Holtz still resides there. Our subject enlisted October 9, 1861, in Company H, Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving three years. He is now a member of Potter Post, 105, G. A. R., Green Spring, Ohio. Mr. Holtz was married February 28, 1868, to Miss Dora M. Egbert, of Clinton Township, her native place, a daughter of Jeremiah and Lucy (Rule) Egbert, early settlers in this county. To the union of Mr. and Mrs. Holtz have been born seven children: Harry, Alice, William, Catharine, Susan, Lottie and Lucy, all living. Mr. Holtz is a medium farmer and operates over 300 acres of land, on which he has made many valuable improvements. He has a fine large brick house and large barn. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. of Green Spring; in politics he is a Republican.

J. C. KANNEY, grocer, Green Spring, was born in Reed Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, February 12, 1855, son of Jacob and Mary (Reiner) Kanney, of Seneca County, Ohio, who were early settlers in the county and are still living in Reed Township. They are the parents of eleven children: Alford, Charles, Katie, John, Francis (deceased), Anthony (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Elydeth (deceased), Francis 2d, Anthony 2d and Michael. Until he arrived at the age of twelve years the life of our subject was passed upon a farm. After receiving a common school education he commenced clerking in West Lodi, and in 1871 came to Green Spring. In April, 1881, he embarked in the grocery business, and by close attention to business and the courteous manner in which he attends to the wants of his many customers, he has gained a leading and successful trade. He is an active F. & A. M.; politically a staunch Republican; is

the present treasurer of the corporation. Mr. Kanney was married, October 21, 1874, to Miss Ella Burton, daughter of C. S. Burton.

MONROE KISTLER, farmer, P. O. Clyde, Sandusky County, is a native of Lancaster County, Penn., born November 7, 1830, and is a son of John T. and Eve (Brish) Kistler, who came to this county in 1833 and settled in Adams Township, where they reared a family of three children: Polly, Sarah and Monroe. John T. Kistler died July 14, 1870, aged sixty six years, and his widow, January 8, 1878, at the age of seventy-two. Our subject was married, September 11, 1849, to Catharine Setzler, of Adams Township, this county, a native of Germany, born March 7, 1830, daughter of Henry and Elizabeth (Swan) Setzler, who came to America in 1834, settling first in Huron County, Ohio, where they remained fourteen years, and then moved to this county, where they died, former in 1861, aged sixty-six years, latter in 1866, aged seventy-one years. They were the parents of six children, of whom John, Lena, Elizabeth and Catharine are living, and George and Philip are deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Kistler are the parents of ten children: those living are John M., Henry, Lena, George, Monroe, Nathan, Franklin and Anna; Philip and Augustus are deceased. Mr. Kistler has improved many acres of land in this county, and has served his township in several of its offices. He and his wife are prominent members of the Lutheran Church, of which Church his entire family are also members. Mr. Kistler has given all his attention to general agriculture. He has owned several hundred acres of land, most of which he has distributed among his children, and still has 220 acres. In politics, Mr. Kistler is a Democrat.

JOHN M. LEE, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born in Fayette County, Iowa, March 25, 1856, son of David and Mary A. (Miller) Lee, and natives of Pennsylvania and New York States, respectively. They came with their parents to this country in a very early day, and were married in this county, but in 1854 moved to Iowa, where they remained until 1866, in which year they returned to Seneca County, where David Lee died August 14, 1883; his widow resides in Adams Township, this county. They were the parents of eight children: Lydia A., Homer, John M., Rosa, Arthur H., Harkness C., Nellie and Stella, all living. John M. Lee was married, February 24, 1876, to Miss Emma S. Prentice, of Erie County, Ohio, born April 29, 1857, daughter of Nelson E. and Emily (Wadsworth) Prentice, who were among the first settlers in Erie County, Ohio. They had six children: Emma S., Kate C., Nelson D., May E., Maggie W. and Nettie S. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Lee has been blessed with one son, Harry H., born April 5, 1877. Mr. Lee began farming for himself, when married, and now has eighty-eight acres of land, which he has well improved. He and his wife are members of the Christian Union Church. In politics, Mr. Lee is a staunch Republican.

JAMES MCINTIRE, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1825, a son of Smith and Catharine (Larkins) McIntire, both deceased, who came to this county in 1832, parents of ten children, six of whom are still living. Our subject was married, in 1850, to Miss Catharine Myers, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Ryne) Myers, early settlers in this county and Adams Township, and to this union have been born seven children, four of whom are now living. His wife dying in 1865, Mr. McIntire then married, in 1867, Miss Wealthy Scott, of Sandusky County, Ohio, daughter of William and Susan (Blubaker) Scott. This marriage has resulted in the birth of three children, two of whom survive. Mr. McIntire has served in some of the township offices in Adams Township; in politics he is a Democrat.

DR. ARCHIBALD R. McKELLAR, physician and surgeon, Green Spring, was born in Elgin County, Ontario, in 1850. His father, Malcom McKellar emigrated from Scotland in 1833, and was one of the pioneer settlers of Elgin County, Ontario. Dr. A. R. McKellar was the youngest of eight children—six sons and two daughters. After receiving a common school education, he taught school in the surrounding districts for two or three years. He then further promoted his education by attending the Provincial Normal School at Toronto, passing his examinations with honor. He again resumed the profession of teaching, and taught in several rural districts until he was appointed assistant high school master of the Smith's Falls High School (one of the most efficient schools in the Province of Ontario), at a very liberal salary. He subsequently filled the position of high master in the Hawkesbury School, having an average daily attendance of 600 pupils; but in 1873, at the earnest solicitation of the people of Smith's Falls, he again assumed the position of high master of the high school in that place. Having turned his attention to the study of medicine, he entered the Ann Arbor University in the fall of 1875, and at the end of the session he attended the summer course of lectures in the College of Medicine and Surgery of Cincinnati, graduating with honor in the summer. The following fall, to thoroughly complete his medical education, he attended a session of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York, and was one of the six students who passed the most successful examination. He first settled in Detroit, Mich., and from there moved to Green Spring, Ohio, in July, 1877, where he has since remained, and has met with ample success in his profession. The Doctor is a member of the Seneca County, State of Ohio, and American Medical Associations; is a member of the Orange, Masonic and I. O. O. F. societies. He is nominally a member of the Presbyterian Church. While in Canada he was a staunch Reformer, and since he became an American he is equally as strong a Republican. In the year 1877 he was married to Catharine Morwood, who was born near the village of St. John, Province of Quebec. She removed to the Province of Ontario, in 1850, with her mother, three brothers and three sisters. The Doctor and his wife have two boys, both healthy and strong, their names being Archibald and Neil. Dr. McKellar has a remunerative practice, and is destined to be a permanent and prominent resident of Green Spring.

DANIEL METZGER, farmer, P. O. Republic, is a native of Pickaway County, Ohio, born August 15, 1818, son of Henry and Catharine (Wise) Metzger, natives of Union County, Penn., and who were married in Pickaway County, Ohio, and moved to this county in October, 1833; they were the parents of four children: Elizabeth, Mary A., Harriet and Daniel. Henry Metzger was born February 8, 1797, died March 4, 1868; his widow was born August 14, 1794, died May 9, 1880. The father of our subject was one of the first to enter land in this county, and he improved many acres with his own hands and the assistance of his only son, Daniel. He was a noted military man, having drilled several companies of home guards. He was an ardent advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and was a member of the Lutheran Church. Daniel Metzger, the subject of this sketch, bought his first land in Adams Township in 1841, to which, by industry and economy, he has added until he now has 210 acres, most of which he has improved in various ways. He has been twice married; first to Miss Sarah Whiteman, August 31, 1838, by whom he has had four children: Catharine, Henrietta, Harriet A. and Henry V., all living and married. Henry V. has six children: Harriet A., the widow of John Bowman, has one son; Henrietta, the wife of Otha H. Hull, has four children, and Catharine, the wife of Samuel Bowers, has three

children. The two latter families live in Henry County, Ohio, and the two former reside in Adams Township, this county. Mr. Metzger's first wife died April 10, 1850. She was a native of Columbia County, Penn., born September 18, 1819, a daughter of Daniel and Susan (Coleman) Whiteman, who came from Pennsylvania to Seneca County, Ohio, in a very early day; both are now dead. Mr. Metzger's second marriage took place June 22, 1851, with Miss Catharine Bowerman, of Adams Township, this county, a native of Seneca County, N. Y., born November 13, 1822, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Ritter) Bowerman, natives of Pennsylvania, and who married in Seneca County, N. Y., coming to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1829. They had twelve children, of whom nine are still living. The father died August 16, 1876, aged eighty-one years; the mother died in February, 1877, aged seventy-eight years. Mr. Bowerman was a noted hunter in his day, and for several years gained a livelihood by hunting. By his second marriage Mr. Metzger is the father of five children, the sole survivor of whom, Mary J., is now the wife of Samuel Weller, and has three children. Mr. Metzger is an active Democratic politician; has served in many of the township offices; has been justice of the peace for nine years, and is now filling the office of infirmary director of this county.

JOHN C. METZGER, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, is a native of Adams Township, this county, born December 4, 1838, son of Samuel and Rebecca (Heltzel) Metzger, natives of Union County, Penn., and Hardy County, Va. (now West Virginia), respectively, and of German descent. They were married in Pickaway County, Ohio, in 1836, and same year came to this county and purchased land in Adams Township. They reared a family of five children: Henry H., John C., Sarah A., Jacob and Lavina E., all living except Sarah A., who died in April, 1877. Samuel Metzger remained in this county until 1880, then removed to Sandusky County, Ohio, where he now resides. John C. Metzger was married, March 29, 1860, to Miss Sarah Miller, of Clinton Township, this county, a native of Scipio Township, this county, born January 2, 1841, daughter of Daniel and Anna (Bergstresser) Miller, natives of New York State, and among the first to settle in this county, where Mr. Miller still lives; Mrs. Miller died in 1845. To Mr. and Mrs. Metzger have been born three children: Alwilda, now the wife of Isaac Dillman, of Adams Township, Gertrude and Samuel. Mr. Metzger removed to Steuben County, Ind., in 1862, but returned to his native county in 1869. He has served his township in several of its offices, and is an advocate of the principles of the Democratic party.

JACOB J. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, is a native of Yates County, N. Y., born February 21, 1829, and came with his parents, in 1838, to this county where he was reared a farmer. His parents Daniel and Anna (Bergstresser) Miller, came from New York State to this county in 1838. They have reared a family of eight children: Jacob J., Mary A., Peter, Barbara, Catharine, Sarah, Angeline and Martin. The mother dying, March 24, 1849, aged forty-four years, the father then married, in 1851, Mrs. Sarah Reeber, and now resides in Clinton Township, this county. At the age of sixteen years our subject began learning the cooper's trade, which he followed for twenty-six years, with the exception of two years spent in mining in California, which, together with his trade, was quite profitable to him, financially; hence he was prepared to pay for the land he had purchased in Adams Township, this county, in 1857, and, by industry and economy, he has since added to the same until he now has 164 acres, which he has improved in various ways. In 1870 he erected a fine brick residence, at a cost of over \$3,000. Mr. Miller was mar-

ried March 29, 1855, to Miss Sarah Robenalt, a native of Clinton Township, this county, born September 1, 1837, daughter of Solomon and Catharine (Powell) Robenalt, natives of Pennsylvania, who married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and came to this county about 1833; they had a family of thirteen children, of whom eleven are now living: Mary, Elizabeth, Lavina, Catharine, Christina, Sarah, Barbara J., Andrew J., George, Solomon and William. The deceased are John and Peter. The father of this family died in June, 1866, aged sixty-five years. The mother died December 25, 1881, aged eighty years. To Mr. and Mrs. Jacob J. Miller have been born ten children, of whom six are yet living: Ida J., Daniel L., Almarinda, Mary B., Minda A. and J. P. The deceased are Warren P., Delia A., Noble A. and an infant twin brother of Minda A. Ida J. is now the wife of A. R. Young, a furniture dealer in Green Spring, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Reformed Church. He has served in several of the township offices. In politics he is a Democrat.

OSCAR MYERS, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born October 9, 1856, in Adams Township, this county, son of John and Elizabeth A. (Ryne) Myers, natives of Virginia and Pennsylvania respectively, and who were married in this county: they had two children: Catharine (deceased) and Oscar. The mother died January 24, 1885; the father is now seventy-seven years old: he was a very industrious man through life, having accumulated considerable land and other property, most of which he has already given to his son Oscar, who is a worthy young man. In politics both father and son are Democratic from principle. Our subject was married December 5, 1876, to Emma Gibbons, born in Adams Township, this county, March 28, 1857, daughter of William and Jane (Stilwell) Gibbons, natives of Pennsylvania and New York, respectively, coming to this county about 1853, where they still reside; they reared a family of one son and two daughters: Almerinda, John and Emma. Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Myers have two children: Frank and Cecil. Mr. Myers was reared a farmer, an occupation he still follows, devoting his spare time to operating a steam factory he has on his farm, where he manufactures bee hives and various articles of wooden ware. He also has a feed-mill, for grinding corn etc.

JAMES PAINE (deceased) was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, June 2, 1818; son of John and Sarah (Lawrence) Paine. He was reared on a farm, received a common school education and entered upon his course in life as a teacher in common schools. In 1832 his parents moved to Seneca County, Ohio, and located in Adams Township, and here our subject turned his attention to farming and soon became one of the practical and successful farmers of the township. He was active in public affairs, and took an interest in all efforts for the advancement and good of the community in which he lived. He was especially interested in religious and educational affairs, was an ardent advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, and for many years served the people in various offices of the township. Mr. Paine was first married, January 25, 1842, to Maria Ann Kline, who died July 25, 1854. She was the mother of six children: George, John, Sarah, Melvina, Samantha and William. Mr. Paine's second marriage was, March 8, 1855, with Mrs. Flora (Ellis) Cramer, who was born in Vermont, August 13, 1832. She was the widow of James Cramer, who, in life, was a mechanic in Castalia, Ohio, where he was well and favorably known for many years. By him she had one child, James, who died in infancy. This second union was blessed with three children: Clementine, James and Florence. Mr. Paine died May 4, 1876, and the following year his widow moved to Clyde, Ohio, where she remained about eighteen months, and then came to Green Spring, this county, where, in 1883, she erected the fine residence in which she now lives. She has with her a grandchild, May (daughter of James E. Paine, Jr.), whose mother is deceased.

WILLIAM J. PAYNE, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, is a native of Adams Township, Seneca Co. Ohio, born February 8, 1843, son of John W. and Susan (Rule) Payne, who moved from Pickaway County to Seneca County, about 1832, and to Thompson Township, in 1860; they both died in this county. His grandfather Payne moved here from Pickaway County, Ohio, about 1832, and his grandfather Rule moved here from New York State about the same time or a little later. The subject of this sketch was reared in Thompson Township, as a farmer, and was married, in 1865, to Sophronia Gambee of Reed Township, this county, born May 25, 1844, a daughter of Solomon and Mary Gambee, also of Reed Township, where they were early settlers, having come from New York State. In 1875 Mr. Payne returned to Adams Township, where he purchased land on which he now resides and follows general agricultural pursuits; he also operates a hay and straw press. He served a few months in the late war; has filled several of the township offices. He is the father of five children: Lucy E., John W., Ai, Jesse O. and Bessie L.

SAMUEL PONTIUS (deceased) was born December 26, 1814, in Pickaway County, Ohio, where he was reared as a farmer, and remained until 1842 when he moved to this county, bringing with him his wife and two children. He was married, October 10, 1839, to Miss Lydia Shellhammer of Pickaway County, Ohio, a native of Lehigh County, Penn., born March 31, 1817. Her parents were Jonah and Sarah (Meekel) Shellhammer, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1823 and settled in Pickaway County, where they died; of their family of eleven children nine are still living. Mr. Pontius was a prominent man in his neighborhood and highly respected by all who knew him; he was a member of the United Brethren Church; a farmer by occupation, he cleared and improved about 100 acres of land in Adams Township, this county. He was the father of four children: Benjamin, Sarah, Wilson (deceased) and Rosa. Mrs. Pontius, after her husband's death, purchased the childrens' interest in the home farm, which now consists of nine acres of well-improved land, at present operated under her supervision by J. E. Paine.

WILSON PONTIUS (deceased) was born in Adams Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, February 25, 1845, son of Samuel and Lydia (Shellhammer) Pontius, and brother of Benjamin, Sarah and Rosa Pontius. His father died several years ago, and his mother still lives upon the homestead farm. He was married, September 23, 1868, to Miss Nancy M. Paine, a native of Adams Township, this county, born October 9, 1848, daughter of James and Maria Ann (Kline) Paine who were among the early settlers in this county, where they were highly respected by all who knew them. Mrs. Paine was the mother of six children; her death occurred July 25, 1854. Mr. Paine married again in March, 1855, this time to Mrs. Flora (Ellis) Cramer, by whom he had three children; his death occurred May 4, 1876. Wilson Pontius, the subject of this sketch, died March 12, 1879, the father of four children, of whom only two are now living: Schuyler R. and Hibbard A. He was possessed of manly principles and an energetic spirit, and ranked high among his fellow men; and although comparatively young in the affairs of this life, had served his township in several of its offices. Mrs. Pontius still resides upon the farm, which she oversees.

DANIEL C. RULE, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, is a native of Adams Township, this county, born December 10, 1838; son of Daniel and Jane (Groscoft) Rule, who were among the first settlers in this county, where Daniel Rule still resides. The mother of our subject died December 2, 1879, aged seventy-eight years; she was a native of Pennsylvania and came with her parents to Trumbull County, Ohio, where she met and married Daniel Rule; from

there, a few years later. they came by overland route with an ox team to this county. They stopped first in Scipio Township, and thence came to Adams Township. They reared a family of ten children, of whom five survive. Mrs. Rule's father was a soldier in the Revolutionary war. Daniel C. Rule, the subject of this sketch, was married March 20, 1862, to Elenor Church, of Adams Township, this county, where she was born June 1, 1837, daughter of Earl and Colena (Titus) Church, natives of New York and Connecticut respectively, and who were married in Litchfield, Conn., June 14, 1827; they resided in Genesee County, N. Y., a few years, then moved to Huron County, Ohio, and in 1837 came to Adams Township, this county; they had eight children, five of whom are still living. Mr. Church died in August, 1849, aged fifty-one years; his widow died January 18, 1884, aged seventy-six years. Mr. and Mrs. Rule are the parents of one daughter and three sons: Anna C., Ralph, Harvey and Daniel C., all living except Harvey, who died September 14, 1874. Mr. Rule gives considerable attention to stock dealing. He is a Republican, and has taken an active part in the politics of his township. His brother, Isaac P. Rule, was a member of the One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was promoted to lieutenant in 1862. He served thirteen months and was mortally wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. The post of the G. A. R., at Tiffin, Ohio, is named in honor of him.

JOHN B. SCHWENDT, dealer in boots and shoes, Green Spring, was born in Germany, July 24, 1851. He received a common school education in his native land, where he also learned the shoe-making trade. He immigrated to America August 23, 1872, locating in Erie, Penn., where he remained until 1874, and in June of that year he came to Green Spring, but a month later moved to Toledo and there remained until March, 1875, when he returned to Green Spring, and soon after entered into partnership in the boot and shoe trade, and in 1877 purchased his partner's interest in the business. Mr. Schwendt is a self-made man, and owes his present success and acquisition of property to his own natural business qualifications and habits of industry. Socially he ranks high in the community for his many good qualities. He is an active member of the German Reformed Church; in politics a staunch Republican. He was married, October 29, 1876, to Miss Louisa E. Bates, of Fulton County, Ohio, who has borne him three children: Edna, Cydona and Bernard.

DR. L. H. SPRAGUE, Green Spring, was born in Vermont, January 21, 1821. He obtained a common school and an academic education, then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. Henry Ranney, who at that time was lieutenant-governor of Vermont. He afterward attended Casselton Medical College, where he graduated in 1844, entering upon the practice of his profession at Clifton Park, N. Y., where he continued in practice seventeen years. He then went to Clifton Springs and engaged in the water-cure business; from there he proceeded to Cleveland and engaged with Dr. Seeley for three years in the same line; he next came to Green Spring and assisted in organizing a water-cure and sanitarium, holding the office of physician and general director of that institution. Five years later he disposed of his interest in the water-cure and sanitarium, but has been medical director of the institution fully half the time since then. For the last five years the Doctor has made a specialty of treatment with electricity. He has been P. M. of the order of F. & A. M. in Green Spring, and was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican. Dr. Sprague was married, March 29, 1843, to Miss Phelene Howe, born February 18, 1824, in Townsend, Windham Co., Vt., and a direct descendant of Lord John Howe, of England

(spoken of in Longfellow's "Tales of a Wayside Inn"). To Dr. and Mrs. Sprague were born two children: Lorenzo, a physician and druggist in Pemberville, Wood Co., Ohio; and Adelaide, wife of Henry Thompson, of Syracuse, N. Y.

JACOB STEM was born in 1792, in Carroll County, Md.; at the age of fourteen he lost his father, when much of the care of a large farm fell upon him. At twenty-one he married and settled upon one of the beautiful farms of Wakefield Valley, Md., but the growing attractions of the "far West," as Ohio was then called, made him long to try his fortune there, and after several horse-back journeys over the mountains, to see for himself what the country promised, he decided to leave the old home for a new one in the West. He came to Tiffin, Ohio, about 1830, where he purchased several large tracts of land, and engaged in merchandise. At the sale of government lands, which took place not long after, he purchased about 1,200 acres of land in Seneca and Sandusky Counties, including the wonderful sulphur spring, from which the village of Green Spring takes its name. Here he laid out the village of Green Spring, and north of the village about one mile, put up a large flouring-mill, with saw-mill and other improvements. This mill was considered an immense structure at that early day, wonderful for height and capacity. The water-power was obtained from the never-failing spring above mentioned; and mills were few and far between, and all subject to be stopped for want of water in time of drought. A dry season was sure to bring to this mill great numbers of teams, heavily laden with wheat, from all directions; even from Upper Sandusky on the south, and Toledo on the northwest. Then Toledo was but a village, and the intervening county but thinly settled. People came from all directions, and the mill ran all night and all day, week after week, and yet some were obliged to wait for days (sleeping in their covered wagons), for their turn to have grinding done. Many of the wagons used were the old Pennsylvania covered wagon, which could be made comfortable for a number of persons to sleep in. While carrying on this business, with other important interests engaging his attention, Mr. Stem's health suddenly gave way; and so serious was the malady (asthma with symptoms of consumption), that his physicians, Drs. Dresbach and Tilden, assured him that his only hope of recovery was in giving up business, and spending several years in travel. He was thus obliged to place all his affairs in the hands of others. Having done this, he spent months traveling on horse back through the Southern States. Not finding relief from this, he determined to try the effect of the climate of Cuba. Accordingly he went there and spent about a year, returning home, for sake of the sea voyage, by the way of Boston. This experiment also proved ineffectual as a means of restoring his health. He came home after having been gone nearly two years, not better, but rather worse, and giving up all hope of recovery, he quietly put aside all the hopes he had cherished of great financial success, and with unexampled fortitude and submission, yielded to the prospect of spending the remainder of his days a confirmed invalid. In person, Mr. Stem was tall, nearly six feet, and well formed, having, in youth, raven black hair, swarthy complexion, with searching yet pleasant black eyes, and a countenance that, in conversation, lighted up with unusual animation and intelligence. His bearing was that of a gentleman of courtesy and refinement. He was fond of the acquisition of knowledge, and for a mere man of business, was, withal, something of a student, being familiar with some of the best writers of ancient and modern times. In politics, he was an old-line Whig, and an ardent admirer of Henry Clay. He allowed his name at one time to be put by his party in nomination for the State Legislature, but was defeated. When the Republican party came into

existence, he enthusiastically placed himself in its ranks and gloried in the triumphs he saw it attain. Enterprising and public-spirited, he was earnest and liberal in the endeavor to promote whatever tended to the general welfare of the community, especially in matters of education. "Sincerity in speech, and integrity in action," were the marked traits of his character. Jacob Stem was the only son of Mathias and Elizabeth (Englar) Stem, both natives of Chester County, Penn., and both of German extraction. He had ten children: Mathias, Emeline, Jesse, Elizabeth, Catherine, Leander, Sarah, Lydia, Clementina and Ezra, five of whom are living. Mr. Stem died November 25, 1860, in the sixty-eighth year of his age.

GEORGE R. STRICKLING, P. O. Tiffin, was born July 19, 1819, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Whitestine) Strickling, natives of Virginia and Germany, respectively, former of Welsh, and latter of German descent. They were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, where they remained until October, 1829, then moved to this county, settling in Clinton Township, where they leased land for a few years. From there they went to Scipio Township, and in 1837 came to Adams Township, and entered the land upon which our subject now resides, and which they improved. They were the parents of eleven children, those now living being George R., Catharine G., Daniel H., John W. and Michael N. Thomas Strickling died in 1846, aged fifty-six years, and his widow in 1854, aged sixty-two years. George R. Strickling, the subject of this sketch, was married, November 17, 1842, to Miss Sarah Egbert, of Pleasant Township, this county, born in Franklin County, Ohio, May 1, 1821, daughter of Uriah and Susannah (Williams) Egbert, who were married in Franklin County, Ohio, in 1815, and who, in 1822, came to this county, where they spent the remainder of their days. They were the parents of thirteen children, ten of whom are now living: Mary, Jeremiah, John D., Sarah, Thomas W., Eliza, Jesse S., Andrew J., Susan and Priscilla. Mr. Egbert died October 9, 1876, aged eighty-four years; Mrs. Egbert died May 13, 1875, aged seventy-nine years. To our subject and wife have been born eight children: Eliza J., Sarah E., Thomas U., Theodore S., Susie E., John W., Rollin J. and Minnie. Mr. Strickling served in the 100 days' enrollment in the late war, in Company E. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He and his wife have been members for fifty years of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he is officially connected. He was a Democrat in early life, but for the past twenty years has been a Republican.

CÆSAR TEARE, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, is a native of the Isle of Man, Great Britain, born and baptised February 23, 1809, the son of Cesar and Esther (Kewin) Teare, who have long since been dead, and of whose family our subject is the only survivor. He came to this country and this county in 1870 to take possession of the farm in Adams Township he now owns and occupies, and which was left him by the last will and testament of his brother, Thomas Teare, who came to America and settled in Adams Township, this county, about forty years ago, but never lived upon his land, he being a boot and shoe-maker, a trade he followed in the city of Tiffin until his death. He left no offspring, having never been married. Cesar Teare continues to operate the farm with the assistance of the family who live with him upon the same. He has never married.

M. F. VAN BUSKIRK was born in Richland County August 22, 1862. He received his early education in a country school, and afterward completed his schooling at Vermillion Institute, of Hayesville, Ohio, and Otterbein University, of Westerville, Ohio. Before he had completed his education he was connected with the *Hayesville (Ohio) Journal*. In 1881 he purchased the

Green Spring *Times*, being then only nineteen years of age. Excellent success attended his efforts, and in 1884 his uncle, H. J. Ernsberger, went into partnership with him under the firm name of Van Buskirk & Co. The office has gradually grown from an army press and small equipment in a garret, to a steam office, counting room, etc.

JOHN WALES 2d, farmer, P. O. Clyde, Sandusky County, was born in Thompson Township, this county, March 7, 1835, son of Jacob and Catharine (Raus) Wales, natives of Pennsylvania, of Welsh and German descent. On coming to Ohio they settled first in Wayne County, and in 1828 came to this county, where they both died. Their family consisted of five children, three of whom are now living: Elizabeth, in Wood County, Ohio; Jemima Ann D., in Huron County, Ohio, and John. The subject of this sketch resided on his father's farm until he was eighteen years of age and then removed to Mc Henry County, Ill., and entered the employ of his uncle in an extensive merchandising business. He remained about six years, during which time he manifested more than ordinary business tact and ability. In 1858 he returned to his native county, where he purchased land and a saw-mill, which he operated for about four years. He then disposed of these interests and purchased a farm in Section 14, Adams Township, this county, which he has improved and upon which he now resides. He now has 190 acres in all. He was married, March 29, 1860, to Miss Sarah J. Guisbert, a native of Adams Township, born in July, 1835, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Whiteman) Guisbert, both of whom are now deceased; they were natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and of German descent. They were among the first settlers in this county and were the parents of a large family of children, of whom six survive: Andrew, Elizabeth, Daniel, John E., Sarah J. and Lilly. Mr. and Mrs. Wales 2d are the parents of seven children: Marcellus W., Libbie C., Leno L. and Lena L., John E., Rosco A. and Waldo V. (the two latter are twins). John Wales 2d is a prominent and ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party. He has filled several of the township offices. He served under the 100 days' call in the late war in Company K, One Hundred and Sixty fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He is a liberal contributor to all benevolent enterprises, a man of good moral principles, although not particularly identified with any denomination or sect. He is a prominent and worthy member of the order of F. & A. M. His wife is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JOSEPH WEIKER, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born in Union County, Penn., in 1807, and is a son of Jacob and Mary (Deal) Weiker, who came to this county in 1834, where they both died several years later. Our subject also came to this county about six years after. He was married in his native county to Nancy Hawkin, a native of Virginia, daughter of George and Hannah (Long) Hawkin. To Mr. and Mrs. Weiker have been born eleven children: John, Sarah, Jacob, David, Isaac, Emanuel, Levi, George, Jonas, Hannah and Valentine. All the boys vote the Democratic ticket, which is a source of great satisfaction to their father. His sons-in-law also vote the same ticket. Mr. Weiker has more than forty grandchildren and several great-grandchildren. On coming into this county he purchased land of Asa Crockett, one of the first pioneers of this county, long since gone to his final resting place. Mr. Weiker suffered many of the hardships of the early days in this county, and has cleared and improved many acres with his own hands. He has now 140 acres of land, after having divided liberally with his sons and daughters, also assisting them in many ways.

CHARLES WRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Clyde, Sandusky County, is a native of Adams Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, and son of Cyrenus and Diana (Cole) Wright: the former a native of New York State and the latter of Montreal, Canada. They settled in this county in 1827 and reared a family of nine children, of whom seven are now living, our subject alone remaining in this county. Cyrenus Wright died in 1872, and his widow in 1880. Charles Wright was married, in 1868, to Olivia Cooper. Four children have been born to this union, three now living: Laura N., Clara N. and Charles Cyrenus. Mrs. Wright departed this life February 9, 1874, and Mr. Wright then married, in 1875, Elvina Kistler, of Adams Township, this county. He is engaged in general farming. In politics he is a Republican.

ALBERT R. YOUNG, furniture manufacturer and dealer, Green Spring, is a native of Adams Township, born February 14, 1851; son of Charles and Catharine (Spangler) Young, who came from Germany in their youth, first settling in Maryland, and in 1845 came to this county, where they died not many years since. Our subject was reared on a farm, and, at the age of eighteen years, went to Dayton, Ohio, where he learned the trade of carpenter and joiner, and returning to Green Spring the following year he continued working at the same trade for three years. In the spring of 1873 he built a fine hearse and began the undertaking business, which he followed for several years in connection with his trade. In 1878 he was employed by the village council to prepare plans and specifications for the erection of a town hall, the contract for building the same being given to him. He completed the building the following year, and in 1880 he rented room in the same for the furniture store which he still carries on. In the same year he, in partnership with his brother, Daniel W., also built a fine four-story frame factory for manufacturing furniture: this factory was destroyed by fire in the spring of 1883, entailing a loss of \$14,000. Mr. Young is a prominent citizen of Green Spring, gifted with a spirit of public enterprise, and, notwithstanding his being an ardent advocate of the principles of the Democratic party, has filled several of the village offices, the village being largely Republican. Mr. Young was married, September 4, 1873, to Miss Ida J. Miller, of Adams Township, where she was born January 4, 1856, and by her he has three children: Mary B., Charles J. and Bernard G.

JOSIAH YOUNG, farmer and brick and tile manufacturer, P. O. Green Spring, is a native of Adams Township, this county, born December 5, 1852, son of Charles and Mary Catharine (Spangler) Young, and brother of Henry F., Charles M., Lewis W., John P., Albert R., Daniel W., Edward A. and Minerva Young. He was reared on a farm and has since given some attention to farming. He became owner of land at the death of his father, in 1877, and now owns land in both Adams and Pleasant Townships, this county. He also holds property in the village of Green Spring. He followed the carpenter's trade for a short time, and in 1881, he began the manufacture of brick, to which line of business he added, in 1883, that of tile making, all of which he still operates quite extensively. Mr. Young was married, February 18, 1879, to Miss Caroline Schuster, of Adams Township, this county. She is a native of Erie County, N. Y., born July 3, 1856, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth (Hauck) Schuster, natives of Germany, and who were married in Erie County, N. Y.; they were parents of seven children, five of whom are still living: Delana, Elizabeth, George H., Christiana and Caroline. Those deceased are Dewalt and Jacob E., the former of whom was killed in the late war, June 23, 1864; latter died at Wellborn, Fla., September 26, 1883. Mr. Schuster died October 8, 1880; his widow now resides with her children

in their several localities. To Mr. and Mrs. Josiah Young has been born one child, Ervin D., born May 27, 1880. Mrs. Young is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Mr. Young is a Democrat.

JOSIAH ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Clyde, Sandusky County, is a native of Adams Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, born October 20, 1847; son of John and Rebecca (Fisher) Zimmerman, who emigrated from Pennsylvania to this State and county more than forty years ago, and here remained until their death. Our subject was reared on a farm, has followed farming all his life, and purchased land in Adams Township, this county, in 1880. He was married, January 1, 1873, to Miss Harriet E. Shellhammer, who is also a native of Adams Township, born December 14, 1848. To this union have been born four children: Clara J., Lena M., Jesse W. and Vinnie E. (deceased). Mrs. Zimmerman is a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth (Whiteman) Shellhammer, natives of Pennsylvania. They both came to Ohio in an early day, she in 1835, and he in 1842. They were married here and have reared a family of four children: Sarah J., Harriet E., William C. and Viola, all of whom are now married. In politics Mr. Zimmerman has identified himself with the Democratic party.

BIG SPRING TOWNSHIP.

REV. RUDOLPH ABBREDERIS, Catholic priest, New Riegel, was born in the old country, September 18, 1850. His parents, John G. and Mary A. (Matt) Abbrederis, were natives of Germany, where they were married and remained until death. They were the parents of five children, of whom our subject is the youngest. After acquiring a classical education in Feldkirch our subject immigrated to Mercer County, Ohio, in January, 1870, and there pursued a theological course in college at Carthagena. After his ordination, August 15, 1873, he took charge of a congregation in Mercer County, and then was transferred to Pulaski County, Ind., thence to Putnam County, Ohio, and finally, in October, 1883, to New Riegel, this county, where he is pastor of St. Peter's Church.

NICHOLAS AREND, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Belgium, November 6, 1814. His parents, Nicholas and Mary A. Arend, were also natives of Belgium, where they married and lived and died. Our subject married, May 4, 1857, Anna Pethe, who was born in Belgium in November, 1832, daughter of Andrew and Margaret Pethe, of same nativity and who remained in their native land until death. Our subject and wife immigrated to America, coming direct to Big Spring Township, this county, in 1857, where they have remained ever since. They are the parents of eight children, seven now living: Nicholas, John, Anna (wife of Peter M. Reinhart), Dominic, Peter, Mary and Andrew; Nicholas is deceased. Our subject now owns eighty acres of fine land, whereon he and his family reside. They are all faithful members of the Catholic Church at St. Nicholas.

NICHOLAS BAKEIS, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Big Spring Township, this county, son of Joseph (a farmer) and Jane (Jenning) Bakeis, natives of Belgium, former born March 7, 1820, latter born May 25, 1825; they were married February 25, 1845, and were the parents of twelve children, six of whom are now living: Joseph, John, Nicholas, Frank, Andrew and Lewis. Joseph Bakeis, the father of this family, died June 5, 1885, aged sixty-five

years, two months and twenty-nine days. Our subject, along with his brothers, is managing the homestead farm, comprising 152 acres of good land, where the family has resided nearly forty-three years. They are all members of the Catholic Church at St. Nicholas.

JACOB BLACK, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Clinton Township, this county, May 3, 1828; son of Jacob and Sarah Black, natives of Maryland, who were married and first settled in the East, thence in 1827 moving to Tiffin, this county, and from there to Wyandot County, Ohio, where Mrs. Black departed this life in 1863; Mr. Black lived among his children until his death which occurred in 1877. Our subject was united in marriage, November 11, 1852, with Elizabeth Miley, born in this county, March 8, 1838, daughter of John and Magdalena Miley, natives of Virginia, who settled in Seneca County, Ohio, about 1828, and here remained until their death, Mr. Miley dying in 1874 and his wife in 1856. Our subject and wife are the parents of four children, of whom two are now living: John H., born September 1, 1853, and Albert F., born September 28, 1862; the deceased are Emma A., wife of Frank Johnson, and an infant. Mr. Black owns 173 acres well-improved land. Mrs. Black is a faithful and consistent member of the United Brethren Church.

PETER BRAYTON, farmer, P. O. Carey, Wyandot County, one of the first settlers of Big Spring Township, this county, was born in Crawford (now Wyandot) County, Ohio, February 7, 1825, son of Elijah and Anna (Holebrook) Brayton, natives of Vermont where they were married and lived for a few years thereafter; thence they moved to Fremont, Ohio, in 1814, and from there to Huron County, Ohio, about 1816, and later to Wyandot County where they remained until about 1831, when they came to Big Spring Township, this county, settling on what is known as the Indian Reserve, and here they resided until death, Elijah Brayton dying in 1868, his wife in 1851. Our subject has been twice married, the first time January 1, 1845, to Mary Ogg, born in Wyandot County, Ohio, August 17, 1826, daughter of Kinsey and Eliza Ogg, natives of Ohio (both now deceased), and to this union were born six children, five now living: Josephine, wife of John Foulk; Jesse; Emily J., wife of Joseph Crislip; Lafayette; Tefronia, wife of Maj. C. Bright; Newton is deceased. Jesse has been twice married, first time to Sarah Boucher, by whom he had one son and one daughter, and second time to Lilla Montgomery, who has born him one son and one daughter. Mrs. Brayton died August 1, 1871, deeply mourned by her husband, family and a host of friends; she was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. March 19, 1872, Mr. Brayton was again married, this time to Hannah Little, born in Hancock County, Ohio, October 31, 1838, daughter of Solomon and Rachel Little, former of whom, a native of Virginia, died in July, 1864, latter, born in Harrison County, Ohio, is still living. One child, now deceased, was the issue of our subject's last marriage. Mr. Brayton owns 640 acres of good land. He was a member of the Ohio National Guards during the late civil war, enlisting June 29, 1862, in Company C, Forty-ninth Regiment; was detailed for guard duty at Johnson's Island, and received an honorable discharge, August 12, 1862, and returned home. He subsequently provided two substitutes at a cost of \$850. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically Mr. Brayton is a staunch Republican.

S. P. BROSEMER, farmer, P. O. New Riegel, was born in Big Spring Township, this county, October 28, 1846, son of Landelin and Elizabeth Brosemer, natives of Baden, where they were married; they immigrated to America about 1832, and here settled on the farm where our subject now

resides in Big Spring Township; thence they moved to New Riegel and there remained until Mrs. Brosemer's death, May 4, 1881, caused by a team of horses running away. Landelin Brosemer was born September 8, 1803, died July 25, 1885. Our subject was united in marriage, April 9, 1869, with Mary Thiel, born in Seneca County, Ohio, in December, 1851, daughter of Matthias (deceased) and Anna Thiel, and by this union have been born ten children, nine now living: Matthias, Stephen, Charles, Henry, Joseph, Leo, Anna, Otto and Louie A.; Andrew is deceased. Our subject owns eighty acres of good land. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

ISAAC W. CLINE, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 9, 1837; son of David and Rebecca Cline, the former a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, born April 8, 1812, the latter a native of Virginia, born in February, 1813; after their marriage they first settled in Fairfield County, and from there came to this county, January 16, 1849, where they remained until death. David Cline died March 9, 1880, his widow December 10, 1881. Our subject was united in marriage, December 16, 1860, with Elizabeth Johnson, born in this county May 27, 1837, daughter of Archibald and Catharine Johnson, natives of Pennsylvania, former of whom was killed by lightning in 1845; his widow survived him until 1879, when she passed away from earth. Mr. and Mrs. Cline have one daughter, Nettie J., born May 15, 1865. Mr. Cline has been very prosperous since starting out for himself. He learned carpentering of his father, who followed that vocation, and, after working at his trade eleven years, purchased property in Adrian, opened a general store and since 1870 has continued in merchandising. He now owns the old homestead, comprising eighty acres of land in Seneca Township, this county. Mr. Cline has filled the office of trustee three terms, and is now serving his third term as justice of the peace of Big Spring Township. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

FRANK COLLET, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Belgium, November 25, 1826; son of Theodore and Margaret Collet, natives of Belgium, where they lived and died. Our subject immigrated to America in 1853 and arrived at Tiffin, this county, in 1854. He was united in marriage, in 1854, with Victoria Guillam, born in Belgium in 1830, daughter of Nicholas and Mary A. Guillam, who died in Seneca County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Collet were born eight children: Josephine (wife of John Windaw), Theodore (married), Laura, Frank, Augusta and John, living, and Josephine and Jacob, deceased. Mrs. Collet departed this life October 30, 1872, leaving her family and a large concourse of friends to mourn her loss. In 1875 Mr. Collet returned to his native land and there married Mary Ballom, born in Belgium November 15, 1844, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Ballom, the former of whom is still living, the latter deceased. By this union there are five children: Philemean, Nicholas, William, Joseph and Peter. Mr. Collet owns 120 acres mostly improved land, where he resides. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church at St. Nicholas, in which he has served as one of the trustees for six years.

JOHN H. EWING, carpenter, Adrian, was born in Adams County, Penn., September 6, 1834; son of Anderson and Julia Ewing, natives of Pennsylvania, where they remained until 1840, then moved to Seneca County, Ohio, residing here until Mrs. Ewing's death, which occurred in 1847. Anderson Ewing was subsequently married to Lueretia Crooks, and moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, where he died in 1875, and where his widow still resides. Our subject was united in marriage, June 6, 1861, with Lavenia McCullough, born in Seneca County, Ohio, January 23, 1844, daughter of Mack and Eliza McCullough, who first settled in Seneca County, Ohio, thence moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, where they died. Mr. and Mrs. Ewing are the parents of five children: Alva, Anna,

Emmet and Omar, living, and an infant, deceased. Our subject owns nice town property; is a carpenter by trade, an occupation he has followed nearly all his life. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served from 1862 until August, 1865, participating in several serious engagements. He is a F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F.

WILLIAM H. FOCHT, M. S., M. D., New Riegel, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., January 18, 1858. His parents, James F. and Polly A. Focht, were also natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married and remained until November 10, 1870, when they moved to Seneca County, Ohio, where they have since resided. They are the parents of three children: William H., James D. and Charles E. Our subject, who is the eldest, pursued a scientific course of study at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, graduating June 17, 1880. He then read medicine with Dr. A. B. Hovey (now deceased), and, March 1, 1883, graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Baltimore, Md. and located March 9, same year, at New Riegel, this county, where he has since been following his profession, having now the best practice of any physician in Big Spring Township. On the 21st of June, 1883, the trustees of Heidelberg College conferred upon him the degree of Master of Science.

THEODORE M. FRINK, retired farmer, P. O. New Riegel, is one of the pioneers of Seneca County, Ohio, and was born in West Springfield, Hampden Co., Mass., November 2, 1804, a son of Luther and Phoebe Frink, also natives of Massachusetts, where they were married and there remained until death. Our subject was united in marriage in his native State, April 25, 1832, with Sabrina Torrey, born in Hampshire County, Mass., July 22, 1808, and to this union were born four children: Ellen, wife of Henry Pepper; Elvira, wife of William Ames; James and Henry. Mrs. Frink departed this life February 3, 1855. Our subject was married on second occasion, July 3, 1862, with Frederica Kopp, born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 28, 1831, daughter of Jacob and Frederica Kopp, who both died in Wurtemberg, and by this marriage there was born April 3, 1866, one child, Sophia L. Mr. Frink owns eighty acres of fine land, whereon he and his family reside. He filled the office of trustee eight years, and has been one of the justices of the peace of Big Spring Township for thirty-one years. Mrs. Frink is a member of the Lutheran Church.

ALBERT FUCHS, farmer, P. O. Adrian, an enterprising young man, was born in Sandusky City, Ohio, August 3, 1855, his parents being Sebastian and Agatha Fuchs, natives of Baden, Germany. Sebastian Fuchs is from the village of Gindlingen, Baden Co., Old Breisach. Mrs. Agatha Fuchs, former name Agatha Kraus, wife of Sebastian Fuchs, was from the village Eshbach, Baden Co., Staufen. They immigrated to Ohio, settling in Big Spring Township, Seneca County, about 1854, where they remained until the death of Mrs. Fuchs, April 12, 1875; Mr. Fuchs now resides with his son Albert. Our subject was united in marriage, June 12, 1877, with Catherine Kin, born in the village Haechy, County D'Etalle, Province de Luxemburg, Belgium, August 28, 1855, daughter of John and Mary Kin, former a resident of Kirby, Wyandot Co., Ohio; latter deceased. To our subject and wife were born four children: Mary L., born June 29, 1878, died August 29, 1878; John S., born October 11, 1879; Margarette, born October 30, 1881, and John H., born September 11, 1883. Mr. Fuchs has met with good success, and now owns 120 acres of land, mostly improved, whereon he resides. He and his family are members of the St. Nicholas Catholic Church. Mr. Fuchs is serving on the school board of Big Spring Township.

REV. JOSEPH P. GLODEN, priest, Berwick, was born January 12, 1842, in Luxemburg, Germany. His parents, Nicholas and Susan (Klein) Gloden, were also natives of Luxemburg, where the former was born in 1817, and the latter in 1815; they were married in their native land and there Mrs. Gloden departed this life in 1861. Nicholas Gloden still resides in Luxemburg. The subject of this sketch acquired a classical education in Europe, came to America and took a theological course at Cleveland, Ohio; was ordained in 1869, by Bishop Rappe, and in 1871 became pastor of the St. Nicholas congregation in Big Spring Township, this county, to whose spiritual wants he has since ministered. His church, now comprising eighty-two families, was organized in 1855, and the church edifice was built in 1856. Father L. Molon was the first pastor, and in the course of time was succeeded by Fathers Bally, Dolwick, Laux, Moes, Magenham, Burkel and Rev. Joseph P. Gloden.

ANTHONY GOEHR, farmer, P. O. New Riegel, was born in Baden, Germany, January 24, 1835; son of Peter and Mary Goehr, also natives of Baden, where they remained until their death. Our subject immigrated to America, coming direct to Seneca County, Ohio. He was united in marriage, May 24, 1867, with Rosa Bosch, born in Portsmouth, Ohio, in 1850, a daughter of Frank and Catharine Bosch, the former living, the latter deceased. To our subject and wife have been born four children, three of whom are now living: Mary, Joseph and Anna; Sophia is deceased. Mr. Goehr is a stone and brickmason by trade which he worked at in Tiffin and Dayton, Ohio, about six years; then went to California and engaged in mining and dealing in stock; in 1867 he returned to this county and has lived in Big Spring Township ever since. He owns seventy-eight acres of improved land where he resides. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN GRINE, farmer, P. O. Adrian, a respected citizen of Seneca County, was born in Belgium, September 24, 1810; son of Stephen and Elizabeth Grine, also natives of Belgium, where they remained until their death. Our subject was married in the old country, in August, 1833, to Margaret Limbauch, and immigrated to America, locating in this county, on his present farm, in 1847. This union was blessed with five children, four living: Catharine, wife of Peter Welter; Mary, wife of Charles Nolan; Catharine, wife of John Pupenburg; Susan, wife of John Christ; Henry is deceased. Mrs. Grine departed this life in 1849 and our subject then married, in 1851, Mary Shortchen, born in Belgium in 1828, daughter of John B. and Margaret Shortchen, who both died in Belgium, and to this union were born ten children, nine now living: Katie, wife of Samuel Cariothers; John; Joseph; Margaret, wife of Peter Wagner; Adam; Annie; Nicholas; Henry and Thomas; Peter is deceased. Mrs. Grine died January 27, 1884. Our subject is a weaver by trade, but since coming to America has principally engaged in farming and now owns 101½ acres of improved land where he resides. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

JONATHAN A. HAINES, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Maryland, January 23, 1828; son of Job and Ann Haines, natives of the East, who came to Seneca Township, this county, about 1840, and remained the balance of their lives; the former died in 1845, the latter in 1857. Our subject was united in marriage, May 29, 1858, with Rachael Young, born in Seneca County, Ohio, September 1, 1835; her parents were Samuel and Isabella Young, natives of Pennsylvania, who were married in Wayne County, Ohio, where they remained until 1833, at which time they moved to Big Spring Township, this county, and here resided until Mr. Young's death

which occurred in September, 1859; his widow subsequently married Samuel Hoyt (now deceased); she resides in Adrian, Ohio. To our subject and wife were born six children: Clara E., Anna B., Stella, Frank W., Elsie M. and Alice F. During the war of the Rebellion our subject served 100 days in Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards. Mr. Haines followed his trade, carpentering, for nine years; passed two years in California. Since 1861 he has engaged in farming, and now owns sixty acres improved land on which he and his family reside.

JOSEPH W. HARSH, farmer, P. O. Alvada, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, October 12, 1823, son of Benjamin and Margaret Harsh, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Wayne County, Ohio, where they remained until their death. Benjamin Harsh died June 9, 1868; his wife May 6, 1861. Our subject was united in marriage, May 13, 1847, with Elizabeth Titler, born in Wayne County, Ohio, February 3, 1829, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Titler (both deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Harsh came to Big Spring Township, this county, in 1848, and has lived here ever since. They are the parents of three children: Margaret A., wife of William Reynolds; Emily, wife of Nicholas Boley; Eliza J., deceased. Mr. Harsh owns ninety-three acres of good land where he and his family reside, and 160 acres in Iowa. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. During the late war of the Rebellion he first enlisted in Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio National Guards, in the spring of 1863, and in the fall of that year the regiment was called out to guard Confederate prisoners at Johnson's Island, on Lake Erie; on May 2, 1864, the regiment was called out to do guard duty around Washington City; then was taken to Cleveland, Ohio, and there mustered into the United States service. There our subject was put, May 2, 1864, into Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and from there left for Washington City, and thence marched to Arlington Heights. Company C was stationed at Fort Cochran, and remained there till the 18th of August, 1864; was then taken back to Cleveland, and there discharged. Mr. and Mrs. Harsh are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JACOB HERBERT, farmer, P. O. Alvada, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 5, 1828. His parents, Frederick and Margarite Herbert, were also natives of Germany, where they married and lived until the death of the mother April 13, 1849; the father, who was born in 1801, immigrated to America, settling in Loudon Township, this county, in 1861, and here died in 1868. Our subject came to this county in 1854. He was united in marriage, January 15, 1857, with Adaline Schlemmer, born in Seneca Township, this county, July 17, 1838, daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Schlemmer (both deceased), and to this union were born nine children, seven of whom are now living: Matilda C. (wife of Hiram Presler), Margaret E., Frederick W., Anna M., Jacob A., Adam R., Lucy A.; Henry and Minnie E. are deceased. Mr. Herbert worked at his trade (carpentering) fourteen years, since when he has been engaged in farming, and now owns 125 acres of land, mostly improved, where he resides. He and his family are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Herbert has been a member of the school board for fourteen years.

CONRAD HERBERT, farmer, P. O. Alvada, was born in Germany February 19, 1830, son of Frederick and Margarite Herbert, natives of Germany, where they lived until Mrs. Herbert's death in 1849. Frederick Herbert resided several years in his native land; then immigrated to America, and to Loudon Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1861, where he departed this life May 1, 1868. Our subject was united in marriage, January 11, 1859, with Civillie Fruth,

also a native of Germany, born January 9, 1840, a daughter of Jacob J. and Civilie Fruith, who were born in the old country, immigrating to America, and locating in Cuyahoga County, near Cleveland, Ohio, where they remained two years; thence came to this county, where Mr. Fruith died April 23, 1873; his widow resides in Loudon Township. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert have had eleven children, nine now living: Susan M. (wife of Nathan A. Hakes), Christena, Katharine (wife of Lewis Sieghrist), Anna M., John J., Barbara E., Conrad A., Augusta C. and Lucy A. Edward and an infant are deceased. Mr. Herbert is a carpenter by trade, an occupation he followed one year after coming to America in 1853. In 1854 he went to California, and after engaging in mining nearly four years returned to this county, where he now owns 170 acres of improved land, and has since been farming. Mr. Herbert has been a member of the school board twelve years. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church.

FREDERICK W. HERBERT, farmer, P. O. Alvada, was born in Bavaria, Germany, October 25, 1833, son of Frederick and Margarite Herbert, natives of Germany, and where the latter died April 13, 1849. After his wife's demise, Frederick Herbert came to Ohio about 1861, and died in Loudon Township, this county, May 1, 1868. Our subject immigrated to Loudon Township, this county, in 1861, where he met Miss Josephine Schlemmer, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, January 21, 1844, a daughter of Christian and Elizabeth Schlemmer (both deceased). On the 24th of February, 1870, the ceremony was performed which made our subject and Miss Schlemmer husband and wife, and to this union have been born two children: Sarah E., born October 4, 1872; and Amelia V., born January 18, 1876. Mr. Herbert is a carpenter by trade, but has been engaged in farming since coming to America, where he has met with good success. He owns fifty-six and a half acres of good land, whereon he and his family reside. Mr. and Mrs. Herbert are members of the German Reformed Church. He served in the regular army in the mother country from 1854 to 1860.

RANSOM J. HIGGINS, farmer, P. O. Adrian, is a son of John and Joanna Higgins, and was born August 1, 1852, in Wyandot County, Ohio. His father, a native of Maryland, and his mother a native of New York, were united in marriage in Newark, Ohio, where they first settled; thence moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, in the spring of 1852, from there to this county in 1864, and in 1884 returned to Wyandot County, where they reside at present. Our subject was married, March 23, 1875, to Olive R. Slaymaker, born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 13, 1851. Her parents, William H. and Mary M. Slaymaker, natives of Pennsylvania, were united in marriage in Seneca County, Ohio, where they have remained ever since. To Mr. and Mrs. Higgins were born two children: Arthur Jay, born November 23, 1877, died August 12, 1878, and Ernest J., born March 9, 1879. Our subject, after marriage, settled on the farm of eighty acres which he still owns, and where he and his family reside.

WILLIAM HIGLI, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, June 14, 1837. His parents, Jaronimus and Matilda Higli, natives of Pennsylvania, were married in Medina County, Ohio, and settled in Wyandot County, Ohio, where they remained until death. Jaronimus Higli departed this life in 1873, his wife in 1862. Our subject was united in marriage, September 6, 1869, with Emily Torrey, born in Wyandot County, Ohio, July 31, 1841, a daughter of Joseph T. and Elizabeth Torrey, the former born in Massachusetts, July 25, 1811, the latter born in New York, April 25, 1810. They were married in Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, and settled in Wyandot

County, Ohio, where they remained until Mrs. Torrey's death, March 12, 1884. Mr. Torrey is now a resident of Dayton, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Higli have two children: Bessie M., born February 7, 1875, and Isa M., born May 19, 1877. Our subject has followed farming all his life. He served his country during the late war of the Rebellion, in Company A, Fifth M. I., from August 14, 1861, until he was discharged, July 15, 1865. He was in all the engagements of the Army of the Potomac during the Peninsular campaign, and was wounded in his right arm in the battle of the Wilderness.

PAUL HUSS, farmer, P. O. New Riegel, was born in Germany, March 27, 1843, son of Nicholas and Catharine Huss, natives of Germany, where they were married and first settled. In 1846 they immigrated to America, coming direct to Ohio and locating in Seneca County, where they remained until the death of Mrs. Huss, May 5, 1873. Nicholas Huss is now a resident of New Riegel, Ohio. Our subject was united in marriage, January 26, 1869, with Josephine Plenz, born in New Riegel, this county, July 12, 1850. Her parents, Nicholas and Elizabeth Plenz, natives of Germany, immigrated to Big Spring Township, this county, about thirty-six years ago and have lived here ever since. Mr. and Mrs. Huss are the parents of seven children: Joseph N., Philomina C., Loretta M., Henry A., Charlie P., Alfrida M. and Delphina M. Our subject has followed agricultural pursuits nearly all his life, and now owns eighty acres improved land. He is one of the present trustees of Big Spring Township. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM JOHNSON, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Pennsylvania, October 10, 1814, a son of Archibald and Catharine Johnson, also natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married and first settled. They moved to Medina County, Ohio, and thence to this county in 1820, where they resided until death. Archibald Johnson was killed by lightning in 1845; his widow died September 1, 1879. Our subject was married, February 17, 1845, to Nancy Cline, born in Lancaster County, Penn., May 8, 1827, daughter of George and Mary Cline, natives of Maryland, who were married in Lancaster County, first settling there; they came to this county about 1836, and here remained the residue of their lives. Mrs. Cline died in 1856, and Mr. Cline in 1861. Our subject and wife are parents of nine children, of whom eight are now living: Rebecca, Isaac, William J., George A., Mary, Jennie, Henry E. and Andrew. Mr. Johnson, who has always been a farmer, owns 113 acres of land mostly improved, also town property. He is one of the old settlers of this county, and has lived an honest, straightforward life.

FRANCIS KALMES, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Belgium, November 3, 1822; son of Nicholas and Catharine Kalmes, who departed this life in the old country. Our subject immigrated to Ohio and located in this county in 1846. He was united in marriage, June 27, 1848, with Catharine Jenny, born in Germany in 1828, daughter of Lewis and Margaret Jenny, natives of Europe, who came to Ohio and died in Big Spring Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Kalmes are the parents of fourteen children: Joseph, Jane (wife of Jacob Wernement), Lewis F., Frank W., John, Catharine (wife of E. J. Curtis), Felix, Nicholas, Mary E., Anna, Josephine, Lizzie C., Dominick and one deceased, Theresa. Our subject is a carpenter by trade, an occupation he followed several years, but of late has engaged in farming, and now owns ninety acres improved land whereon he and his family reside. Mr. and Mrs. Kalmes and family are members of the Catholic Church.

A. J. KINNEY, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in New Jersey, April 24, 1807, son of Frederick and Margaret Kinney, natives of New Jersey, where

they remained until their death. Our subject came to Perry County, Ohio, in 1836, and there resided for seven years; thence moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, and from there to this county where he has since remained. He was united in marriage, in New Jersey, October 18, 1832, with Harriet Smith, a native of that State, born October 22, 1810, daughter of Abraham and Mary Smith, also natives of New Jersey, where they resided until Mrs. Smith's demise, when Mr. Smith moved to Perry County, thence to Wyandot County, and from there to Newark, Ohio, where he died. To our subject and wife have been born ten children, all now married but two: Mary M., Frederick M., Abraham S., Bartley L., Margaret A., Robert C., Philip S., Alma I., Emma and Roxanna. Mr. Kinney is a blacksmith by trade. He was raised on a farm and now owns 120 acres of very fine land. He is a F. & A. M.

CHARLES H. KLEIN, merchant, New Riegel, was born November 7, 1850, in Mansfield, Richland Co., Ohio; son of George and Anna M. Klein, residents of New Riegel, the former born in Baden, Germany, December 6, 1825, the latter in Nassau, Prussia, April 30, 1825. They were united in marriage, in Ohio, January 1, 1850, and to them were born five children: Charles H., John J., Anna C., Jacob A. and Mary. Our subject was married, August 11, 1874, to Rosa T. Werley, born in Columbus, Ohio, September 17, 1855, daughter of Andrew and Catharine Werley, and by this union there are five children: Albinus, Mary C., Dora, Stella and Bertha. Mr. Klein was reared in New Riegel, and after starting out for himself first engaged in teaching at Rockport and Monroeville, Ohio, for ten years, since which time he has been merchandising in New Riegel, where he keeps a general stock of dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, hardware, etc. He is postmaster of New Riegel, and has filled the office of treasurer and clerk of the corporation since March, 1883. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

AUSTIN KNOWLTON, P. O. Adrian, one of the pioneer farmers of Big Spring Township, this county, was born in Massachusetts November 15, 1809, son of Timothy and Rhoda Knowlton, of English descent, natives of Massachusetts, where they were married and remained until the former's death in 1823. The family then came to Wyandot County, Ohio, and after residing there some years moved to Big Spring Township, this county, where Mrs. Knowlton died at the age of eighty-six years. Our subject has resided in this county since 1830. He was united in marriage, December 27, 1839, with Louisa McKenzie, by whom he had five children, only one now living, Mark L., born November 1, 1841. Mrs. Knowlton departed this life in September, 1848, and Mr. Knowlton then married, October 11, 1856, Mrs. Sarah E. Swigart, widow of Josiah Swigart, and born in Newark, Ohio, January 19, 1819, daughter of Titen and Elizabeth Henderson, the former deceased, the latter living at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. To our subject and wife were born four children: Richard J., born April 17, 1858, married to Ida S. Gladstone May 8, 1884; Frank Y., born May 7, 1860; Lucy S., born January 5, 1862, and Mary L., born September 26, 1863. In early days Mr. Knowlton served as captain in the militia regiment of which ex-Gov. Foster's father was colonel. He has always engaged in farming, and now owns 160 acres of good land, most of which he has helped to clear. Mrs. Knowlton is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

CATHARINE KRELL, hotel keeper, Adrian, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, December 28, 1832, daughter of John and Susan Herrig, natives of Germany, who immigrated to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1851, settling near Bascom, where they remained until their death. Our subject was united in marriage, September 15, 1857, with J. N. Krell, born in Belgium in 1826, a son

of Peter Krell, who departed this life in Germany. Mr. and Mrs. J. N. Krell first settled in Tiffin, Ohio, where they remained until 1865, thence moved to Adrian, this county, where the family have since resided. They were the parents of six children, of whom five are now living: Jennie, Kittie, John P., Anna I. and William H. Alphonso is deceased. Mr. Krell clerked in a dry goods store for several years, then engaged in keeping the hotel which he continued in until his death, which occurred April 3, 1868. The hotel is now managed by his widow and her children. The family are all members of the Catholic Church.

P. JOSEPH LAFONTAINE, farmer, P. O. New Riegel, was born in Belgium September 5, 1825, son of Nicholas and Mary Lafontaine, natives of Belgium, where they married and remained until 1841, when they immigrated to America, coming direct to Seneca County, Ohio, residing in Big Spring Township until their death. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1848, with Elizabeth Wagner, born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1822, daughter of Michael and Anna Wagner, the former now ninety-four years of age, the latter deceased. Our subject and wife are the parents of six children: Nicholas, married to Theresa Hepp; Mary, wife of John Loeser; Lizzie; Susan, wife of Bartholomew Kenney; Lena, wife of Peter Mose, and Rose. Mr. Lafontaine owns 200 acres of first-class land. He settled on his present farm in 1849. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

JAMES W. LAWHEAD, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Franklin County, Penn., January 10, 1822; son of James and Jane Lawhead, also natives of Pennsylvania, where they remained until the former's death, which occurred in 1832. The widow and her five children subsequently accompanied her father to Adams County, Penn., where they remained until the spring of 1845, when our subject, who was then twenty-three years of age, and the eldest of the family, brought his mother, three sisters and one brother to Big Spring Township, this county, and settled on the farm where he and his family now reside. His mother departed this life in 1878. James W. Lawhead was united in marriage, the first time, November 11, 1847, with Maria Frederick, born in Ohio in 1824, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Frederick (both now deceased), and to this union was born one child, William H., married and now residing in Wood County, Ohio. Mrs. Lawhead dying January 1, 1848, Mr. Lawhead then married, November 22, 1850, Catherine Dievly, born in Stark County, Ohio, in 1826, daughter of Henry and Barbara Dievly (both deceased), and by this union are seven children, four of whom are now living: Mary J., Lewis, Sarah E. and Jacob E. Our subject owns 288 acres of improved land, and for a number of years was engaged in buying and selling stock. He served as county coroner one term.

DANIEL LENNER, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Stark County, Ohio, March 27, 1835. His parents, Christian and Catherine Lenner, were natives of Bavaria, Germany, where they were married; they immigrated to New York in 1831, and remained there until the spring of 1832, when they moved to Stark County, Ohio, where they resided until 1837, when they moved to Big Spring Township, this county, and here Mrs. Lenner died November 28, 1876. Christian Lenner has made his home with his son Daniel ever since his wife's death. Christian and Catherine Lenner were the parents of five children, of whom two survive: Daniel and Catherine Miller, the eldest daughter. Our subject was united in marriage, May 10, 1859, with Frances V. Ribley, born in Virginia September 14, 1840, daughter of John and Mary Ribley, natives of France, where they were married; thence they immigrated to America, locating in Baltimore, Md., in 1832; from thence moving to Vir-

ginia; thence to Sandusky County, Ohio, and from there to Wyandot County, Ohio, where they remained until Mrs. Ribley's death, which occurred March 14, 1877. Mr. Ribley resides with his daughter. Mr. and Mrs. Lenner are the parents of eight children: Alven D., Mary C., Rollin W., Jay, Roscoe, Susan E., Cora B. and Clara A. Mr. Lenner owns 373 acres of land, mostly improved. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.; has served as township appraiser. He is a member of the Reformed Church; his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN LUZADER, farmer, P. O. Carey, Wyandot County, was born in Ross County, Ohio, October 17, 1814; son of Thomas and Margaret Luzader, natives of Virginia, who were born and married near Grafton; thence they emigrated to Ross County, Ohio, remaining there until their death; the former dying about 1821, the latter in 1823. Our subject moved to Wyandot (then Crawford) County, Ohio, in 1827, thence came to Seneca County in 1833. He was united in marriage, January 10, 1839, with Sarah Latto, born in Pennsylvania, July 20, 1819, daughter of Ephraim and Christiana Latto (both deceased), and to this union were born ten children, of whom seven are now living. Mrs. Luzader departed this life June 9, 1860, and her loss was deeply mourned by her family and a host of friends. Mr. Luzader married, for his second wife, January 1, 1862, Cynthia Dible, born in Big Spring Township, this county, June 10, 1838, daughter of Frederick and Frederica Dible (both deceased), and by her he has one child. Our subject owns 129 acres of land, mostly improved. He has filled the offices of constable and clerk of his township, with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

THOMAS MARKS, saloon keeper, New Riegel, was born in Big Spring Township, this county, April 15, 1856, son of Nicholas and Theresa Marks, natives of Germany, former born in 1809, latter in 1823; they were married in Germany and immigrated to America, coming direct to this county, July 7, 1850, and settling in Big Spring Township, where they have remained ever since. Our subject was united in marriage, June 20, 1883, with Kate Wagner, born in Seneca County, Ohio, September 19, 1859, daughter of Jacob and Mary Wagner, also natives of Germany, coming to America and direct to this county, settling in Big Spring Township, where they reside at present. Our subject and wife are parents of two children: Adeline and Jacob. Mr. Marks was reared on a farm, and in 1882 moved to New Riegel, where he has since been engaged in keeping saloon, and where he owns fine town property. He and his wife belong to the Catholic Church.

JOHN B. MARTZ, farmer, P. O. New Riegel, was born in Belgium, August 31, 1826, son of Henry and Margaret Martz, also natives of Belgium, where they were married and remained until 1846, at which time they embarked for America, coming direct to Big Spring Township, this county, and here resided the residue of their days. Our subject resided here with his father until February 10, 1852, in which year he went to California, working in the gold mountains for two years; after that time he returned to Big Spring Township, Seneca County, and was united in marriage, January 31, 1856, with Elizabeth Martz born in Belgium, July 22, 1834, daughter of Michael and Kate Martz (both deceased). To our subject and wife were born nine children, five now living: Margaret, wife of Jacob Fetzer; Susan, wife of John Wagner; Nicholas, Catharine and Mary; and four deceased; Henry, John, Elizabeth and Michael. Mr. Martz owns eighty acres of fine land where he and his family reside. The family are members of the Catholic Church of St. Boniface.

JOHN MATHIAS, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Big Spring Township, this county, February 3, 1843, a son of Lewis and Clara Mathias,

natives of Luxemburg, Germany, who immigrated to America in 1840, settling in Big Spring Township, this county, where they remained until their death. Our subject was united in marriage, August 2, 1865, with Rosie (Guilliam, born in Big Spring Township, this county, December 25, 1848, daughter of John and Elizabeth Guilliam (both deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Mathias were the parents of twelve children, of whom Clara, Andrew, Nicholas, Lizzie, Joseph, Theresa, Martin, Fronia and Theodore are living, and Adam, Michael and Lizzie are deceased. Our subject is a blacksmith by trade, but for several years has engaged in farming and now owns 130 acres of good land in a state of cultivation. He filled the office of trustee of the township for four years, and was clerk of the school board nine years. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church at Saint Nicholas, of which he is trustee.

NICHOLAS MATHIAS, grocer, New Riegel, was born in Big Spring Township, this county, July 25, 1849, a son of Lewis and Josephine Mathias, natives of Europe, who immigrated to Big Spring Township, this county, and after marriage settling in same township, where they remained until the death of Lewis Mathias, which occurred August 6, 1878; his widow survives him. Our subject was united in marriage, October 17, 1871, with Margaret Nepper, born in Big Spring Township, this county, June 22, 1854, daughter of Felix and Josephine Nepper, and to this union were born six children: Lewis N., Mary J., Rosa M., Elizabeth A., Edward V. and Eleanor M. Mr. Mathias, who was reared on a farm, moved to New Riegel in 1876 (where he has nice property), and has since been engaged in merchandising. He keeps a full stock of groceries and provisions and has also a bar attached. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

FELIX NEPPER, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Belgium, November 13, 1815, son of Bernard and Mary J. Nepper, also natives of Belgium, where they lived and died. Our subject was married in Belgium, October 30, 1849, to Josephine Defountain, born March 20, 1820, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Defountain, who departed this life in the old country. Our subject and wife have four children: Charles, born February 7, 1850; Margaret, born June 17, 1854; Victor, born November 25, 1857; Augustus, born October 3, 1859. Mr. Nepper came to this county in 1853. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and now owns eighty-nine acres of improved land in Big Spring Township, whereon he resides. He and all his family are faithful members of the Catholic Church of St. Nicholas.

JOSEPH D. PETERS, farmer, P. O. Alvada, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, September 16, 1823, a son of Ephraim and Anna (Thompson) Peters, natives of Virginia, where they were married and first settled; thence they moved to Belmont County, Ohio, about 1824, and from there to Jefferson County, and in 1834 moved to Hancock County, where Ephraim Peters died in 1844; his widow was subsequently married to John Mullen, a soldier in the late civil war, and who died in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn.; she resides near the old home farm and was seventy-five years of age August 7, 1884. Our subject was married, September 17, 1848, to Sarah Benham, born in Wyandot County, Ohio, November 11, 1829, a daughter of William and Julia Benham (both deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Peters were the parents of four children, two now living: Josephine, wife of Daniel Sbentz, and Melvina J., wife of William Furgerson; the deceased are William and Sarah J. Mrs. Peters departed this life March 2, 1855, and Mr. Peters was married, on second occasion, November 6, 1855, to Nancy Roller, born in Hancock County, Ohio, April 4, 1837, daughter of Caleb (deceased) and Sarah Roller. To this union have been born nine children, seven now living: Ida M., Charles J., Alma K., Harry

O., Anna, Ada D. and Mertie E. Emma and Rose are deceased. Mr. Peters and his family settled in Big Spring Township in 1849. He owns 250 acres improved land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. During the late war of the Rebellion Mr. Peters enlisted, March 6, 1865, in Company E, One Hundred and Ninety-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered out at Camp Bradford, near Baltimore, Md., August 8, 1865. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

AUGUSTE PETHE, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born December 28, 1836, in Belgium, where his parents, John B. and Barbara Pethe, were also born and where they married and died. Our subject immigrated to America and settled in Big Spring Township, this county, in 1859. November 13, 1860, he married Apoline Guillaum of same nativity, born June 3, 1831, daughter of Frank and Theresa Guillaum, also natives of Belgium, where they were married; thence they came to America, and in 1853, located in Big Spring Township, this county, where they have since resided. Our subject and wife have had a family of seven children, six now living: Mary, wife of John Schira; Philomena, Victoria, Frank, Joseph and William; Leopold is deceased. Mr. Pethe, who was reared on a farm, has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He owns fifty-eight and a half acres improved land where he resides. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church at St. Nicholas.

REV. BONIFACE RUSS, C. P. P. S., Catholic Priest, New Riegel, was born in Auglaize County, Ohio, November 12, 1855, son of John and Barbara Russ, natives of Bavaria, Germany, where the former was born in 1812, latter in 1815; they immigrated to America, coming direct to Auglaize County, Ohio, where John Russ died in 1872, and his widow still resides. Our subject acquired his education in Carthage, Mercer Co., Ohio. After his ordination, in 1878, he took charge of a congregation at St. Sebastian, Ohio, and August 24, 1880, he became pastor of the large congregation at New Riegel which was one of the first churches in the county.

ANTHONY SCHALK, farmer, P. O. New Riegel, was born near Fostoria, Seneca Co., Ohio, February 12, 1852, son of Martin and Amelia Schalk, natives of Biron, France, who immigrated to America, and were married and first settled near Fostoria, this county, there remaining until 1858; thence they moved on the farm where our subject now resides, where they lived until the death of Martin Schalk, February 2, 1875; his widow is a resident of Tiffin, Ohio. Our subject was united in marriage, May 11, 1875, with Anna K. Kline, born in Rome, Richland Co., Ohio, October 26, 1855, daughter of George and Anna M. Kline, now living in New Riegel, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Schalk are the parents of four children, two living: Mary P., born May 15, 1880; Lewis A., born February 7, 1885, and two deceased: Isabella and Florian J. Mr. Schalk owns ninety-five acres of improved land, where he and his family reside; also has an interest in the Schalk store in New Riegel, Ohio. He and his wife are consistent members of the Catholic Church.

JACOB SCHIFFER, teacher, New Riegel, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 29, 1839, son of Lawrance and Christena Schiffer, also natives of Bavaria, where they were married, and where Lawrance Schiffer died in 1847. His widow subsequently married John Brown (who died in 1880), and still resides in her native land. Our subject immigrated to America July 1, 1857, first settling in Clarion County, Penn.; from there moved to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1860, where he remained till 1863; thence went to Dearborn County, Ind., and from there returned to this county, locating in New Riegel in 1867, where he has remained ever since. He was united in marriage, October 18,

1860, with Theresa Werley, born in Baden, Germany, October 14, 1835, daughter of Francis and Agatha Werley, natives of Baden, where they remained until their death. Mr. and Mrs. Schiffer are the parents of six children, four now living: Mary, Stephen, Julius and Rudolph. Our subject has been a teacher for over twenty-five years, and is organist in the New Riegel church. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church at St. Boniface.

A. C. SCHINDLER, farmer, P. O. New Riegel, is one of the industrious and enterprising young farmers of Big Spring Township, this county, where he was born July 4, 1860, a son of Charles and Ursula Schindler, natives of Baden, Germany. Our subject's father was twice married, the first time in Baden, second time in Seneca County, Ohio, and was the parent of the following children: John, by his first wife; and by his second wife, Mary, wife of Michael Gruss; Agatha, wife of John Klein; Anthony C.; Frances and Elizabeth now living, and Jacob and Frederick deceased. Our subject, with his brother-in-law is managing his father's farm, comprising 200 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. The family are all members of the Catholic Church of St. Boniface.

CHARLES SCHUBERT, farmer, P. O. Alvada, was born in Germany, November 1, 1833, son of Henry and Elizabeth Schubert, natives of Germany who immigrated to America and to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1853, settling in Big Spring Township where they remained about two years; thence moved to Sandusky County, Ohio, and in 1865 returned to this county where Henry Schubert died in 1877, and his widow resides with her son. Our subject was united in marriage, October 27, 1859, with Sarah Krabill, born in Big Spring Township, this county, January 29, 1839, a daughter of David and Jemima Krabill, now residing in Hancock County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Schubert have been born seven children: Harriet A. (wife of Jacob M. Wagner), Mary A., Elmer A., Lewis C., Jacob W., Sylvester and Jessie A. Our subject followed his trade, that of a carpenter, eight years; then engaged in farming and now owns 154 acres of land which is improved, and on which is one of the finest residences in Big Spring Township. He is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Schubert is a justice of the peace, an office he has served in for six years; is also township treasurer at present time.

JOHN M. SMITH, farmer, P. O. New Riegel, was born February 14, 1824, son of Conrad and Elizabeth Smith, natives of Germany, where they married and remained until 1834, then immigrated to America, coming to Seneca County, Ohio, where they resided the balance of their lives; Conrad Smith died in 1880, his wife in 1870. Our subject was married, October 21, 1847, to Catharine Sauter, born in Bavaria, Germany, June 22, 1830, daughter of Philip A. and Barbara Sauter, both of whom died in Seneca County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Smith were born twelve children, nine living: Conrad, Henry C., John W., Frank B., Charles D., Rosella, William H., Albert F. and Edward F., and three deceased: George W., Christena and Anna C. Our subject is a brick and stone mason by trade, but has been engaged in farming since 1843. He owns 200 acres, mostly improved land. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Smith departed this life, January 3, 1872; she was a loving wife, a kind mother, and her loss was mourned by all who knew her.

WILLIAM SMITH, farmer, P. O. Alvada, was born in the State of New York, February 18, 1815, son of Timothy and Catharine Smith, also natives of New York, who came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1833 and remained until their death: the former died in 1853, the latter in 1883. Our subject has been

thrice married: on first occasion to Catharine Boucher, a native of Pennsylvania and daughter of Jacob and Catharine Boucher (both deceased), and by her he had eight children, five now living: Sarah E., John B., Maryette, Jacob W. and Sevilla A. Mrs. Smith died April 7, 1865, and Mr. Smith then married Mrs. Boucher, a widow and a native of Ohio, who departed this life in 1867. He was again united in marriage, this time with Annetta McClellan, a native of Williams County, Ohio, born September 2, 1844, daughter of William and Sophia McClellan, and to this union was born one child, Nettie Alvada, after whom was named Alvada, now a thriving village and which was laid out by Mr. Smith on his farm, January 12, 1876. Our subject owns 140 acres of good land and a saw-mill. He was assessor, also trustee for several years; has been owner of four saw-mills, one of which is running at the present time. Mr. Smith also built a grist mill which he operated twelve years. He was ticket, freight and express agent for six years, also postmaster for six years, and carried on a dry goods and grocery store. He has filled the offices of justice of the peace and constable with credit to himself, and to the satisfaction of the people.

JACOB SPRAW, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Bavaria, Germany, July 25, 1809; son of Adam and Catharine Spraw, natives of Germany who immigrated to America, where they lived and died. Our subject came to Ohio in 1832, and located in Big Spring Township, this county. He was married, August 2, 1843, to Salome Weymer, born in France, September 2, 1823, daughter of Jacob and Salome Weymer, the former of whom died in Wayne County, the latter in Fulton County, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Spraw have been born ten children, seven now living: Jacob; Catharine, wife of Henry Grunder; Elizabeth, wife of Frank Erney; Adam; Rachael, wife of Philip Chrisman; Mary; Ellie C., and three deceased: Sarah, Hattie and an infant. Mr. Spraw owns eighty acres of land, whereon he and his family reside. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church, and are among the leading families of Seneca County.

HENRY TIELL, farmer, P. O. Alvada, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, November 30, 1819; son of Andrew and Susan Tiell, both natives of Luxemburg, where they were married and remained until their death. Our subject immigrated to America in 1849, locating in Seneca County, Ohio, where he was united in marriage, April 13, 1857, with Catharine Lucius, who was born in Belgium, January 24, 1837. Her parents were Joseph and Catharine Lucius, also natives of Belgium, and who immigrated to America, settling in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1854, and here lived and died. Mr. and Mrs. Tiell have been blessed with twelve children, eight now living: Joseph, Peter, Lewis, John, Michael, Nicholas, Henry and Albert; the deceased are Mary, Catharine, Mary and Martin. Our subject owns 190 acres of land, mostly improved, where he resides. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church at St. Nicholas. Mr. Tiell came to Seneca County, remaining three years, thence went to California and worked in a gold mine for thirteen months, then returned to Seneca County and engaged in farming, in which he has continued ever since.

AUGUST WEINANDY, Adrian, one of the enterprising young teachers of Seneca County, was born in Big Spring Township, this county, September 30, 1861, son of Michael and Philomena Weinandy, former of whom, born in Holland, September 14, 1828, immigrated to America in 1857; latter born in Belgium, September 16, 1839, came to America in 1840. This couple were united in marriage August 30, 1859, in Seneca County, Ohio, and settled in Big Spring Township, where they have ever since remained. They are the

parents of four children: August, Frank J., John P. and Jacob. Our subject was reared on a farm and acquired his education in the common school and at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio; he also took a course in the commercial schools of Dayton, Ohio. He is now teaching his first term in the schools of his native township and is meeting with splendid success. He and the rest of the family are faithful members of the Catholic Church.

J. WELLY, farmer, P. O. Alvada, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, October 30, 1846; son of Michael and Theresa (Rinehart) Welly, natives of Germany, who immigrated to Seneca County, Ohio, where they were united in marriage, locating in Big Spring Township and there remained until their death, Michael Welly dying in August, 1860, his widow in 1862. Our subject was married, January 19, 1875, to Miss Helena Nye, born in 1852, daughter of Frederick and Catharine Nye, also natives of Germany, who immigrated to this county and settled in Big Spring Township, where they resided till their death, Mr. Nye dying in August, 1868, and Mrs. Nye in June, 1884. To Mr. and Mrs. Welly were born six children, five now living: Frank S., Frederick J., Catharine, Daniel S. and Susan; Lovina is deceased. Our subject was reared on a farm and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He now owns 284 acres of land, nearly all of which is improved, and whereon he resides. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

ANDREW WERLEY, retired merchant, mayor of New Riegel, was born in Baden, Germany, November 22, 1825; son of Francis Joseph and Agatha Werley, also natives of Baden, where they married, lived and died, former September 23, 1848, latter October 15, same year. Our subject immigrated to America, coming direct to Delaware County, Ohio, June 29, 1846, where he remained for a short time, and then went to Columbus, Ohio. Here he was united in marriage, August 27, 1851, with Catharine Smith, born in Baden, Germany, August 26, 1828, daughter of Philip and Anna Smith. Mr. Smith died in 1853; his wife in 1836. To Mr. and Mrs. Werley were born twelve children, nine living: Rosa, wife of C. H. Klein; Stephen A.; Philomena M.; Clotilda T.; Sophia T.; Victor M.; Loretta E.; Isabella M.; and Seraphene C.; and three deceased: Isabella, Matilda and Albinus. In 1856 our subject, with his family, moved to New Riegel, this county, where they have since resided. Mr. Werley is a clock-maker by trade, and after coming to this country first engaged in peddling clocks; then was employed by the Ohio Tool Company, at Columbus, Ohio. After coming to New Riegel he embarked in merchandising, in which he continued for about twenty years, since when he has engaged in the grain trade to some extent. He filled the office of township treasurer for nineteen years; was the first postmaster of New Riegel, and after the town was incorporated was elected to the office of mayor, a position he is filling at the present time. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

MARTIN WETZEL, harness-maker, New Riegel, was born in Baden, Germany, November 11, 1832; son of Jacob and Anna Wetzel, natives of Baden, where they married, lived and died. Our subject came to America and to Huron County, Ohio, in 1855, where he remained a short time; came to Seneca County in 1859, and in 1860 moved to Kansas, thence returned to Seneca County; from here he went to Canada, where he remained until 1862, when he took a trip to Detroit, Mich., and on his return came to this county, locating in New Riegel, where he has since remained. He was united in marriage, May 21, 1867, with Catharine Gase, born September 29, 1842, daughter of George and Catharine Gase, who are both living. To our subject and wife have been born eight children: Joseph, George, Jacob, John, Charles, Elizabeth, Edward and Anna. Mr. Wetzel has followed the occupation of saddler about

twenty-eight years. He owns nice property in New Riegel, where he resides, and by industrious habits and economical management has accumulated a competence. He has an enviable reputation for honesty and integrity. He and his family are consistent members of the Catholic Church.

GEORGE WONDER, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., June 19, 1819. His parents, Daniel and Catharine Wonder, were born and married and lived in Pennsylvania until 1823, when they moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1830 moved to Thompson Township, this county, and from there to Wyandot County, where Mrs. Wonder died. Daniel Wonder is now ninety-four years of age, and resides with his son George. Our subject was united in marriage, May 22, 1845, with Nancy Henney, born in Wayne County, Ohio, January 17, 1823, daughter of Adam and Catharine Henney (both deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Wonder are the parents of twelve children, of whom six are now living: Cynthia, Agnes, Emma, Henry E., Hattie and Lucy V. Our subject owns 379 acres of good land. He has filled the office of trustee of Crawford Township, Wyandot County. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

B. G. WULLENSCHNEIDER, hotel keeper, New Riegel, was born in Big Spring Township, this county, January 25, 1845. His parents were John and Elizabeth Wullenschneider, natives of Germany, the former of whom immigrated to Licking County, the latter to Seneca County, Ohio. They were married in Licking County, and settled in Big Spring Township, this county, remaining here until Mr. Wullenschneider's death, which occurred in 1860. His widow is still living. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1871, with Josephine Zender, born in Big Spring Township, this county, and to this union were born three children: Mary, Anna and Ida. Our subject's wife dying in 1876, he then married, November 24, 1879, Theresa Klaus, born in Big Spring Township, this county, October 21, 1860, daughter of Peter (deceased) and Catharine Klaus, and to this marriage were born three children: Joseph, Ellen and Clara V. Our subject since starting out for himself has engaged in farming and saw-milling, but is now proprietor of the Empire Hotel in New Riegel. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH ZENDER, butcher, New Riegel, was born in Big Spring Township, this county, May 28, 1835, son of Nimrod and Mary Zender, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter of Luxemburg, who immigrated to America after they were married, and located in Big Spring Township, where they remained until their death. Nimrod Zender died January 10, 1866, and his widow October 31, 1876. Our subject was married, October 15, 1872, to Margaret Erford, born in Big Spring Township, this county, January 28, 1852, daughter of Peter and Catharine Erford, residents of that township. This union has been blessed with six children, four living: Peter, Kate M., Lucy L. and Mary E., and two deceased: Frank W. and Theresa S. Our subject was reared on a farm and followed agricultural pursuits until December, 1881, when he moved to New Riegel, where he owns good property, and is engaged in butchering, enjoying a good patronage. He has filled the offices of constable and marshal of New Riegel with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents. He and his family are consistent members of the Catholic Church.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

ISAAC S. BALDWIN, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born December 10, 1838, in Republic, this county. His parents, Nathan and Matilda Baldwin, natives of Cayuga, N. Y., settled in this county in 1835, and after living three years on their farm in Scipio Township moved to Republic, where Nathan Baldwin carried on a wagon shop until his death, September 3, 1849. Mrs. Baldwin kept her family together until they grew to manhood and womanhood; their names are George H., now a resident of Ionia County, Mich.; Isaac S.; Rush P., who served three years during the late Rebellion as a member of the Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry and Ninth Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and Mrs. Addie S. Chittenden, a resident of Republic, this county. Our subject was married, February 7, 1861, to Miss Ellen Krilley, who bore him the following children: Eliza, William and two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Baldwin moved to Ionia County, Mich., and there developed a farm. Mrs. Baldwin subsequently returned to Republic for medical treatment, and there died July 2, 1872. Our subject then also returned to this county, and here married, March 5, 1873, Mrs. Emily J. Brown, of Bloom Township, the widow of William Brown (by whom she had one daughter, Wilhelmina), and who was born in Bloom Township February 9, 1838, daughter of Butler and Mary (Boyd) Munsell. To this union were born Nettie and Nellie (twins), Freddie and Jesse. Mr. Baldwin has a farm comprising eighty acres of well-improved land, which he has cleared up and developed within the last ten years. He is a supporter of the Democratic party; has served his township as assessor three terms and is a citizen highly respected by all. Mrs. Baldwin is a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church.

LEWIS C. BIRK, proprietor of harness shop and livery stable, Bloomville, was born June 19, 1854, in Bucyrus, Ohio, where his parents, John G. and Hannah Birk, still reside. At fourteen years of age our subject began learning the trade of saddler and harness-maker. He married, June 19, 1876, Miss Carrie Kirgis, who was born on the farm in Lykens Township, Crawford Co., Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Birk located in Bloomville, this county, in May, 1878, and he at once established a shop where he manufactures a general line of harness, saddles, etc., and keeps a full stock of whips, brushes, robes, blankets and horse furnishing goods. This is the only place of the kind in Bloomville, and one of the best and most complete shops in Seneca County. In March, 1884, Mr. Birk established a livery stable in Bloomville, building a new barn and furnishing it throughout, and, as he believes in the old adage that "what is worth doing at all is worth doing well," has made it one of the best liveries in the county. Mr. Birk is a member of the K. of P.

EDWARD P. BLISS, merchant, Bloomville, was born in Ledyard, Cayuga Co., N. Y., July 1, 1833. His father, Parley Bliss, was drowned in Cayuga Lake, June 29, 1834; his widowed mother, Mrs. Polly Bliss, came to Scipio Township, this county, in 1835. Here our subject grew to maturity, receiving his education in the school of the home district. At eighteen years of age he began life for himself as clerk in a dry goods store, an occupation he followed until he embarked in business on his own account in 1857. He carried on a store in Republic, Ohio, until 1859, when he located in Bloomville, and estab-

lished a store, well known to all of the older inhabitants, in the old Hunsicker Block. In 1863 he purchased the hotel building opposite, in which he carried on the store in connection with the hotel for about ten years. In 1873, in partnership with John T. Reid, he built the Commercial Block in Bloomville. This block was the beginning of the improvements of the town, and is still one of the best business buildings in the place. Mr. Bliss at once located in the store which he still occupies in this block, and has here the oldest dry goods establishment as well as the oldest business house, carried on continuously by the same proprietor in Bloomville. He has a full line of dry goods, boots, shoes, hats, caps, notions, etc., and has built up an extensive trade, which he continues to hold above all competitors. November 16, 1854, Mr. Bliss was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Krilley, who died September 12, 1873, leaving four children: Melvin O., Malcolm E., Willie H. and Ginnella. Mr. Bliss married, on second occasion, December 2, 1874, Miss Nancy E. Turner, who died April 1, 1875. He afterward married, June 7, 1877, Miss Eliza A. Andrews, a consistent member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Bliss is a lifelong Republican and takes an active interest in public affairs.

JAMES BOYD (deceased) was born January 31, 1805, in Centre County, Penn. His father, Thomas Boyd, moved to Ross County, Ohio, in 1813, and thence to Bloom Township, this county, in April, 1822, where he cleared up a farm and resided until his death in 1847. James Boyd married Miss Eliza Steele, who died leaving two daughters: Elizabeth, wife of George Shumaker, of Watson Station, Ohio, and Mrs. Emily Everett, who died in San Francisco, Cal., in November, 1871. Our subject married, on second occasion, Miss Mercy Smith, who was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., reared at Hadley, Mass., and came to Scipio Township, this county, with her widowed mother and brothers about 1835. To this union were born three children: James T., Ethan C. and Ellen E. Mrs. Boyd died July 14, 1865. Mr. Boyd ended a useful life, November 11, 1871, at his homestead on Honey Creek, this county.

JAMES T. BOYD, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born July 24, 1842, in Bloom Township, this county. After attending the schools of the district he completed his education under Prof. Aaron Schnyler at Republic. While at that school he enlisted, September 25, 1861, in the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and took part in many of the historical engagements of Virginia and the southeast. He received a severe wound in the right shoulder at the battle of Resaca, Ga.; re-enlisted with his regiment and served until the close of the war, being discharged, July 20, 1865. He bore a distinguished part in the service and rose to the rank of captain of his company. Returning home after the struggle he adopted agricultural pursuits. He was married, October 10, 1867, to Miss Virginia E. DeWitt, eldest daughter of the well known pioneer, William DeWitt, of Bloomville, Ohio. They have since resided on their pleasant farm of 175 acres. Their children are Smith DeWitt, Mary Alice, James Everett and Carrie Eoline. Mr. Boyd is a Republican in politics. He has served his township as assessor and assistant United States marshal, and took the census in 1870 in Bloom, Venice and Reed Townships, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are members of the Presbyterian Church.

CONRAD BRINER, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born November 8, 1830, in Baden, Germany. His parents, John and Sophia Briner, came to America and settled in Bloom Township, this county, May 1, 1852. Here they purchased a home where they resided until their death. John Briner died, August 28, 1878; his widow, December 18, 1882, each aged eighty-two years. Their eight children were Mrs. Catherine Sitsler, residing in Germany; Susan (deceased); Jacob, residing in Logan County, Ohio; Conrad, Henry and Eliz-

abeth, living in Bloom Township; John, residing in Pittsburgh, Penn., and Adam, a resident of Hardin County, Ohio. Our subject received an excellent education in his native language in Baden, and coming to America with his parents he has resided here ever since. He was married, November 15, 1857, to Miss Anna Hunsicker, born in 1824, daughter of Michael and Hannah Hunsicker. Her parents moved from Montgomery County, Penn., to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1837, and thence to Bloom Township, this county, in 1842, and subsequently to Canada. Mr. and Mrs. Briner's children, Ida (Mrs. Reif), Marsin, Adam, Jacob, William, Josephine and Frank are intelligent and industrious, occupying high positions in society. Mr. Briner is a member of the Reformed Church; Mrs. Briner, of the Mennonite society. They have been very successful through life; starting with but small means, they have accumulated a comfortable competency, and own a fine farm of 280 acres.

FRANK A. CHATFIELD, druggist, Bloomville, was born August 24, 1848, at Painted Post, Steuben Co., N. Y. His father, Charles J. Chatfield, a native of Massachusetts, died in 1863; his mother, Mrs. Sarah D. (Foster) Chatfield, still resides at Painted Post. Our subject, after a short academic course at Wyoming Seminary, Kingston, Penn., attended Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio., from 1866 to 1871, holding a position as instructor in Greek during the last year. He afterward attended Bonn University, Germany, one year in 1874 and 1875. He received the degree of A. M. from Oberlin College in 1876. Mr. Chatfield spent one year (1871 to 1872) in mercantile business at Addison, N. Y., and the following year as principal of the school at Mamaroneck, N. Y. He was united in marriage, December 31, 1873, with Miss Emma J. Watson, of Bloom Township, this county. Her father, I. G. Watson, was one of the pioneers of Bloom Township, where he died in 1873. His widow, Mrs. Elizabeth J. Watson, still survives. To Mr. and Mrs. Chatfield have been born five children: Grier P., Carl Ernst, Merrick M., Merle Day and Roy W. In April, 1877, Mr. Chatfield established his present business house in Bloomville. He keeps a full stock of drugs, medicines, books, stationery, wall paper, window shades and druggists notions. By strict attention to business he has built up a large and prosperous trade.

WILLIAM M. DAVIS, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born January 18, 1819, in Perry County, Ohio. His father, John Davis, born in 1785, in Frederick County, Md., married, in 1816, Miss Hannah Kershner who was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1790. After keeping the Harper's Ferry Hotel and ferry for two years they moved to Perry County, Ohio, where they lived until November, 1824, when they settled permanently on Section 8, Bloom Township, this county. They were thirteen days coming 126 miles. There were not fifty acres cleared in the township and there were more Indians than white people. Seneca John with a tribe of Indians camped close to the farm, and they would trade deer meat and skins for provisions. (John T. Reed, now a resident of Bloomville, taught the second school in the first school-house in the township). Mr. Davis went to mill at Tiffin when there were but seven houses; hauled provisions to Toledo when there were not ten houses on the road. He saw the first train that ran through the county, Hogge being the engineer and Jesse Durbin, conductor, who afterward became a Methodist minister. John Davis and Russel Munsell built on that farm a saw-mill, in 1826, which was rebuilt later and sold to John Shonts. This mill was for some time the only one on Honey Creek above Melmore, and was usually kept running day and night making lumber for the early settlers to use as flooring, etc. John Davis was a very industrious man and led an active life. He was a Methodist and helped establish the first church in the township.

He died in 1849. He was a man of generous disposition, always liberal to the poor. His wife a Presbyterian and an earnest Christian woman died in 1840. The children of this couple are William M.; Jonathan and Dr. Thomas W., of Wapella, Ill.; Mrs. Elizabeth Taylor, of Bloomington, Ill.; Milton R., of Mendota, Mo.; and Mrs. Sarah Stinchcomb of Bloom Township, this county. Milton R. was a soldier, enlisting in Illinois and serving in defence of his country during the late Rebellion. William M. Davis, married July 31, 1845, Sarah Lemmert, of Crawford County, Ohio, who died in 1872. The children born to this union are as follows: Mrs. Sarepta Corey, of Bulgoe, Ohio; John C.; Milton R., of Bardsburgh, Iowa; Mrs. Virginia Howland (deceased); Bruce and Charles F. Mr. Davis married, on second occasion, in 1877, Mrs. Louisa Super, born in Lancaster County, Penn., daughter of John Myers, a resident of Wayne County, Ohio. Mr. Davis is one of the oldest pioneers of Bloom Township. He is an upright man, highly respected by all.

JOHN H. DETTERMAN, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born May 18, 1810, in Prussia, Germany. He immigrated to America in 1833, and went with his brother, Harmon, and some friends to Fort Wayne Ind., where he worked one year on the Wabash & Erie Canal. Then he came to this county where he was married, in January, 1834, to Miss Kathrina Steigemeier, also a native of Prussia, Germany. After living one year in Scipio Township and five years on Honey Creek, this township, Mr. and Mrs. Detterman located in Adams Township, where they went to work clearing up a farm. Mrs. Detterman died August 2, 1866, leaving three sons: Harris, Amos and Samuel. Mr. Detterman was married on second occasion, March 5, 1867, to Mrs. Ann Somers, who was born in Center County, Penn., and came to Sandusky County, Ohio, at eight years of age, with her father, Frederick Rhinehart. In 1868 Mr. and Mrs. Detterman settled permanently in Bloom Township, this county, where they purchased a fine farm of 200 acres on which there is an excellent stone quarry. Mr. Detterman has given each of his sons an independent start in life. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

SAMUEL DETTERMAN, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born January 16, 1849, in Adams Township, this county, and is a son of the well known pioneer John H. Detterman: our subject received his education in the schools of the home district and in 1869 came with his father to Bloom Township, this county. Here he was married, December 25, 1870, to Miss Jane Shawman, and by this union were born the following children: Emmet Edson, John Uri, Jesse Henry (deceased), Samuel Winfield and Jacob Richard. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Detterman settled on what is now a fine farm of ninety-nine and a half acres of improved land situated on Honey Creek, where they have since resided. They are consistent members of the Evangelical Church. Our subject is an enterprising and successful farmer, highly respected by all who know him.

JACOB DETWILER, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Bloomville, was born April 9, 1828, in Columbiana County, Ohio. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Detwiler, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., settled in Bloom Township, this county, in 1844, locating a new farm which they at once began to clear and improve. Jacob Detwiler, Sr., died in 1850, his widow in 1860. They were parents of the following children: Samuel, Jacob and Mrs. Hannah Geiger. (Mrs. Jacob Detwiler, Sr., was also the mother of five children by her previous marriage with Christ Shetter.) Our subject was united in marriage, April 30, 1857, with Elizabeth Muckley, born in Bloom Township, this county, March 6, 1834. Her father, George Muckley, came from Germany to Stark County,

Ohio, and was there married to Miss Magdalena Troxel, a native of Pennsylvania. They located in Bloom Township, this county, in 1833. Mr. Muckley died March 20, 1843. His widow subsequently married Isaac Rohrer, and now lives in Mahoning County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Detwiler located where they now reside, in 1860, and have one of the best improved farms in the township. Their children are Emma O., Mary M., George E., Della J. and Samuel M. Mr. Detwiler is a member of the Mennonite society, and Mrs. Detwiler, of the Reformed Church.

JOHN R. DICKEN, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born November 27, 1834, in Liberty, Ohio. His parents, David and Diana (Lewman) Dicken, natives of Bedford County, Penn., settled in Liberty Township, this county, in 1831, and entered land from the Government. He was a local preacher, and one of the earliest shoe-makers of that township. Of their thirteen children three boys and five girls are living. The deceased are Isaac O. and Henry C., who gave their lives in defense of their country in the war of 1861; Joshua H., who died at home, from disabilities received in his country's service; Albert M., who died of consumption, and Martha. David Dicken ended a useful life April 7, 1871; his widow died October 21, 1873. Our subject was married, July 15, 1855, to Mary A. Sour, a native of Summit County, Ohio, and who came to Seneca County, in 1852, with her parents, Jacob and Mary A. (Harter) Sour, and to this union were born Jasper P. (of Hicksville, Ohio), Mrs. Luella S. Ringle (of Jackson Township, this county), U. S. Grant, Genora E. and Clinton E. Mr. Dicken spent four months in 1864 as a soldier in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He held position of second corporal, and left a record of a brave and faithful soldier, always at his post. After their marriage our subject and wife resided in Jackson Township, this county, until March, 1883, when they settled in Bloom Township, where they have a farm of 100 acres. Mr. Dicken is a Republican in politics. He held the office of trustee of Jackson Township four terms; was also postmaster of Amsden, this county, eight years. He is a member of high standing in the I. O. O. F.

HENRY EINSEL, grain dealer, Bloomville, was born October 6, 1834, in Bloom Township, this county. His parents, John and Elizabeth Einsel, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland respectively, came to this county from Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1833, and at once entered upon the pioneer work of developing a farm. Their children were Mrs. Sarah McClelland, of Seneca Township, this county; Lydia, who died February 20, 1881; Noah, a resident of Tiffin, Ohio; Henry; Mrs. Mahala Kagy, of Michigan, and Levi, who died October 29, 1870. Mr. Einsel died March 5, 1872, aged seventy-three years, his wife having preceded him April 1, 1865, aged fifty-seven years. Our subject was brought up on his father's farm, attending the schools of the home district. He was married, December 29, 1854, to Miss Emily Spitler, by whom he had the following children: Mrs. Ella Wilsey, Charles R., William S., Locksley B., John L. and Claude. They resided on their farm until 1872, when they located in Bloomville. Here, in 1874, Mr. Einsel purchased the elevator and grain storage building near the depot, and does an extensive business, buying and shipping all kinds of grain and seeds. Mr. Einsel is a life-long Democrat. He takes a deep interest in public affairs, and has held the positions of township assessor and mayor of Bloomville, besides other local and township offices. He is at present a member of the town council of Bloomville.

PHILIP FALTER (deceased) was born on mid-ocean in 1823, while his parents were making the voyage from Germany to the United States. They located in Stark County, Ohio (where Philip was reared), and spent their last

days in Venice Township, this county. Our subject married Miss Elizabeth Houck, a resident of Stark County at the time. They came to Venice Township, this county, with their entire earthly possessions, \$50, and began making a home for themselves, and were very successful, acquiring a farm of 120 acres. The children born to this union are Henry, Mrs. Christina Phillips, Frank A., Joseph, Mrs. Anna Thomma, John, and four deceased. Mr. Falter died April 21, 1872, his wife having preceded him March 12, of that year.

FRANK ALBERT FALTER, merchant, Bloomville, was born March 29, 1855, in Venice Township, this county, son of Philip and Elizabeth (Houck) Falter. He received his education in the schools of the district and at St. Stephen's Academy. At his parents' decease he began life for himself, establishing a business house at St. Stephen's in March, 1879, and erecting an entirely new building, which he stocked completely. In 1881 he was appointed postmaster of that place and held the commission until September, 1884, when he sold out his business, moved to Bloomville, and here purchased the grocery and provision store of Bevington & Farnsworth, which he now carries on. Mr. Falter married, September 30, 1879, Miss Rosa Phillips, and their children are Flora, Charles and William. He and his wife are members of St. Stephen's Catholic Church. Mr. Falter is an enterprising, successful business man.

DANIEL LEWIS AND DAVID W. FISHER, farmers, P. O. Bloomville, are the sons of John and Barbara (Myers) Fisher, of Carroll County, Md., who located here in 1835, and who were the parents of seven children, of whom three are now living: Daniel L., Mrs. Hannah Fencannon and David W. John Fisher died in 1879, his wife having preceded him in 1859. DANIEL L. FISHER devoted five months, in 1864, to the service of his country, enlisting in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He married Miss Paulina Munsell November 5, 1864, by whom he had four children: John W., Fred L., Mary Nimette and Blanche L. Mrs. Fisher died August 12, 1882. Daniel L. Fisher owns a farm of 100 acres on Stoner Creek, on which is located one of the best blue-limestone quarries in the State. He is a F. & A. M., and a member of the K. of P. and G. A. R. DAVID W. FISHER was born April 16, 1838, in Bloom Township, this county. In his youth he spent three years traveling through California and the West. He then returned home and took a course at Heidelberg College, Ohio. He was one of the first citizens of Bloom Township to enlist in April, 1861, but the number desired being already made up he was honorably discharged after one month's service. He married, June 21, 1861, Miss Elizabeth C. Andrews, of Bettsville, Ohio. He re-enlisted in August, 1861, in the Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, taking the position of sergeant. He received a wound near Corinth, Miss., June 4, 1862, necessitating his discharge in September of that year. He carried on a sutler's store from 1863 until the close of the war. After living some time in Michigan, and owning and operating the steamer "Lizzie May" on Lake Michigan three years, he returned to Bloomville. During 1874, 1875 and 1876 he edited the *Bloomville Banner*, and also in 1876 conducted a campaign paper in Paulding County, Ohio, and made Republican speeches. At the election following, the county was changed from a Democratic to a Republican majority. In 1877 he settled on his farm one mile and one-half east of Bloomville. Mr. Fisher does an extensive business in connection with the pension department. To him and his wife have been born four children: Charles D., a successful teacher, of this county; Louis F., Emma E. and Jennie A. Mr. Fisher is a member in high standing of the I. O. O. F., the K. of P. and the G. A. R. He has led a varied and useful life, and is a highly respected citizen of this community.

T. J. FOSTER, physician and surgeon, Bloomville, was born October 2, 1850, in Attica, this county. His father, John Foster, a native of Huron County, Ohio, married Miss Sarah Pollinger, a native of Cumberland County, Penn., and soon afterward settled in Attica, where he carried on a shoe shop until a few years before his death in 1871. The subject of this sketch received his literary education in the schools of his native township. At twenty-one years of age he entered upon the study of medicine under Dr. J. M. Fackler, of Plymouth, Ohio, and February 27, 1884, graduated from the Hahnemann Medical College, Chicago, Ill. April 7, of the same year, the Doctor opened his office in Bloomville, this county, since which time he has devoted himself energetically to the practice of his chosen profession. He is the only physician of the homœopathic school in Bloom Township, and has already built up a large and lucrative practice, being recognized as a skillful and scientific physician. He is a charter member of Procks Lodge No. 192, K. of P.

SAMUEL GROSS, retired, Bloomville, one of the oldest men living in Bloom Township, was born January 6, 1810, in Union County, Penn., and in July, 1834, moved with his parents, Henry and Jane Gross, to Tiffin, Ohio. He was married, April 29, 1830, to Miss Ann Owen, who was born in Perry County, Penn., March 7, 1807. They located in Bloom Township, this county, in 1834. Mr. Gross was a practical mechanic and according to the necessities of the settlers of those early times, made and repaired guns, pistols, clocks, watches and many other things. His shop, still standing, is well known to all the old pioneers, and is one of the landmarks of Bloom Township. They still occupy the log house which they built upon coming here and which is the oldest residence in the township. Mr. and Mrs. Gross have three daughters: Martha Ann, Mrs. Amelia J. Coon and Mrs. Mary E. Gifford. Mr. Gross voted for Gen. Jackson in 1832, and has supported the Democratic party since. He has served as township trustee three terms, clerk one term, and has filled other local and township offices of trust. He and his worthy wife and children are Presbyterians.

JOHN COLES HAMPTON (deceased) was born in Frederick County, Va., in 1803, and was brought up principally in Ross County, Ohio. He came to Bloom Township, this county, in 1822, and here he married Elizabeth Long in 1832. Mr. Hampton followed the profession of auctioneer in this locality nearly forty years. He helped to raise the first house, and owned a farm of 120 acres in Bloom Township at the time of his death, which occurred May 14, 1885. Politically Mr. Hampton was a Democrat.

JOHN HARTSCHUH, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born June 19, 1835, in Stark County, Ohio. His father, John Hartschuh, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, married Miss Susanna Baer, of Pennsylvania, and about 1843 located in Chaffield Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, where they lived and died. Our subject was reared in that county on his father's farm, and attended the schools of the home district. He was married, April 23, 1864, to Miss Mary Keller, born in Germany, and brought up in Lykens Township, Crawford Co., Ohio. Our subject and wife have resided in Bloom Township, this county, ever since their marriage. Their children are W. Franklin, J. Albert, Emeline Louisa, Elizabeth, George L., Ida May, Mary Anna, David H. and Charley J. Mr. and Mrs. Hartschuh began life depending almost entirely on their own resources, and by industry and economy have acquired a fine farm, comprising 280 acres of well-improved land. They are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Hartschuh is a Democrat in politics.

PETER HAWBLITS, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born March 18, 1829, in Wurtemberg, Germany, and came to America in 1830 with his parents, John George and Catherine Hawblits, who, after living nine years in Stark County, Ohio, settled in Bloom Township, this county, but are now residents of Venice Township. Our subject, February 26, 1857, married Miss Mary Ann Briggie, born in 1834, in Reed Township, this county; her parents, Valentine and Mary Briggie, were natives of Baden, Germany, and among the earliest settlers of Reed Township. The father died in 1875; the mother is now living with our subject at the advanced age of eighty years. Mr. and Mrs. Hawblits lived in Reed Township, this county, nineteen years after their marriage, and then located in Bloom Township, where they bought Jonathan Webster's place, and now have a fine farm of 120 acres of well-improved land, as well as eighty-five acres in Reed Township. They have one son—David Henry (married to Miss Jennie Sciple), who is devoting a great deal of attention to raising fine stock on the home farm. He has lately purchased twenty head of registered Merino sheep, one of the finest flocks in the whole county, having received distinguished premiums at the fairs held at Toledo, Tiffin, Clyde and Attica, Ohio. Our subject is a prosperous, enterprising farmer, highly respected by the whole community.

OSCAR M. HOLCOMB, editor and publisher of the *Seneca County Record*, Bloomville, was born September 8, 1829, in Hamilton County, Ohio. His father, David H. Holcomb, afterward a merchant of Cincinnati, Ohio, came with his parents from Vermont to Hamilton County in 1808. Our subject and his parents resided at Pekin, Ill., and in same county from 1831 to 1843, when they removed to Chicago. There he learned the printer's trade in the office of the *Gen of the Prairie*. In 1846 he set the first type on the *Chicago Tribune*. In 1847 Mr. Holcomb enlisted in Company F, Second Regiment Illinois Volunteer Infantry, and went to Mexico under Gen. Scott. He was stationed at Camp Washington, in Vera Cruz, and at Jalapa, receiving an honorable discharge at Alton, Ill., in 1848. March 26, 1849, he with his father started across the plains to California, arriving at Sacramento September 13, same year, and there his father died November 18, 1849, his wife having preceded him in 1832 at Pekin, Ill. Our subject returned to Chicago in April, 1852, and re-engaged on the *Tribune*. He was a delegate to the National Printers' Union at Pittsburgh, Penn., in 1853. He was married September 22, 1853, to Miss Mary A. Leitch, of Warren County, Ohio, and to this union were born Mrs. Ora A. Rowen, of Washington, Iowa; Mrs. Iona E. Loughead, of same place; Orma M., of California; Mrs. L. L. Hodges, of Waterloo, Ind., and William H., of Fort Collins, Col. They spent several years in Iowa, where Mr. Holcomb published the *Hardin County Sentinel* at Eldora, Iowa. Subsequently they moved to Washington County, where Mr. Holcomb held the position of agent for the Rock Island Railroad Company, at Ainsworth, for nine years. He lost his wife by death November 18, 1867, and subsequently married, August 6, 1868, Miss Mary A. Whiting, by whom he has had five children, all now deceased. They finally located in Bloomville, this county, April 15, 1878, where Mr. Holcomb purchased the printing office and established the *Seneca County Record*, which he has built up to a point of success never before attained by any paper in this locality, with a circulation of upward of 700. It is very popular with the best citizens of the county. In the spring of 1884 Mr. Holcomb was elected mayor of Bloomville and justice of the peace, and he fulfils the duties of these offices to the satisfaction of all.

JACOB HOSSLER, of Bloom Township, was born January 31, 1806, at Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn., and moved with his parents in 1821, to Stark

County, Ohio. His father, Frederick, and his grandfather, John G., were born in Pennsylvania, the former in 1782, the latter in 1758, and his great-grandfather was born in France, Europe, and immigrated to Philadelphia, Penn., in 1754. September 23, 1830, the subject of this sketch married Anna Funk, of Osnaburg, Stark Co., Ohio. May 30, 1834, Mr. Hossler and wife landed in Bloom Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, on their present farm homestead, consisting of 320 acres, part of which is in Venice Township, at a time when this township was comparatively a wilderness. By industry and economy the twain made this one of the most pleasant and desirable homes in that locality, in a short duration of time. Mr. and Mrs. Hossler reared eleven children--four sons, and seven daughters--all of whom are men and women of enterprise and usefulness. In 1866 he removed to the village of Bloomville, went into the mercantile trade, and has very recently retired from the activity of business, but enjoys his vigorous old age with every indication of living many years. He was justice of the peace twenty-four years, mayor of Bloomville four years, postmaster under part of Grant's administration, and held other positions of honor in the township, all of which he has filled with marked honesty and ability. Also administered the settlement of many decedents' estates. One of the most notable events in Bloom Township in 1880, was the celebration of the fiftieth anniversary of the nuptial vows of Mr. and Mrs. Hossler. Mr. Hossler is a gentleman who enjoys the respect of all who know him, and is an intelligent and upright citizen, and one who takes pride in the prosperity of his township and county. He is honest and straight forward in business, his word being equivalent to his bond any day. He is one of the few remaining staunch pioneer settlers of Bloom Township.

SAMUEL B. HOSSLER, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born April 12, 1842, in Bloom Township, this county, a son of the well known pioneer, Jacob Hossler. He completed his education under Prof. Aaron Schuyler in the Seneca County Academy at Republic, adopting the profession of teacher before he was nineteen years of age, and teaching seven terms almost in succession in Bloom Township. During the late war of the Rebellion he spent four months, in 1864, as a soldier in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards. Our subject married, April 11, 1865, Miss Jennie Lomiller, a native of Scipio Township, this county. After living one year at Bloomville and eleven years at his father's homestead, our subject and family finally settled where they now reside, owning a well improved farm of 100 acres. Their children are Nellie, J. Schuyler, Mary A. and Anna C. Mr. Hossler is an earnest Republican. In 1873 he was called upon to serve his township as assessor. In 1880 he was chosen land appraiser, the difficult duties of which position he filled to the general satisfaction of the people. He held the office of township trustee two terms (from 1881 to 1883) and in addition he has done an extensive business as executor and administrator, settling decedents' estates. He is one of the leading public spirited, enterprising citizens of Bloom Township.

ABRAHAM KAGY, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., December 23, 1803. He came to Fairfield County, Ohio, at seventeen years of age with his parents, Christian and Hannah Kagy, former of whom died in Fairfield County, and latter in Bloom Township, this county, when over ninety years of age. Abraham Kagy married Miss Elizabeth Ruch, of Fairfield County, Ohio, and, in 1823, settled in Bloom Township, this county, where they cleared up and developed a farm. They were industrious and successful, at one time owning over 1,000 acres of land, 640 of which were in Bloom Township. To them were born the following children: Mrs. Hannah

Spitler; Christian, who died July 29, 1829, aged three years; John; Mary, who died June 30, 1829, aged one year; Mrs. Barbara Martin; Mrs. Lavina Saul; Mrs. Eliza Hershberger, of Warsaw, Ind.; George, who died February 28, 1863, aged twenty-nine years; Lewis; Cameron; Martha, who died, aged six years; Benjamin, a resident of Putnam County, Ohio; Elijah; Stephen; and Leander in Oregon. Mrs. Kagy died August 9, 1863. Our subject now resides on the homestead at the advanced age of eighty-one years. He is a member of the Old School Baptist Church; is an upright pioneer citizen and is now living in the peace and quiet of an honored old age. John Kagy, our subject's son, has lived most of his life in Bloom Township. He takes an active interest in public affairs, having served the township in several responsible positions. He has held the office of justice of the peace, fulfilling the important duties of this office to the entire satisfaction of the people. He now resides on the farm south of Bloomville.

HENRY KIRGIS, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Bloomville, was born January 16, 1840, in Seneca Township, this county. His father, Jacob Kirgis, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, came to this county in 1833 with his parents, who died in Seneca Township, this county. He, Jacob, married Mary Shafer of Reed Township, a native of Baden, Germany. Our subject was reared in Lykens Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, where his parents had located when he was seven years old. His educational opportunities were limited, but he improved them to good advantage and has been an extensive reader. He married, February 6, 1862, Miss Mary Ann Shellhorn, whose parents were natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and lived some years in Stark County, Ohio, before locating in Lykens Township, Crawford County. Mr. and Mrs. Kirgis have resided in Bloom Township since their marriage. They have, by industry and good management, acquired 500 acres of land. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Their children are Mrs. Caroline A. Haines, William, Anna M. and Henry M. Mr. Kirgis is a Democrat, politically, and a close observer of public affairs. He has for the past eight years devoted his attention principally to raising and dealing in stock. He is giving his children good educational advantages. His daughter, Anna, is an accomplished and efficient teacher, having taught very successfully six terms in the schools of the home district.

SIMON KOLLER (deceased) was born February 8, 1802, in York County Penn., where he grew to manhood. He was married in his native county to Mrs. Mary Magdalena Bricker, also a native of York County, Penn., born January 6, 1810. In 1838 they turned their faces westward, attracted by the advantages for new settlers in the climate and soil of Ohio. They remained about two years in Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1846 settled permanently on Honey Creek, Bloom Township, this county. Here they bought 160 acres of land which they increased the next year to 320 acres. They reared an intelligent and influential family, five of their eight children are now living: Josiah, residing at Napoleon, Ohio; Mrs. Maria Zeigler, residing at Bucyrus, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah Seigley; Martin; and Mrs. Leah Benenderfer. Mr. Koller was a man of wonderful industry and energy. Besides his extensive farm interests he established a saw-mill on his place and afterward built a grist-mill, near by, which he operated until 1865. He added to his landed property until he owned in all about 550 acres in this county. As a citizen Mr. Koller was known far and wide for his generosity and liberality to the poor. It is said that even those who had done him great injury received favors from his hand. Mr. Koller died February 13, 1882, his wife having preceded him September 6, 1881. They were pious members of the Reformed Church. Mr.

Koller being almost the main support in building the church here; they were among the township's best known and most highly respected pioneers and their memory will long be honored by the citizens.

JOHN KOLLER (deceased) was a native of York County, Penn., where he married Eve Reigle. In June, 1834, they settled on Honey Creek, Bloom Township, this county, where they cleared up a farm and reared their family of three children. Mr. Koller was an old-time democrat, and took an active part in public affairs, serving his township as trustee for several terms. He was devoted to the improvement of his home, and built the first brick house in Bloom Township, and the first fine residence of any kind on Honey Creek. He was a very useful and valuable citizen and his early death, February 18, 1845, when but thirty-six years of age, was deeply lamented by the whole community. His widow, who subsequently married William Watson, died October 25, 1863.

NATHANIEL KOLLER, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born December 24, 1834, and is the eldest of the three children born to John and Eve (Reigle) Koller. He was united in marriage, February 29, 1856, with Miss Magdalena Hossler, daughter of the well known pioneer, Jacob Hossler. Mr. and Mrs. Koller settled on their present farm in February, 1859, where they have a comfortable home and sixty-three acres of well improved land. They have one daughter, Mary Ettie, wife of James G. Potteiger, and they have one daughter, Ella M. Mr. Koller is a Republican in politics. Mrs. Koller is a member of the United Brethren Church.

SAMUEL A. B. McCLELLAND, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born June 7, 1818, in Centre County, Penn. His father, Hugh McClelland, died about 1823, and his mother, Mrs. Elizabeth (Boyd) McClelland, came to Eden Township, this county, with her young family, in 1830. They settled on a new farm which they at once began to clear up and develop. The names of their children are William H.; Mrs. Nancy J. Clark, in Hancock County; Sarah L. (deceased); S. A. B.; Mrs. Mary H. Moe; and Mrs. Margaret F. Watson. Our subject married, July 26, 1849, Miss Catherine Ralston, born March 31, 1828, in Brooke County, Va., daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Parks) Ralston, who settled in Bloom Township, this county, in 1834. Mr. Ralston died January 4, 1867, and his widow still lives in Bloom Township. Two of their sons gave their lives in defense of their country, Joseph M. C. being a member of the One Hundred and Forty-fourth Regiment, and Robert of the Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. and Mrs. McClelland settled in Bloom Township, this county, in 1853. Their children are Salomon Chase, of Michigan; William H., in Kosciusko County, Ind.; Samuel; Ward B.; Hugh; and Ida E. Mr. McClelland has been an ardent Republican since the organization of the party. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN McCLELLAND, a native of Fayette County, Penn., was married in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1832, to Miss Elizabeth Hannah, a native of Cumberland County, Penn. They settled in Venice Township, this county, in 1836. Of their twelve children Thomas A., the only one residing in Bloom Township, married, August 23, 1866, Miss Catherine Wilson. Her father, John W. Wilson, was born in Fayette County, Penn., in 1821, and came to Ohio with his father, Rev. James Wilson, a native of England and a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church. John W. Wilson married Miss Hannah J. McWilliams, of Richland County, Ohio, and resided on their farm until 1875, when they located in Bloomville, where Mr. Wilson died, in November, 1880; his widow now resides at her home.

NATHAN MARTIN (deceased), son of William and Hannah (Chapman) Martin, was born in Mifflin County, Penn., November 6, 1785; enlisted in Dear-

born's command in 1812, and served during that war: was discharged and paid off at Fort Niagara, then went to York (Toronto) to visit his mother's sisters who resided there, and became a resident of that district. He was married there to Miss Elizabeth Devins, and engaged in agriculture in Canada until May, 1839, when he moved to Bloom Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, where his two brothers had settled at an earlier date. His wife and children—five boys and three girls—accompanied him hither. On arriving in Bloom, June 1, he negotiated for the purchase of a farm, and went to reside on it (Section 19) July 1, 1839. He was trustee of Bloom Township for many years previous to his death, which occurred February 11, 1862, his demise being attributed to worry, caused by the war. His widow died in January, 1870.

JOHN CHAPMAN MARTIN (deceased), was born February 26, 1798, in Mifflin County, Penn. He came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1812, where he was united in marriage with Miss Mary Ann McCandlish, a native of Waterford, Ohio. They moved to Bloom Township, this county, in 1828, and entered an eighty-acre tract, north of Honey Creek, which they subsequently increased to 160 acres. They lived at their home on Honey Creek until their death. Mr. Martin died January 8, 1881, his wife December 30, 1870. Of their eleven children four are now living: William, a resident of Des Moines, Iowa; Anthony M. an M. D. in Bloomville, Ohio; George M., living on the homestead on Honey Creek; and Albert, in King City, Mo. Our subject and his worthy wife were among the honored pioneers of Bloom Township, where they lived long and useful lives.

PAUL MILLER, manufacturer, Bloomville, was born May 5, 1840, in Venice Township, this county. His father, John M. Miller, a native of Wurttemberg, Germany, married Miss Rickey Reider, immigrated to America in 1832, and, after living in Medina County, Ohio, about four years, settled permanently in Seneca County, Ohio. After his wife's demise, which occurred when she was aged forty-two years and twenty-five days, John M. Miller married Miss Catherine Kalb, who died February 9, 1878, aged sixty-nine years; he remained a widower the remainder of his life; he died March 29, 1884, aged eighty-two years, nine months and twenty-one days; he was an enterprising farmer and acquired an estate of 400 acres of land. His children—nine sons and one daughter—are all now living but Aaron, who was drowned in Sandusky River, at Tiffin, Ohio, March 12, 1868. Two of the sons, D. G. and C. C., gave their services in defense of the Government in the war of the Rebellion, serving four years each. Our subject was employed three months as carpenter by the Government during the Rebellion. He was married, March 10, 1864, to Mary E. Marshall, then located at Richville, Crawford County, Ohio, two years, after which he purchased a saw-mill at Tiffin, Ohio, which he carried on for eight years. He next resided in the southeast corner of Clinton Township, this county, for some time, but finally located in Bloomville in 1875. Here he carries on an extensive saw-mill, planing-mill and lumber business, supplying the home market; has a large railroad trade and is shipping extensively to Toledo and other points. This is the only establishment of the kind in Bloomville. He is noted as one of the most enterprising and successful business men of the day. Mr. and Mrs. Miller's children are John David, Elizabeth Anna, Mary Emma, Benjamin Franklin, Nelson Harry and Iva Pearl. Mrs. Miller is a member of the German Reformed Church.

HERBERT G. OGDEN, merchant, Bloomville, was born August 13, 1843, in Scipio Township, this county. His father, Gilbert M. Ogden, of Tompkins County, N. Y., came to this county in 1836, where he was married to Miss Sarah Jopp, of Pleasant Township, who died in 1854. Gilbert M. Ogden

carried on a mercantile trade in Republic, Ohio, from 1846 to 1863 (when his son took his place in the establishment); spent from 1867 to 1875 among the mines in Nevada, and died at Toledo, Ohio, in September, 1884. Our subject carried on the dry goods store formerly owned by his father in Republic, until 1871, when he located in Green Spring, Ohio. In 1881 he came to Bloomville, this county, where he formed the present partnership with G. F. Swigert. They carry a full line of dry goods, boots, shoes, notions, etc., and have built up a large and lucrative trade. Mr. Ogden was married, November 19, 1868, to Miss Harriet I. Swigert, by whom he has one son, Fred. Mr. Ogden is a Royal Arch Mason. He is a representative business man and an influential citizen in this community. He enlisted during the late war of the Rebellion, in May, 1861, in Company G, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was transferred in August, 1862, to the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served in the Army of the Potomac and took part in many severe engagements fought in West Virginia and Virginia. He was wounded in the left arm at the battle of Cross Keys, W. Va., and resigned on account of disability, with the rank of first lieutenant, in 1863.

LEWIS R. OWEN, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born in Milo, Yates Co., N. Y., April 30, 1815. His parents, Nathaniel and Elizabeth Owen, came to Scipio Township, this county, in 1833, and there cleared up a new farm, enduring the hardships and privations of pioneer life. Of their seven children five are now living: Alanson, in Bloom Township; Charles, in Eden Township, this county; Lewis R., in Bloom Township; Mrs. Mary Blackman, in Wisconsin, and Jonathan in Dakota. Nathaniel Owen died in 1846, his widow in 1882, aged ninety years. Our subject, after helping on his father's farm, married Miss Sallie Free, and commenced to clear a farm for himself in Bloom Township, this county, in 1835. Here they acquired a fine property of 240 acres of well improved land. Mrs. Owen died in 1849, leaving three children: John, in Bloom Township; Mrs. Mary Kagy, in Iowa; and William. Our subject was married on second occasion to Miss Almeda Rice, and their children are Ellery, a resident of Iowa; Lasaida (deceased); Sarah Andrews, in Wyandot County, Ohio; Brilla Worm, in Bloom Township. Mr. and Mrs. Owen are members of the Baptist Church. He is an earnest Democrat in politics and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He has been called upon to serve his township as trustee for six years.

JOHN T. REID, retired farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born January 1, 1807, in Frederick County, Md. His father, Archibald Reid, a native of England, was married to Catherine Talbott, of Maryland, and died in about 1809, the widow then locating with her family in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1814, where she resided until her death in 1835. One of their sons, Benjamin, was a soldier in the war of 1812. Our subject came to Fairfield County with his uncle in 1813 and to Bloom Township, this county, in 1831, and here he began clearing up a farm in the western part of the township. He was married, April 25, 1833, to Miss Eliza B. Watson, who was born March 14, 1810, in Center County, Penn., and came to Eden Township, this county, at twenty years of age with her widowed mother, Mrs. Elizabeth McClelland. Since their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Reid have resided in Bloom Township. Their children are Benjamin F., of Westport, Cal.; Mary Elizabeth, who died at three years of age; William L., in Bloom Township, this county; and Mrs. Margaret E. Marquis, also in Bloom Township. Mr. and Mrs. Reid have been leading a retired life in Bloomville since 1873. They are members of the Presbyterian Church and are devoted to the temperance cause, upright pioneer people, respected by the entire community.

WILLIAM L. REID, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born January 14, 1838, in Bloom Township, this county, and is a son of John T. and Eliza B. (Watson) Reid. Our subject received his education in the schools of the home district, but, as was common among the sons of the settlers of those early times, his educational advantages were necessarily limited, owing to the demand for his help on the farm. He was united in marriage, April 25, 1861, with Miss Martha C. Hershberger, whose parents, Jonas and Martha Hershberger, moved from Shenandoah County, Va., and settled in Eden Township, this county, in 1833. To Mr. and Mrs. Reid have been born three children: Mrs. Ellen Bliss, Eliza and Wilbert (deceased). During the late war of the Rebellion, our subject served about five months, in 1864, as a member of the One Hundred and Sixty fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He has resided on the old family homestead ever since his marriage. Mr. Reid is a life-long Republican, takes an active interest in public affairs, and is at present a trustee of Bloom Township.

JOHN RICE, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born March 22, 1823, in Yates County, N. Y., son of William and Luceba (Blodgett) Rice, who settled in Reed Township, this county, in 1829, and there resided until the death of William Rice, which occurred August 20, 1835. His widow survived him until 1863. Our subject was married, March 28, 1844, to Susan Henrietta Hall, born in Steuben County, N. Y., January 21, 1826, daughter of Rev. Henry F. and Susan (Sellon) Hall, who settled in the corner of Bloom Township in 1835. Mr. Hall was a minister of the Methodist Episcopal Church, being ordained in 1832 by Bishop Hedding. He was a man of much eloquence and power, and preached a great deal in the surrounding communities. He ended his useful life March 5, 1858, aged sixty-nine years. His widow survived him until March 23, 1871. She had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for sixty years. After their marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Rice lived in Reed Township, three years; in Wyandot County, seven years, and finally settled, in 1854, where they now reside, on the old family homestead of Rev. Mr. Hall. They have a fine place of 200 acres, which is one of the best improved farms in the township. Their children are Sidney Herbert, of St. Joseph, Mo.; Francis Leroy, of Cleveland, Ohio; Mrs. Nettie Pinger, of Barry, Ill.; Bert E. and Charles A. reside on the old farm. Mr. and Mrs. Rice are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which the former has been connected since twelve, and the latter since eighteen years of age. He is an earnest Republican, taking a deep interest in public affairs, and is recognized as one of the leading citizens of Seneca County. Mrs. Rice is a literary writer, contributing many valuable articles to the papers. She has been called upon to deliver addresses before the Temple Grange, Masonic and Odd Fellow lodges, Seneca County Farmers' Institute and other representative bodies. She is an effective and popular writer, striking with force at the vices and follies of our day. She was an active member of the well known woman's crusade against the whisky traffic. Mr. and Mrs. Rice have three cottages at Lakeside camp ground, one of them being the best in the place, and Mr. Rice is one of the leading officers of that institution.

EDWIN J. SEIGLEY, deceased, was born in 1842, in Summit County, Ohio, where his father, Joseph Seigley, still resides. In his boyhood he attended Heidelberg College at Tiffin, Ohio, and resided for some time with his brother, B. F. Seigley, in Bloom Township. He was married, in September, 1862, to Miss Sarah Koller, who was born in Bloom Township, this county, in 1843, a daughter of Simon Koller. The children born to this union are Mrs. Izora V. Fry, Earl E. and Jessie M. Mr. and Mrs. Seigley resided in this

township for three years, and then located at Melmore, Eden Township, this county, where he died in August, 1867. His widow now resides at her home north of Bloomville. She is a member of the Reformed Church, a lady of exalted Christian character, respected and esteemed by all who know her, and who has carefully reared her family to become intelligent, influential citizens of this township.

JOHN SEITZ (deceased) was born in Rockingham County, Va., October 28, 1790, and came to Fairfield County, Ohio, with his parents in 1801. There he was united in marriage, in 1811, with Miss Magdalena Spitler, a native of what is now Page County, Va. They located permanently in Bloom Township, this county, in 1823, Mr. Seitz having come out the previous year, bought land and built a house, and named Bloom Township. Of the eight children born to this union four are now living: Abram (residing in Sacramento, Cal.), Lewis (a resident of Wyandot County, Ohio), Daniel and Isaac. Four died in this county: Mrs. Mary Perkey, Mrs. Anna Kagy, Josiah and Mrs. Elizabeth Bretz. John Seitz was serving as county commissioner when the first court house was built in Tiffin, in 1834, and filled the office of justice of the peace about fifteen years. He died September 27, 1874, his wife having preceded him in 1862. They were upright pioneers and helped develop the resources of Seneca County, and their names will long be revered by the citizens of Bloom Township. They were Primitive Baptists.

DANIEL SEITZ, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, a son of John and Magdalena (Spitler) Seitz, was born May 5, 1825, the first white male child to see the light of day in Bloom Township, and now the oldest resident of the same. He acquired his education in the old log schoolhouse within a few steps of his father's home, and took part in the usual work that fell to the lot of the pioneers' sons of that early day. He married, February 4, 1862, Miss Barbara E. Bretz, born in Bloom Township, this county, September 12, 1834, a daughter of David and Frances Bretz, natives of Virginia, who also came here from Fairfield County, Ohio, in early times. To this union were born Cassius M. and Cora Belle (twins), Wade Hampton and Jesse W. After marriage Mr. and Mrs. Seitz lived on the family homestead until 1874, when they moved to their present farm adjoining, and here they have a fine farm of eighty-seven and a half acres of well improved land. Mr. Seitz is an earnest Republican, having cast his first vote for Van Buren for President. He has served the township as trustee several terms. He is a worthy representative of one of the oldest families in Bloom Township, and is a citizen of much influence.

ELDER LEWIS SEITZ, retired, Bloomville, was born October 21, 1802, in Fairfield County, Ohio. His parents, Lewis and Anna (Beery) Seitz, natives of Lancaster County, Penn., were married in York County, and after living eleven years in Rockingham County, Va., made a permanent settlement in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1801. Ten of their fourteen children were born in Virginia; all were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and the youngest was over fifty years of age before their rank was broken by death, our subject and his sister, Mrs. Rebecca Friesner, of Shelby County, Ill., being now the only survivors. The others are resting "their life's journey o'er," at various places throughout Ohio and the West. Our subject married, August 24, 1823, Miss Barbara Kagy, who died September 27, 1848, and of the fourteen children born to this union, six are deceased. Mr. Lewis was baptized by an "Old School" or Primitive Baptist the year following his marriage (March, 1824); he moved to Bloomville Township, this county, October 17, 1825, and here began life in the wilderness; the Indians, who were quite numerous here at that time, always found in him a warm friend. Elder Seitz, now in his eighty-third

year, began preaching at twenty-five years of age, and has labored in the Lord's vineyard almost continuously ever since, and yet preaches one hour or more at a stretch. He has traveled many miles through the dangers of a new country, and asked for no compensation for his time. He was married, on second occasion, January 16, 1849, to Mrs Martha Hershberger, who died September 22, 1883. Elder Seitz has cleared up and developed a large farm; has led a very active life, and his name will long be honored by the residents of Bloom Township.

AARON SEITZ, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born March 12, 1844, in Bloom Township, this county, and is a son of the pioneer Elder Lewis Seitz. He was married October 24, 1864, to Miss Eliza Shock, born July 18, 1842, in Bloom Township, this county, daughter of Jacob Shock, a native of Stark County, Ohio, and who early settled in Bloom Township, dying in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Seitz settled where they now reside in 1872, and here have a fine farm of 186½ acres of well-improved land. Their children are Irvin L., Alvin J., Mattie May, Myrtie Blanche. Our subject and his worthy wife are members of the Primitive Baptist Church. Mr. Seitz is an enterprising farmer and a citizen of strict integrity.

JOHN SHONTZ, proprietor of steam flouring-mill, Bloomville, was born in 1823, in Stark County, Ohio. His father, Henry Shontz, of Bedford County, Penn., was married to Sarah Williard, of Armstrong County, Penn., and moved to Stark County, Ohio, in 1823, thence to Jackson Township, this county, in 1834, where they resided the remainder of their lives. Mr. Shontz died in 1871, aged eighty-two, his wife having preceded him in 1865, at the age of sixty-six years. Of their nine children our subject is the fourth. He married, December 16, 1847, Miss Rebecca Rinebolt, of Loudon Township, this county, and to this union were born seven children, now living: Mrs. Melissa Smith, Elias, Alpheus J., Mrs. Angeline Hartline, Neri, Arie and Lucinda. Mr. Shontz united with the German Baptist Church September 30, 1849; was elected to the office of deacon May 22, 1859; chosen to the ministry October 1, 1860, and advanced to the second degree of the ministry September 22, 1874. During this time he preached in several of the surrounding counties, having his home, however, located in the portage district until November 10, 1861, when he was stationed at the Seneca Church near Bloomville, and at that time moved on his farm west of Bloomville. In June, 1878, he and his son purchased the Koller Mill, north of Bloomville, which they operated until the fall of 1879, when they built a large mill in Bloomville, the only grist and flouring-mill in the township, and which they are now conducting, enjoying a very extensive custom.

MARTIN J. SPITLER, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born May 10, 1824, in Fairfield County, Ohio. His parents, Jacob and Catharine (Seitz) Spitler, natives of Shenandoah County, Va., came to Fairfield County, Ohio, about 1802, where they grew up and were married. They located in Bloom Township, this county, in 1850; were consistent members of the Primitive Baptist Church. They were parents of seventeen children, fifteen of whom attained maturity: Lewis; Mrs. Rachel Clevenger, a resident of Allen County, Ohio; Mrs. Anna Mesnard (deceased); Mrs. Catharine Siple (deceased); Elder Noah (deceased); Jacob, killed by lightning; Daniel; Benjamin; Mrs. Elizabeth Donald, of Iowa; Martin J.; Mrs. Sophia Crawford, of Hancock County, Ohio; Eli; Mrs. Lydia Pearsall (deceased); Mahala (deceased); Mrs. Emily Einsel; and an infant (deceased). Jacob Spitler's useful life ended July 7, 1865, his wife having preceded him January 21, 1863. At their death they left 127 descendants. They were an upright pioneer couple; respected by all.

Martin J., our subject, located in Bloom Township, this county, in the fall of 1845. Here he married, July 24, 1853, Miss Mary E. Slee, of Crawford County, Ohio, born in Jefferson County, Ohio, in 1826, coming to Crawford County in 1837 with her parents, Francis and Mary Slee, who resided there until death. Mr. and Mrs. Spitler have resided in Bloom Township, since marriage, and on their present farm since April 10, 1873. Here they have a fine property of 246 acres of well improved land. The names of their children are as follows: Winfield Taylor; Mrs. Frances Ellen Segrist, of Henry County, Ohio; Fremont Dayton; Wilmot Hamlin; Brough Anderson; Nettie Belle (deceased); Sherman Grant; Minnie Alice; and Foster. Mr. and Mrs. Spitler are members of the Primitive Baptist Church. They have acquired their property entirely by their own industry and good management. Mr. Spitler is one of the few living original Republicans, which party he continues to support.

FREDERICK SPONSELLER, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born November 11, 1815, in Stark County, Ohio. His father, John Sponseller, of Columbiana County, Ohio, was one of the earliest settlers of Stark County, Ohio, going there when there were but two or three houses at Canton, and there he married Miss Catherine Harpster, a native of Pennsylvania, and of their eight children seven are living; of these Frederick, John and Mrs. Catherine Sellers reside in this county. John Sponseller died in 1873 after a useful life of nearly eighty five years; his widow still lives at the homestead and is ninety-two years old. Our subject was married, February 12, 1840, to Elizabeth Prouse, born September 13, 1818, in Stark County, where her parents, William and Hannah (Doek) Prouse, of Pennsylvania, early settled, and there lived and died, the former in 1872, aged eighty-three; the latter in 1879, aged seventy-eight. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sponseller turned their faces Westward and located on their present farm in Bloom Township, this county. Here they began clearing their farm, enduring all the struggles and hardships of pioneer life. They have been industrious and successful, having acquired a fine farm of 240 acres well-improved land, and have given their children a good start in life. Their children are William, deceased; John, died at thirty-one years of age; Philip; Abraham; Elisha, deceased; David; Levi; and Hannah C., deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Sponseller are members of the Lutheran Church.

ABRAHAM SPONSELLER, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born April 20, 1845, in Bloom Township, this county, a son of the well known pioneer, Fred. Sponseller. After completing a common school course in the home district, he attended the academy at Republic, Ohio. He was successfully engaged as a teacher one term in Bloom Township, this county, and one term in Chatfield Township, Crawford Co., Ohio. He married, March 10, 1867, Miss Catherine Bessey, born July 3, 1842, in Seneca County, Ohio, daughter of Jacob and Rosa Bessey, natives of Germany, who, after living some time in Bloom Township, this county, moved to Huron County, finally settled in Bloom Township in 1855, and here Mr. Bessey died, July 31, 1867. His widow now resides in Crawford County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Bessey's children are Mrs. Rosa Sweitzer, of Barry County, Mich.; George, of Crawford County, Ohio; Mrs. Christine Swanders, of Iowa; Jacob, of Ionia County, Mich.; Jeremiah C., in Harper County, Kas.; Mrs. Mary A. Brillhart, of Chatfield Township, Crawford Co., Ohio; and Mrs. Sponseller. After their marriage Mr. and Mrs. Sponseller resided in Crawford County five years, and then located in Bloom Township, this county, and have lived in their present home since 1882, where they have a well-improved farm of 100 acres. Their

children are Minnie Ellen; Rosa Elizabeth; Mary Florence; Henry Earl, who died October 31, 1881, aged six years, and one infant (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Sponseller are Free-Will Baptists. He is a Democrat in politics, and takes an active interest in public affairs. He has been called upon to serve his township three terms in succession as trustee.

ADAM STINEBAUGH, retired, P. O. Rockaway, was born February 20, 1799, in Lancaster County, Penn. He lost his father when he was but a year and a half old, and his widowed mother moved with him over into Washington County, Md., where he was brought up. There he was married, February 5, 1829, to Miss Susanna Bowser, sister of the well known citizen and pioneer, Capt. Jacob Bowser. A few weeks after marriage, Mr. and Mrs. Stinebaugh started, in company with her father, John Bowser, for this county, arriving in April, 1829. Here our subject purchased a tract of land, comprising sixty acres, where Republic now stands, and which he sold in 1835 to parties for the purpose of establishing that town. In 1836 he purchased a farm in Bloom Township of Henry Valentine, which was then a comparatively new farm, but well improved for those early days, having about thirty-five acres cleared. Here they made a permanent settlement, and Mrs. Stinebaugh died August 28, 1856. Their only child, Isaac B., was born November 14, 1829, on the site of Republic, Ohio. In 1841 our subject turned over the care of the farm to this son, who has added 160 acres to the original eighty acres, and has erected fine buildings, etc., until it is now one of the best improved places in the township. July 3, 1856, Isaac B. Stinebaugh married Miss Nancy Long, and to this union were born six children: Mrs. Susan Cooley, Mrs. Seeva N. Walker, Isaac L., Maggie J., Charles E. and Lillie D. Mr. and Mrs. Isaac B. Stinebaugh are consistent members of the Free-Will Baptist Church, in which he takes an active interest, being also a worker in the Sabbath-school. He was successfully engaged in teaching in early life, beginning at sixteen years of age, and his eldest three children have followed in his footsteps, having established a fine reputation as successful and popular instructors.

JOHN SWIGERT, hardware dealer, Bloomville, was born in Franklin County, Penn., March 6, 1817. His parents, George and Elizabeth (Small) Swigert, afterward became citizens of this county, settling on their farm in Scipio Township in 1845, where they resided until George Swigert's death in 1856. His widow died in Bloom Township in 1873. Our subject was married, in 1839, to Miss Maria I. Smith, of Franklin County, Penn., and to this union were born seven children, of whom four are now living: William, Mrs. Hattie Ogden, Mrs. Florence Moore and Frederick G. The deceased are Mrs. Blanche Tabor, Ann Rebecca and Mrs. Jennie Koller. Mrs. Swigert departed this life August 18, 1884, she was a lady of estimable, Christian character, and her loss was mourned by a large circle of friends. Mr. Swigert followed his trade as carpenter and joiner until 1843, when he came to Ohio, and after living a few months in Ashland, located on a farm in Scipio Township, this county; kept hotel at Republic, Ohio, from 1846 to 1850. In 1852 he took a trip to California, remaining there three years. He then resided on his farm until 1872, when he made a permanent location in Bloomville, where he has carried on his present business ever since. Mr. Swigert keeps a general line of hardware, stoves, tinware, agricultural implements, watches, clocks, jewelry and silverware. He has built up an extensive establishment with a large trade in the surrounding community. Since coming here Mr. Swigert has added very materially to the improvement of the town. In 1873 he built the Swigert Block on the southeast corner of Marion and New Haven Streets, and in 1881

a block on the southwest corner of same streets. These buildings are large, commodious and fire-proof, and are the finest business blocks in Bloomville.

THE VALENTINE FAMILY. GEORGE VALENTINE was a soldier of the Revolutionary war, enlisting from his native State, Pennsylvania, and serving three years and six months under Gen. Washington. He afterward married Miss Mary Grove, of Maryland, whose acquaintance he had made while calling at a farm house for provisions while on the march. They came to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1807, where they cleared up a large farm, but lived the latter years of their lives in Bloom Township, this county. Mr. Valentine's grave in Woodland Cemetery is perhaps the only Revolutionary soldier's grave in Seneca County.

JOHN VALENTINE, the eldest son of this couple, was married to Miss Sarah Talbott, of Fairfield County, a native of Maryland. He enlisted in the war of 1812, but on account of sickness in his family was compelled to hire a substitute to serve out the latter part of his time. Mr. and Mrs. John Valentine settled in 1827 on a quarter section of land in Bloom Township, this county, which he had obtained from the Government in 1822. Of their ten children three are living in Bloom Township: John, Mary E. and George; four are in Indiana: Samuel R., Edward Washington, Charles W. and Mrs. Selma Betts; one lives in Michigan, Henry, and two are deceased. James Harvey Valentine (deceased) and Charles W. Valentine were both in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio National Guards, and served till the close of the war of the Rebellion.

THOMAS GEORGE VALENTINE, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born February 22, 1826, son of John and Sarah (Talbott) Valentine. He enlisted September 13, 1861, in the Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Army of the Potomac, and taking part in the fierce engagements in and around Virginia. After the battle of Gettysburg he was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, and served in eastern Tennessee, northern Georgia and vicinity. He received his discharge in the winter of 1864, having served in all three years and three months. He took part in every battle in which his regiment engaged; was always at the front and never sent to hospital. His grandfather, father and himself served altogether nearly eight years in defense of the Government, and not one applied for a pension. Our subject married Miss Katie Ann Baum, of Kosciusko County, Ind., March 16, 1865, and to this union were born eight children, four of whom are now living: Emmet Irvie, Jesse Alvin, Charley Baum and Myrta May. Mr. Valentine now owns and occupies the quarter section of land originally entered by his father, and which has never been out of the family name since.

ENOCH B. WATSON, farmer, P. O. Carrothers, was born September 24, 1843, in Bloom Township, this county. He grew up on his father's farm in Bloom Township and attended the schools of the home district. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted, September, 1861, in the Fifty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served in the Army of the Potomac, participating in the historic battles of Virginia until his regiment was transferred to the Army of the Cumberland, in 1863. He was severely wounded in the head by a piece of shell at the second battle of Bull Run, and in the right hand at Resaca, Ga. (The last wound resulted in his losing his fore finger.) He re-enlisted in his regiment, in 1864, and served until the close of the war. He left an honorable record as a brave and faithful soldier. He was married, March 13, 1866, to Miss Marilda A. Dellinger, a native of Lykens Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, and to this union was born a daughter, Estella E. Mr. Watson is a Republican in politics, taking a deep interest in

public affairs. He resided some years in Bloomville and held the position of constable two years during that time. He has been a member of the school board of Bloom Township for several years. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Protestant Methodist Church.

THOMAS WEST (deceased) was born April 15, 1800, near Binghampton, N. Y., and moved to Bloom Township, this county, in 1823. Here he was married, in 1824, to Miss Margaret C. Donnell, who was born January 10, 1804, in Centre County, Penn., and came to Bloom Township with her parents, John and Mary (Boyd) Donnell in 1822. Mr. and Mrs. West resided on their farm, five miles west of Bloomville, for several years and there Mrs. West died September 10, 1836, leaving six children: Henry and Franklin, residents of Barry County, Mich.; Mrs. Martha Turner; Alexander, fatally injured by a premature blast in the France Stone Quarry, Bloom Township, this county, November 10, 1884, and died on the 13th of the same month; John A.; and Dr. Thomas J., of Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. West was married, on the second occasion, June 5, 1837, to Mrs. Eve Schultz, who died about 1841. He afterward married, November 24, 1844, Miss Nancy B. Boyd, who was born in Centre County, Penn., May 15, 1806, daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hughes) Boyd, who located on Honey Creek in 1822, being the first permanent settlers in Bloom Township and resided on their farm until their death; Mrs. Boyd dying August 30, 1834. Mr. Boyd, November 27, 1847. Their children were Capt. James Boyd (deceased); Mrs. Nancy B. West; Jesse, a resident of Clark County, Ohio; Mrs. Mary Munsel (deceased); Samuel, a soldier of the Mexican war and who died in California; T. Jefferson (deceased); and Mrs. Ann Eliza Pettit, of Benzonia, Mich. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas West located in Bloomville in 1861, and here Mr. West died, April 2, 1879; his widow, who still resides at the family homestead, is the only representative of her father's family in this county and the second oldest pioneer in the township.

JOHN A. WEST, auctioneer and stock dealer, Bloomville, son of Thomas and Margaret C. (Donnell) West, was born April 22, 1834, in Venice Township, this county, and has resided in Bloom Township since he was six years of age. He finished his education under Prof. Schuyler at Republic, Ohio. He early engaged as an auctioneer, which employment he has followed continuously till the present time. He also does a good insurance business, representing a few standard companies, including Cooper and Firemens, of Dayton, Ohio. John A. West was married, December 4, 1862, to Miss Maria Smeltz, of Venice Township, this county, and by her has two sons: Martin Bernard and Frank Turner. Mr. West is an upright, worthy citizen, highly respected by the entire community.

J. D. WILSEY, manufacturer, Bloomville, was born November 9, 1828, in Broome County, N. Y., son of Tunis and Nancy A. Wilsey, the former died at Le Roy, Minn., in 1870. The latter is now living with her son, J. D. Our subject's boyhood was spent principally in Wayne County, Penn., and there he began the manufacture of boat oars, which he has made his life occupation. At twenty-two years of age he moved to Erie County, Penn., where he established and carried on a manufactory of oars at Pageville for eleven years. There he was married, July 23, 1853, to Miss Calfunia Otis, by whom he has six children: Jay F. and F. D., engaged as partners in the oar business; Ora T.; John H.; Blanche; and Glades. Mr. Wilsey located at Riceville, Penn., in 1862, thence moved to Ohio, in 1864, and here carried on his manufactory in Defiance County, until 1874, when he located in Bloomville, this county, which he has made his home, moving his factory, however, to suit the lumber

supply, and it is now located in Wood County, Ohio, with headquarters at office 69 West Street, New York City, where our subject spends a considerable portion of his time. The firm is known there as the New York Boat Oar Company, and does a business aggregating from \$75,000 to \$125,000 per year, shipping their goods to almost every civilized nation on the globe. The firm in Ohio is known as J. D. Wilsey & Son. Besides his manufacturing, Mr. Wilsey manages extensive farming interests in this county and in Kansas. He also operates a stone quarry on his farm in Bloom Township. He is one of the leading business men of Bloomville, and has done much toward building it up and securing its prosperity.

FREDERICK ZIMMERMAN, grocer, Bloomville, was born February 27, 1822, in Baden, Germany. After receiving his education in his native land, he immigrated to America, and located in Canal Dover, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in 1843, where he followed his trade, that of a painter. There he was married August 1, 1844, to Miss Mary A. Oswald. They settled in Bloomville, this county, in June 1847. Here Mr. Zimmerman followed his trade for ten years, and established a grocery and provision store, which he has carried on ever since, and which is one of the oldest business houses in Bloomville. His several partners have been as follows: Dr. J. R. Buckingham, Henry Dittenhafer, Squire James Turner, James Ayres, and lastly, George W. Moore, who, in February, 1883, entered the firm, which is now known as Zimmerman & Moore. They carry a full line of groceries, provisions, queensware, etc., and by strict attention to business have built up a large trade with the surrounding community. Mr. Zimmerman is a leading and influential citizen. For twenty-seven years he and his worthy wife have been members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he is a steward.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP AND TIFFIN CITY.

PERRY M. ADAMS, attorney at law, Tiffin, and prosecuting attorney for Seneca County, was born in Wood County, Ohio, December 2, 1850, and is the eldest son and second child (of a family of three sons and five daughters), of Harvey and Susannah A. (Phelps) Adams, and is of lineal descent, on his father's side, from an old New England family. His great-great-grandfather, Alexander Adams, was of Revolutionary times and a native of New Jersey. His great-grandfather, David Adams, settled in Beaver (now Lawrence) County, Penn., from New Jersey, where his son David, father of Harvey, was raised and married Sarah McKibben, and subsequently, in 1835, moved to Wood County, Ohio, with his family, when Harvey was twelve years of age, and raised a family of seven sons and seven daughters, who (with the exception of three members) reared large families in Wood County. Mrs. Susannah A. (Phelps) Adams, a native of Pennsylvania, was a daughter of Ralph D. Phelps, a farmer of Wood County, Ohio, and a native of Connecticut, and Nancy (Parson) Phelps, a native of Kentucky. The subject of our sketch received a good education in the public schools of his native county and engaged in teaching, in which profession he excelled. He, however, applied himself to further his literary accomplishments, and, being self-dependent, taught while he read law. He attended literary and scientific courses at Fostoria, Ohio, and afterward at Republic, same State. Feeling an "itching palm" for the knowledge

of law, he eventually came to Tiffin, this county, and entered the office of the Hon. W. P. Noble (his present partner), March 18, 1874, and on April 13, 1876, was admitted to the bar of Ohio. He immediately accepted a partnership with his worthy preceptor, which has continued without interruption since. In April, 1879, he was chosen solicitor for the city, and re-elected in 1881, resigning, however, in March, 1882, to accept his present incumbency to which he had been elected the preceding October, and to which he was honorably re-elected in October, 1884. Mr. Adams married, in Washington, D. C., April 26, 1881, Miss Annie E. Kiskadden, of that city, a lady of excellent literary and musical attainments, and a graduate of Mrs. Willard's College, New York. She is the only daughter of William and Mary E. (Campbell) Kiskadden, the former a native of Ohio, and prominent contractor, now of Denver, Col.; the latter a daughter of Alexander Campbell, a pioneer of Seneca County. Mr. and Mrs. Adams have two children: Eugenia K. and Harvey M. Mr. Adams has taken a prominent place in his profession here for so young a man, and bids fair to be heard from in the councils of the nation in the near future. He is of fine physique, of tall and commanding presence, and eminently fitted, as becomes his character, to dictate rather than accept. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity.

MART. L. ALBRECHT, dealer in groceries and provisions, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, this county, August 2, 1850. His parents, Philip and Minnie (Kreeger) Albrecht, were natives of Baden, the former born in Eppingen, and the latter in Sultzfeldt; they were married here in 1849. Philip Albrecht came to this country in 1832, and learned the trade of mason and builder from his father, Andrew Albrecht, who had three sons and one daughter, all of whom reared families here. Philip Albrecht reared two sons and two daughters. Mart. L. Albrecht learned the trade of his father, and was actively connected with it here for several years. In 1879 he embarked in his present business and is one of the successful young men of the city. He is an active member of the Turner's Society, K. of P. and Bruderbund. He has given considerable attention to his musical training, and has been a member of Boos' Band and Orchestra since 1875. He is an excellent gentleman, of fine physique and noble bearing. He has lived in this city all his life, and his reputation is second to none.

LOUIS ANGENE, harness manufacturer and proprietor of livery stable, Tiffin, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1847. His parents, Adam and Barbara (Shearer) Angene, also natives of Bavaria, came to America in 1847 and settled in Crawford County, Ohio, where the former carried on farming (his original business was flour-milling), and where they reared four sons and seven daughters. The subject of our sketch carried on farming in Crawford County, and did considerable in the way of auctioneering. In 1875 he came to Tiffin, and has been an important factor in the development of many industrial enterprises: first in buggy and carriage trade; next in harness manufacturing, and, latterly, in the livery and feed business, all of which he still carries on. He has in the meantime also done an important part in crying sales in the county, and his ability in this direction has gained for him the *sobriquet* of "the affable auctioneer of Tiffin." Mr. Angene was married in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1874, to Barbara E., daughter of John Feighner, Esq., a pioneer there from Pennsylvania, and by this union there is one daughter, Anna Laura. In November, 1877, Mrs. Angene passed away from this life in full communion with the First Presbyterian Church, and is laid to rest in Maple Grove Cemetery. Mr. Angene is an able business man and a worthy citizen, and, although holding aloof from public office, has served efficiently in his party (Democratic) as an active worker.

WILLIAM S. BACON, proprietor of the Clifton Mills, Tiffin, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, December 1, 1829, and comes of a line of pioneers of Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, antedating the "Revolution." His father, Ralph Bacon, a native of Massachusetts, and descended of pioneers in that State from the Isle of Man, settled in what is now known as Lake County, Ohio, about 1798, and married Polly Jordan, a native of Pennsylvania, whose grandfather settled in that State from Ireland. Ralph Bacon raised a family of five sons and eight daughters (all of whom except one daughter reared families). The subject of this sketch was reared in Crawford County (whither his parents had removed in 1820), and, at fifteen, went West, returning at the age of nineteen to his native place, where he carried on carpentering (also in Wyandot County), for several years. He subsequently took up saw-milling, at which he was engaged till the breaking out of the war, when he retired from that business and carried on a tannery, which, in 1864, he abandoned, coming to this county and purchasing a half interest in the Bloomville Flouring Mills. This he subsequently sold out and returned to saw-milling and building in Crawford County, till 1868, when he, in partnership with Dr. L. B. Squier, bought the "Liberty Mills" (flouring-mills), in Crawford County, and carried on that industry there till 1875, when he returned to Bloomville and purchased his former property and operated the Bloomville Mills till 1879, when he purchased his present mills, which he has brought up to a leading prominence in the milling interests of this county. He is a public spirited and progressive citizen, and has contributed in no small degree to the development of the many excellent social and industrial institutions of Tiffin. He was married in Bucyrus, December 1, 1859, to Miss Savena Hawk, daughter of the late David Hawk, an early pioneer from Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Bacon have three sons and two daughters. Frank (a practical miller associated with his father), Clara, Willis, Herbert and Helen. Mrs. Bacon, a lady of estimable attainments, is a member of the Lutheran Church.

SILAS W. BAKER, P. O. Tiffin, is one of the young and enterprising farmers of Clinton Township, where he was born February 2, 1856. His parents, Frederick A. and Ann C. Baker, natives of Maryland, were married in Tiffin, Ohio, and settled on the farm where our subject now resides, and where they have remained ever since. They are the parents of three children: Silas W., Jennie and Rosa. Silas W., our subject, was united in marriage, November 29, 1881, with Hattie Miller, born in Pleasant Township, this county, December 9, 1861, daughter of Andrew J. and Ann M. Miller, the former a native of New York State, and the latter of Seneca County, Ohio. Both are residing in Pleasant Township. To our subject and wife have been born two children: Maud, born February 23, 1883, and Ollie, born July 18, 1884. Our subject manages his father's farm, consisting of 120 acres, all improved land. He is a member of the Grange.

CHARLES H. BALDWIN, secretary of the Tiffin Union Churn Company, of Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, this county, May 23, 1845, and is a son of A. C. and Mary Jane Baldwin, of this city. The subject of our sketch completed a liberal literary education here, and, at fifteen, entered the office of the *Seneca Advertiser*, where he completed an apprenticeship at type-setting. The late civil war breaking out, he enlisted his services in Company H, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1862, and continued in service till the dismemberment of the regiment. Upon leaving the army he "went West," where he was connected with freighting "over the plains" from St. Joe, Mo., to Denver, Col., for some time. Returning here he assumed his present position. He was married, in 1874, to Anna, daughter of Thomas W. and Sarah Jane Watson,

of Pleasant Township, this county, and this union has been blessed with two sons and one daughter: Anna Watson, Thomas Chenoweth and Absalom Charles. He and his worthy wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has been a Mason since he was twenty-four years of age and has attained to the degree of Knight Templar of De Molay Commandery No. 9; also Scottish Rite degrees of Masonry including 32°.

FRANCIS BALL, proprietor of restaurant and saloon, Tiffin, was born in Bühl, Canton of Seltz, Alsace, October 1, 1835, and came to this county in 1852, son of Joseph and Catharine (Schaub) Ball, who settled in Thompson Township, this county, about 1853. Francis Ball had preceded his parents to this country, and upon their arrival came with them here, where he farmed, and subsequently engaged in merchandising, in what is known as Frank's Corners (named after him), where he carried on an active business for over fifteen years, and was the first postmaster of that place, a useful public man and citizen. He afterward located at Tiffin, in his present business. He was married, in 1859, to Johanna, daughter of Paul Herman, Esq., of Thompson Township, this county, and by her has a family of seven sons and four daughters: Francis X. (a merchant), Mary Anna, Jacob J., John H. (a printer), Edward L., Cecilia J., Albert G., William A., Lucy M., Ida A. and Otto P. Mr. Ball and family are members of the Roman Catholic Church, St. Joseph's congregation. He has been an active member of the Bruderbund, and is its present honored secretary. Mr. Ball has always been fully alive to the progressive spirit of the times, and has contributed liberally toward the support of all measures tending to the public good. He is an ardent Democrat, and a worthy member of the party in this county.

B. F. BAUM, agent of the Northwestern Ohio Railway Company, Tiffin, was born in York County, Penn., December 9, 1845, and is a son of Peter S. and Elizabeth (Stambaugh) Baum. The Baums were German pioneers in the State, Peter Baum, grandfather of our subject, being a native of Germany, one who did recognized service in the Revolutionary war. The Stambaugh's bore a similar record, Jonathan Stambaugh, subject's maternal grandfather, having also served in the Revolutionary war. The subject of this sketch began telegraphing in Parkton, Md., and held the office there for two years. He continued with the Northern Central Railway of Maryland for seven years, after which he engaged in commission warehousing in Glen Rock, York Co., Penn. In 1872 he came to Wooster, Ohio, and after a year's professional work with the Pennsylvania Company's lines he came to Tiffin, where he has been prominently identified with the Northwestern Ohio Railway since, his present incumbency having been received by him in 1881. Mr. Baum was married at Glen Rock, Penn., in 1868, to Mary Elizabeth, daughter of Emanuel Sheffer, and by this union there were two sons and three daughters: Arthur, Philip, Clara and Gracie living, Lottie (the eldest) is deceased. Mr. Baum has been a F. & A. M. since 1869; is also a member of the K. of H. and K. of P.

CHARLES F. BEARD, stock dealer, Tiffin, represents one of the important industries in this locality. He was born in Bristol County, Mass., October 25, 1829, and is descended of pioneer Scotch and English ancestry in the East. His parents, Matthew and Hanna (Lapham) Beard, settled in Scipio Township, this county, in 1833, and are there buried along with a son and daughter. The subject of our sketch has followed his father's business (farming and stock-raising) with excellent success. He was united in marriage, in 1853, with Mrs. Lucinda Tabor, daughter of Erastus Jones, of Scipio Township, this county, and by her he has two daughters: Ida, now the wife of J. Smith, of Scipio, and Janie, wife of Mr. Skransewsky, of Ohio. Mr. Beard

has avoided publicity in political matters, acting upon the motto that "what is worth doing is worth doing well." He has accumulated a handsome competency from his business, and has lived to see his children well educated and taking upon themselves the importance in life this position requires.

LEWIS F. BENDER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born near Red River, Canada, June 9, 1823, and is a son of Jacob and Rosanna Bender, natives of the old country, and who came to Canada where they were married and first settled about 1822; in the latter part of 1823, being routed by the Indians, they went down the Missouri River as far as St. Louis, and there Mrs. Bender departed this life. The rest of the family remained in St. Louis about four years, during which time Jacob Bender again married, this time to Rosanna Clink, a native of Wurtemberg. From St. Louis the family moved to Alton, Ill., and there remained some years, then moved to Cincinnati, where they staid a short time, and from there went to Richland County, Ohio, and, in 1833, came to this county, remaining until 1847, then moved to Williams County, where Jacob Bender died: his widow now resides in Missouri. Lewis F. Bender, our subject, was united in marriage in this county, September 15, 1850, with Massey Figgins, whose maiden name was Leonard, a daughter of Ezekiel and Anna (Leonard) Leonard, and who was born in Westchester County, Penn., July 21, 1819; her parents are both deceased. Our subject and wife are the parents of four children: Ada V., wife of Isaiah Staley; Rebecca E.; Charlie F.; and Mabel, all living. Mr. Bender is a tanner and currier by trade, but has been engaged in farming most of his life, and owns a fine farm where he and his family reside. Our subject, like his father, has been somewhat of a rover in his time. In 1861 he went prospecting in California and returned at close of same year. Mrs. Bender and her son, Charles, are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Bender was christened in the German Lutheran, when an infant, and also in the Catholic faith, at five years of age, it being the grandparents' wish on the mother's side, but being "universally" inclined he has joined no other church.

JOHN H. BENNEHOFF, county recorder, Tiffin, was born in Adams Township, Seneca Co., Ohio. His parents, Solomon and Ann (Rader) Bennehoff, settled in that locality in 1840, coming from Lehigh County, Penn., the former descended from pioneer German ancestry of Pennsylvania, and the latter from English pioneers of same State. John H. Bennehoff is the seventh child and fifth son of a family of six sons and two daughters (two sons and a daughter now deceased). His early education was obtained in the schools of Seipio Township, this county, where he excelled as a student, insomuch that at the age of eighteen he received a certificate as teacher, in which profession he was well known here for twelve years; during this time he also attended school at Heidelberg College, and completed a commercial training at Bryant & Stratton's College at Cincinnati. He is what is generally known as a self made man, having to rely upon himself for an education and his advancement in social life. In 1881 he retired from teaching to fill his present incumbency (a position to which he was chosen out of a list of thirteen competitors), in which capacity he has been reputably connected ever since, receiving at his re-election a largely increased majority of the popular vote of the county. Mr. Bennehoff has served as secretary of the State Recorders' Association and is now vice-president of said association. He was married, November 9, 1882, at Monroe, Mich., to Miss Ida A. Hensinger, a lady of excellent attainments, daughter of John and Catharine (Neikirk) Hensinger, of Adams Township, this county. They have two sons - Otto John and Orlando G. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the encampment. He is a stockholder of

the Tiffin Edison Electric Illuminating Company, and a cordial supporter of all measures tending to the development of the industrial life of this locality.

CAPT. RUSSEL HANBY BEVER, contractor and builder, Tiffin, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, April 19, 1837, son of the Rev. Joseph and Sarah (Trimble) Bever, the former of whom, a native of Virginia and of pioneer German ancestry of that State, was educated to the ministry of the United Brethren Church, and after doing considerable pioneer work in other parts of the State settled in Eden Township in the spring of 1823. Rev. Joseph Bever reared six sons, all of whom are active and useful citizens: Russel H.; A. M., a builder of Marion, Ohio; D. M., a builder; L. O., a farmer in Eden Township, this county; J. T., a builder of Fostoria, Ohio; J. M., a lawyer and present mayor of Fostoria. Capt. Bever learned the blacksmith's trade at Melmore and followed it there till the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, September 25, 1861, in Company H, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and steadily advanced in promotion to the commission of second lieutenant, May 2, 1863. April 1, 1864, he was commissioned first lieutenant, and November 3, same year, to the captaincy of his company, which he honorably held till the end of the war. He was honorably discharged at Cleveland, Ohio, July 21, 1865, as veteran of Company H, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the war he engaged in contracting and building in Tiffin, and has been prominently identified with that industry here since. Capt. Bever was married in Melmore, this county, in 1858, to A. E. Bretz, daughter of Jacob and Phila (Wolf) Bretz, pioneers of Eden Township. This union has been blessed with three sons and two daughters: Robert C., Viola B., Minnie J., Ralph V. and Earl J. Mrs. Bever and daughters are worthy members of the Methodist Protestant Church, to which the Captain is a liberal contributor. He is a member of Isaac P. Rule Post G. A. R.

DELANZA MONROE BEVER, contractor and builder, Tiffin, is the fourth son of the Rev. Joseph Bever, and was born in Eden Township, this county, March 7, 1844. He learned the carpentering trade in this county and embarked in the building business, with which he has been prominently connected since. Mr. Bever was united in marriage, February 22, 1883, at Tiffin, with Jessie, daughter of Squire Gabriel J. and Regetta Keen, the former a native of Baltimore, Md., the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. Bever's building interest here has been confined to private residences, among which may be noticed those belonging to C. J. Yingling, Benjamin G. Atkins, and others.

CATHARINE BIEHLER, P. O. Tiffin, widow of Andrew Biehler, who died in 1876, was born in Alsace, France (now Germany). Landing in Maryland, she remained there four years, then moved to Pennsylvania, where she resided four years, and in 1854 came to this county. Her six children are all married: Catharine (Mrs. Schroth, mother of four children); Nicholas, married to Christina Willie; Henry, married to Sarah Breidinger (have two children); Louisa, married to J. Schroth (have one child); David, married to A. M. Hoke (have four children); Callie B., married to W. S. Wagner (have one child). Mrs. Biehler, who is a fine old French lady, resides on the old homestead.

REV. D. D. BIGGER, pastor of the First Presbyterian Church, of Tiffin, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., May 18, 1849, and descends from a people prominent in connection with Presbyterian church work in this country on both sides of his parentage. His father, the late Rev. Matthew Bigger, D.D., of Bushnell, Ill., was a son of David Bigger, of New Concord, Ohio, who was prominent there as a pioneer farmer, tanner, and an active United Presbyterian churchman, was of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and of direct lineal descent from

the Biggars, of Biggar, Lanarkshire, Scotland. His family consisted of four sons and four daughters, of whom Matthew, the eldest, took prominence in connection with educational institutions, notably in West Virginia and in Illinois, and another son was the Hon. David Proudfit Bigger, M. D., of Missouri, and, more professionally, consulting surgeon of the Union Pacific Railway. The mother of our subject was Mary Jane Cunningham, daughter of John Cunningham, a native of Cannonsburg, Pennsylvania, of Scotch-Irish extraction, and who reared a family of four sons and four daughters, of whom are Thomas Mitchell Cunningham, D. D., prominently known in this country in connection with the Presbyterian Church, and James Cunningham, M. D., of Monmouth, Ill., a physician of repute, and an ardent churchman. It may be said in this connection that both the Bigger and Cunningham families' love for the faith was no less marked than their love of their early nationality, of which, in some of the earlier mention of these families' annals and reminiscences, their native heather, where they could worship openly, became talismanic. The subject of our sketch spent his early life in Monmouth (whither his father had removed in connection with the Presbyterian Theological Seminary there) and was educated there and at Chicago. He completed his academical education at Monmouth, and graduated in a collegiate course there in 1875. He then entered the Seminary of the Northwest at Chicago in a theological course, and graduated from that institution, under the presidency of F. L. Patton, D. D., LL.D., in 1878. He had received a license to preach in the preceding year, and had during his stay in Chicago been very active in connection with mission work, with the Presbyterian Church there, so that upon graduating he felt better able to combat his work, and accepted his present call, in May, following his graduation, and circumstances have proved his better judgment (see church history). He married in La Porte, Ind., May 23, 1878, Miss Sarah Louisa Breese, daughter of John H. and Harriet (Bowers) Breese, natives, respectively, of New York and Vermont. They have two sons and one daughter: Paul Breese, Matthew Leon and Genevieve Marie. Mr. Bigger, while being an ardent minister, is an excellent citizen; of a suave and affable disposition, he gathers around him many friends not controlled by his ecclesiastical teachings, and in this connection may be probably traced an important incentive to the marked growth of the Presbyterian Church here since his advent. In stature he is of medium height, of good physique, and, on the rostrum, he is a deep reasoner, a forcible debater and an eloquent speaker.

COL. JACOB BOWSER, retired farmer, P. O., Tiffin, is one of the pioneers of Seneca County, born in Washington County, Md., January 7, 1806. His parents, John and Magdalena Bowser, were natives of Maryland, where they married and remained until 1829, at which time they moved to Ohio and settled in Clinton Township, and there resided until their death. They were the parents of nine children, only two of whom are now living: our subject and Mrs. Allen. Col. Bowser came to this county in 1827, remaining only a few weeks, and then returned to Maryland. In 1829 he again visited Ohio and bought the farm where he now lives, and in 1830 he returned to Maryland for his wife. They were married March 25, and came direct to the farm he had purchased in Clinton Township. Mrs. Bowser's maiden name was Anna Startzman; she was born in Maryland in 1809, and was a daughter of David and Margaret Startzman, who remained in Maryland until their deaths. Col. and Mrs. Bowser were the parents of nine children, five now living: Martin L., Thomas B., Ezra J., James M. and Isabella, wife of Frank Chase. The deceased are David H., Margaret, John H. and an infant. Col. Bowser, who has been engaged in farming nearly all his life, owns 320 acres of land where

he resides. He has filled the offices of justice of the peace, trustee and land appraiser. Many years ago he was captain (commissioned September 20, 1833) of a company of State militia; eight years afterward he was promoted to the rank of major, a position he declined, accepting the rank of lieutenant-colonel. Col. Bowser is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mrs. Bowser departed this life in January, 1876, leaving her husband and children, besides a large circle of friends to mourn her loss. She was a member of the Lutheran Church.

NELSON LUTHER BREWER, attorney at law, Tiffin, was born in Clear Spring, Washington Co., Md., September 17, 1832, the only son and youngest child of the family of five children of Emmanuel and Catharine (Zacharias) Brewer. His father was a son of Henry Brewer or Brua (as it was formerly spelled), who settled in Washington County about the time of the Revolution, and comes of German (Huguenot) ancestry, they having left their native country in consequence of the persecutions of that sect. Our subject's mother, Catharine (Zacharias) Brewer, was a daughter of George Zacharias, who settled in Washington County, Md., from Pennsylvania. Our subject at the age of twelve years went to Frederick City, Md., where he remained under the guardianship of his uncle, Rev. Daniel Zacharias, D. D., of the Reformed Church, a gentleman of prominence in his professional work in that State. There he gained a good literary training, and at nineteen years of age "went West" and taught school near Monroe City, Mich., for a year and a half. May 11, 1853, he came to Tiffin, this county, for the purpose of furthering his education and entered Heidelberg College, from which he graduated in 1855. Soon after he entered the office of the Hon. J. C. Lee, where he devoted himself to the study of law, and meantime taught in the college. In May, 1858, he was admitted to the practice and accepted a partnership with his honored preceptor, which continued till 1869. Meanwhile the great civil war broke out, and Mr. Brewer pronounced himself in strong terms for the Union cause, and assisted with his means in defense of it, and in May, 1864, entered the field of service, where he remained till the close of the war, when he received an honorable discharge with a commission as captain. Upon the dissolution of partnership, in 1869, Gen. Lee went to Toledo, and Mr. Brewer, continuing the practice here, has since transacted a very important part of the professional work in this locality. He has often been urgently solicited to become a candidate in the political field, but with the exception of serving honorably on the school board for many years, has declined any further official honors. He has been an ardent member of the Reformed Church many years, has served its Sabbath-school as superintendent for over twenty years, and has been elder in the church for several years. Mr. Brewer was married, in Tiffin, September 17, 1857, to Libbie, eldest daughter of Dr. Joseph and Juliette (Hedges) Mason, and who passed away her young life in 1860, followed by her only child, Lettie, five years later. In 1861 Mr. Brewer married Harriet M., daughter of Amasa and Julia Chidester, of Aurora, N. Y., and by this union has two sons and two daughters: Julia, Edward A., Wallace W. and Grace. Mr. Brewer is a close student of human nature, a gentleman of broad and liberal principles, and, while in political minority, has done important service here in blending strong political factions in a common cause for the better furtherance of local interests.

ANDREW J. BRICKNER, secretary and treasurer of the Ohio Stone Works, and distiller, Tiffin, was born near Rodenfels, Kingdom of Bavaria, January 12, 1829. His parents, Michael and Margaret (Raedelbach) Brickner, came to America with their family in 1840, and settled on land now known as Cromer's Station in Liberty Township, this county, where they reared four sons and five daughters: Michael, the eldest son (died, leaving a family of four children in

Delphos, Ohio); John, a resident of Washington Township, Van Wert Co., Ohio; George, a manufacturer of woolen goods at Sheboygan Falls, Wis.; Mary, wife of John Houk, of Tiffin; Margaret (single), who manages Andrew J.'s household affairs; Lizzie, wife of L. E. Sexstater, of Tiffin; Louisa, a Sister in the Ursuline Convent, and Lucinda, also a Sister in the Ursuline Convent; and A. J. The subject of our sketch learned merchant tailoring in Tiffin, and clerked for awhile in a dry goods store at Delphos. At twenty-two, he and his brother George went to Sheboygan Falls, Wis., and commenced a general store and milling business. In 1857 he retired from business there and went to Delphos, where he was connected with distilling for several years, in partnership with Bernhard Esch of that place. Withdrawing from that, he came to Tiffin, and in 1867 bought an interest in the grocery and distillery, the firm being known as Wagner & Brickner; the distillery is still carried on by Mr. Brickner. In 1879 he became one of the original incorporators of the Ohio Stove Works, in Tiffin, with which he is still identified. He has been prominent before the people as an enterprising citizen and business man, and although adverse to holding office, has filled the alderman's chair for his ward for eight terms. Socially, he is a very pleasant and affable gentleman.

JACOB BRIDINGER, M. D., health officer of Tiffin, was born in Northampton County, Penn., March 25, 1843; son of Jacob and Saloma (Snyder) Bridinger, natives of that county, and of pioneer ancestry in the State. The subject of this sketch came to this county at the age of fifteen, completed a good education, and taught school for six years, principally in Crawford County, Ohio. He had meanwhile engaged in the study of medicine, but followed merchandising in Bucyrus, whence he removed after two years to Mount Blanchard, where he remained in that connection till 1874, when he returned to his medical studies and graduated in 1876, from the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati. After a short practice in Ashland, Ohio, he came to Tiffin, where he has since been professionally connected. Dr. Bridinger was married in Columbiana County, Ohio, to Lizzie Alberstadt, a native of that county, of pioneer Pennsylvanians. To this union have been born three sons, living: Frank L., Harry J. and Leon A. The Doctor and his wife are members of the English Lutheran Church. He is a F. & A. M., and has passed through the council. He is a member of the Ohio State and Northwestern Ohio Eclectic Medical Associations. Since locating here the Doctor has been a very active worker in professional and public life, and has served the city as a member of the council for his (Fifth) Ward.

KORA FRANK BRIGGS, son of Knowlton H. and Mary A. (Steele) Briggs, was born in Huron County, Ohio, March 6, 1858; moved with his parents to Wyandot County, where he grew to manhood; attended school at Upper Sandusky, and taught his first term in the winter of 1878-79, and five subsequent terms; attended the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, Ohio, several years, teaching during vacation to pay his expenses. First newspaper work, as a solicitor for the *Tiffin News*, in 1880, and afterward for the *Upper Sandusky Republican*. In August, 1883, he engaged to Dumm & Brunner to take charge of the local department of the *Marion Democratic Mirror*. Shortly thereafter Messrs. Dumm & Brunner sold their interest in the *Mirror*, and Mr. Briggs came to Tiffin with Mr. Brunner, and assumed a similar place on the *Seneca Advertiser*, in April, 1884, which he still holds. Our subject is married to Emma E., daughter of John Brobst, of Upper Sandusky, and has one child, a little girl.

C. D. BRISH, butcher, Tiffin, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1839, son of William and Delila (Snook) Brish, and nephew of Gen. H. C. Brish;

both the brothers, William and Gen. H. C. Brish, served with credit in government employ in early times; they were natives of Maryland, and of Scotch ancestry. Charles D. Brish was one of a family of four sons and five daughters. He married Catharine, daughter of Frederick Barres, Esq., of Tiffin, Ohio, who was of Pennsylvania pioneer stock, and by this union there is one son, Henry. Mrs. Brish is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Brish served for thirteen years as a member of the city constabulary of Tiffin, and was a member of the fire department. He belongs to the I. O. O. F.

HENRY BROHL, notary public, insurance business and steamship passenger agent, Tiffin, was born in Bonn, on the Rhine, kingdom of Prussia, November 10, 1831. His parents, Henry and Anna Maria (Froendgen) Brohl, natives of Bonn, reared a family of five sons and five daughters, of whom Henry came to this country. The subject of our sketch was reared to mercantile pursuits (his father's business), and was completing a thorough collegiate training in his native land, when, in consequence of the "revolution," and upon his entering his majority, he felt compelled to seek an asylum where he could better cultivate his political independence, and came to our shores, locating at Sandusky City, Ohio, where he clerked for a few years in the dry goods and grocery business. In 1855 he came to Tiffin, and clerked in a wholesale grocery till the following year, when he joined Robert Crum in the wholesale grocery and liquor trade, in which he continued till 1865, when he retired from it, and has since been engaged in mercantile business. He married in Sandusky City, Ohio, in 1856, Miss Katharine Kranz, a native of Wiesbaden, Grand Duchy of Nassau, Germany, and daughter of Balthasar and Elizabeth Kranz, who came to this country in 1848, and settled on a farm near Sandusky City. Mr. and Mrs. Brohl have four sons and three daughters: Harry, in the *Tribune* office here; Edward P. (plumber by trade), now a book-keeper in Sandusky City; Charles, a civil engineer at New Hanover, Ill.; Theodore, a clerk in the Tiffin postoffice; Jennie; Bertha; and Katie. In 1880 Mr. Brohl was appointed notary public, and soon after added an insurance and steamship agency to the business. He is a gentleman of fine learning and noble qualities, has been a useful citizen in public as well as social life, and has served with credit on the school board of Tiffin for six years.

THOMAS GALEN BROSIUS, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born December 30, 1850, in Wayne County, Ohio; son of Newton and Sarah (Dawson) Brosius, former of whom was born December 5, 1823, in Chester County, Penn.; a son of Benjamin and Phebe (Booth) Brosius, who settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1836, removing seven years later to Stark County, where they purchased land near Mt. Union; they reared a family of ten children, all of whom are yet living; their names are Charles, Barkley, Newton, Joseph, Henry, Benjamin, Septimus, Jacob, Abner and Thomas. Our subject was married, May 4, 1881, to Mary E. Zook, daughter of George W. Zook, who died in Henry County, Ohio, in the spring of 1865, formerly a resident of Bedford County, Penn., and one of the earliest pioneers of Clinton Township. (A part of his family still live in that section of the county.) This union has been blessed with two children—one deceased at age of ten months and Edward Galen. In 1876 Mr. Brosius visited Philadelphia, attending the exposition in that city. He has a fine farm, well stocked, and is an enterprising farmer and stock raiser.

HON. LOUIS A. BRUNNER, of Tiffin, is of German ancestry, and was born in Frederick City, Frederick Co., Md. He fully availed himself of the advantages of an elementary and classical education, and, after a thorough course of theological study, was licensed to preach, in the summer of 1846, at

Columbus, Ohio. Subsequently he entered upon the duties of the ministry, and served several Presbyterian congregations. In the spring of 1852 he was elected, by the Presbytery of Marion, Ohio, commissioner to the General Assembly, and attended the sittings of that body in Philadelphia, Penn., in May following. In 1860 his nervous centers gave way, prostrating him to such an extent as to force him to relinquish his chosen profession. However, having from a young boy dabbled in printer's ink, and being compelled to labor for a livelihood, he purchased a printing office and took charge of the editorial department, and while not engaged in his duties of the tripod, worked at the case, sticking type. He has performed editorial work on the *Odd Fellow*, published at Boonesboro, Washington Co., Md., the *Pioneer* and the *Union*, of Upper Sandusky, and the *Port Wayne Daily Sentinel*, an interest in which he owned in 1868 and 1869. He has resided in Wyandot County since 1849, excepting four years passed in Maryland, from 1856 to 1861. He has served on the board of school examiners of Wyandot, as a member of the village council, and was elected a member of the Sixty-first, Sixty-second, Sixty-fifth and Sixty-sixth General Assemblies of the State of Ohio, occupying during the session of 1883-84 and 1885 the honored position of Speaker *pro tem*. In the Sixty-fourth General Assembly he served as clerk of the house, and his large experience as a lawmaker and his peculiar fitness for clerical duties, the result of early training, made him one of the best clerks the assembly ever had, and it was acknowledged by the members of both parties. Hence, as a mark of recognition, embodying the admiration of members, he was presented at the close of the session with a costly gold watch and chain, which he still carries with pardonable pride. Mr. Brunner's first year in the General Assembly was marked with ability and true statesmanship, and although it is seldom the lot of a new member to take prominence at the beginning, his experience was an exception, for, before the close of the session, he was the recognized leader of his side of the house, and this position he has ably and gracefully maintained during every term of his legislative career. His superior qualifications as a presiding officer attracted attention from all parts of the State, and in the Sixty-sixth Assembly he was the almost unanimous choice of his party for speaker; yet his usefulness upon the floor, and his own inclinations for activity amid conflict, induced him to decline the honor, and to accept at the demands of his party the position of speaker *pro tem*. He is perhaps the finest parliamentarian in the State, and we cannot better express this opinion than to give an extract from a letter written by a newspaper correspondent during the session of 1883-84. "The Wyandot Sachem, Brunner, as speaker *pro tem*, has demonstrated himself to be a superior presiding officer, fit to have held the gavel of the Long Parliament of Cromwell's days, and whose legislative career has given his solid little Gibraltar (Wyandot County) a cameo-like prominence in the State's councils." In 1879 Mr. Brunner, in connection with Robert D. Dumm, purchased the *Wyandot Union* of L. J. Stalter, and by their united efforts again made the old *Union* one of the best county newspapers in the State. It now enjoys a large circulation, and an enviable widespread reputation. As an editor Mr. Brunner has few superiors. He is logical, clear and very effective, and has gained many admirers for his humorous touches of local incidents; but his great force and efficiency is as a campaigner, filling his well-rounded and emphatic periods in that direct and forcible manner, which leaves no room for effective reply. While a ready, spicy and able writer, he is equally as ready and effective as a speaker, which his prominence in the house on all important questions of State policy has fully made clear. His polish, as a gentleman, and his great tact in winning and retaining the admiration and

esteem of his fellow citizens are due, to some extent, to his genial nature, thorough education and wide range of information, gained through the avenues of an extensive and careful study of books and men. In September, 1882, he, with his old partner, Mr. Dumm, bought a half interest in the *Mirror*, at Marion, Ohio, and, although it proved to be a profitable investment and, in connection with the Democracy of Marion County, highly acceptable and pleasant, after eighteen months they sold their interest to their partner, Col. J. H. Vaughan. A part of this time Mr. Brunner was editor of the paper, and in the memorable campaign of 1883 gained a host of admirers for his efficient editorial work. Since the close of the legislative session of 1883-84 he has assumed a controlling interest and editorial charge of the *Seneca Advertiser*, one of the oldest and best newspapers published in Ohio, and he has fully made up his mind to make Tiffin his future home. He still holds his connection with the *Wyandot Union* with Mr. Dumm, but undoubtedly in the near future will sever that relation, and give his whole attention to the *Advertiser*, which will advance under his influence and enterprise, and rapidly become the leading county paper of the State. Mr. Brunner was married, in 1850, to Miss Jane Sherman, of Delaware, Ohio, and who was a native of Watertown, N. Y. Their three children are Mary, now the wife of John W. Geiger, of Tiffin, Ohio; Addie, now Mrs. B. W. Holman, of Washington, D. C., and Grace.

PETER BUCHMAN, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in this county in June, 1842. His parents, John and Magdalena Buchman, were natives of Switzerland, where they were married and remained till about 1840, at which time they came to America, settled in this county, and there remained until the death of the latter, which occurred October 4, 1868. Mr. Buchman now resides with his children. Our subject was united in marriage, April 10, 1867, with Catharine Senn, born in this county May 23, 1843, a daughter of John and Catharine Senn, the former of whom was born in Switzerland, the latter in Belgium; they were married in Tiffin, Ohio, and first settled in Seneca County, Ohio, and from there removed to Pulaski County, Ind., where they now reside. To our subject and wife have been born three children: Mary E., Maggie C. and Rosa A. Mr. Buchman is one of the prosperous farmers of this county, and owns 163 acres of improved land. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

JACOB FREDERICK BUNN, attorney at law, Tiffin, and judge of the Probate Court of Seneca County, was born in Thompson Township, this county, June 6, 1847. He comes of English ancestry on his father's side, and is of pioneer Pennsylvania stock. His grandfather, John Bunn, was a native of Berks County, Penn., and thence removed to Perry County, in the same State (where Jacob Bunn, father of the Judge, was born), and from there to this county at an early period in its history, settling in Thompson Township. The subject of this sketch, when a lad, attended the common schools of this county, and at nineteen entered Heidelberg College, taking a full classical course of study, graduating in 1870. He had in the meantime engaged in the study of law in the office of the Hon. George E. Seney, and upon completing his studies at Heidelberg entered the Cincinnati Law School, in affiliation with the University of Cincinnati, and the following year was admitted to the practice of that profession in the State. He formed a partnership with the late Hon. A. V. Bierce, of Akron, Ohio, where he continued in excellent professional work for two years, when he retired from it there and came to Tiffin, this county, the associations surrounding his *alma mater* proving the magnet. Here he developed his abilities as a jurist, and, in 1878, received the nomination of his party and was elected to the incumbency which he now enjoys, and was re-elected to

succeed himself in 1881. He married in Tiffin, in October, 1873, Miss Laura O., daughter of the late Hezekiah Groff, of Tiffin, a lady of estimable attainments, a graduate of Heidelberg, and who passed away her young life July 12, 1880, and is buried in Greenlawn Cemetery. Judge Bunn is a keen dissector of facts, a deep reasoner, and, while busily engaged in adjudicating the more important portions of a case, does not let a single feature escape him, weighing well every issue. He is slow of conviction, but positive when convinced, characteristics which eminently fit him for more exalted spheres as a jurist in the time to come. Socially, he is an excellent citizen and an active supporter of measures tending to the city's development. He is vice-president of the Tiffin Edison Electric Illuminating Company, was for several years president of the Board of Trade of Tiffin, member of the school board, and is a member of the Library Association.

HENRY A. BUSKIRK, coal merchant, Tiffin, was born in Penn Yan, Yates Co., N. Y., in 1824; son of Jacob Buskirk (originally Van Buskirk), of pioneer Holland people in that State, and Adeline Wilson, of English ancestry of pioneer Vermont people. In 1832 Jacob and Adeline (Wilson) Buskirk settled in Melmore, this county, where they were connected with the hotel business till the death of the former in 1837. In 1839 Henry A. took charge of the hotel, and carried it on till 1845, when he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, and engaged in merchandising, in wholesale grocery business as clerk, from which he retired in 1849, and in 1851 embarked in business in Tiffin, and carried on an extensive wholesale and retail grocery trade for over twenty-six years, retiring from it in 1877 and engaging in his present industry. He was married at Melmore, this county, in 1848, to Angeline Arnold, by whom he has two sons and two daughters: Clara (wife of T. H. Noonan, general freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad; E. K., in the wholesale mercantile traveling trade; Harry W., in the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad freight office here, and Jennie, wife of Dr. John Robb, of Baltimore, Md., surgeon for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad. In 1868 Mrs. Buskirk passed away from this life in full communion with the Presbyterian Church, and is buried in Wood Lawn Cemetery here. In 1871 Mr. Buskirk married Fannie E. Grover, of Silver Creek, N. Y., and by this union has one son and two daughters: H. Grover, Eirene and Florence. Mr. and Mrs. Buskirk attend the Presbyterian Church service, of which church she is a member. Mr. Buskirk has been a very active, public spirited pioneer citizen of Tiffin, and has contributed liberally toward the development of its many social and industrial interests.

ALBERT BUSKIRK, farmer, etc., Tiffin, a son of Jacob and Adeline (Wilson) Buskirk, was born in Pittsburg, Penn., August 7, 1832, and was brought the same year to this county by his parents, who settled in Melmore, and there his father died in 1837; his mother died in Lima, Ohio, in 1880. (For the genealogy of the Van Buskirks and Wilsons, see H. A. Buskirk's sketch.) Albert Buskirk was reared to merchandising, and was well and favorably known to the trade here for eighteen years, retiring from it about 1867 to give his attention to farming, and stock rearing and dealing; in 1876 he went West to engage in stock rearing and dealing, and in 1880 he took J. M. Naylor in as partner, and so continued until they sold in 1883. Mr. Buskirk has ever been enterprising and progressive, and has contributed in no small degree to the many important interests of Tiffin. He was one of the organizers of the National Exchange Bank of Tiffin (now the Tiffin National Bank), and is at present one of its board of directors. During the war he did service in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as quartermaster. He was married in Tiffin, in 1856, to Ann C., daughter of Benja-

min and Theresa (Creeger) Pittinger, natives of Maryland, and this union has been blessed with two sons and two daughters: Ralph J., Kate, Don and Addie. Mr. Buskirk is liberal in religious and political matters, and contributes to all worthy enterprises. He has accumulated a goodly amount of property, the result of steady, persistent industry, and has reared and educated his family well. He is a worthy citizen, and a kind husband and father.

FRANKLIN CARPENTER, dry goods merchant, Tiffin, was born in Bennington, Vt., February 2, 1832, and comes of a line of merchants. His father, Richard Carpenter, merchant, of Bennington, was a grandson of Capt. Oliver Carpenter, a native of England, who was educated for a sea captaincy, and held a commission on the civil list of Great Britain in the merchant marine, finally settling in Providence, R. I., where his descendants eventually espoused the cause of Independence. His mother, Betsy (Austin) Carpenter, was a daughter of John Austin, of Vermont, and whose genealogy is connected with the early settlers in this county from the Netherlands. The subject of our sketch, at thirteen, went to Albany, N. Y., and subsequently to Bridgeport, Conn., spending six years of this time in mercantile pursuits. When twenty years old he accompanied his father to Oberlin, Ohio, where he afterward carried on merchandising for several years. In 1858 he came to Tiffin, this county, and after six years of successful merchandising here he went to New York, where he embarked in extensive importing and jobbing business. After several years of active business life he went to White Plains, N. Y., where he remained in business for nine years, retiring then to come here in 1832. Here he represents the firm of F. Carpenter & Co., dry goods, etc., etc., and does a leading business. He was married in his native place, in 1853, to Miss Helen M. Roberts, a lady of estimable attainments, daughter of James Roberts, merchant of Windsor, Conn., and by this union has one son and one daughter: Richard, now a merchant, and Louisa. Mr. Carpenter, a very able master of his business, is public spirited and progressive, and socially is a very pleasant gentleman. He and his wife attend the worship of the Episcopal faith. He is a F. & A. M. of many years standing.

SCUDDER CHAMBERLAIN, contractor and builder of wooden and brick structures, Tiffin, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., July 23, 1819, and comes of Irish and French-English pioneers in that State. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Johnson) Chamberlain, who settled in Melmore in 1836, where their family of five sons and two daughters grew up: Ege Johnson died in San Francisco in 1879; James died in Green Spring; Scudder; George Washington, Jr., in Peru, Ind.; Rebecca (deceased wife of Dr. Henry Ladd; she died in Melmore); Jacob Gardner, in railway business at Stevens' Point, Wis.; Sarah (deceased); all had children but the last named. The subject of our sketch was reared to his present industry, with which he has been prominently identified in this locality since, having erected some of the finest buildings in Tiffin and surrounding cities, among which are the handsome residences of John M. Naylor, John D. Loomis, William Hunters, Benjamin Tombs, Fred Grummet, and many other residences, churches, etc., etc., and he is at present erecting the new Heidelberg College. Mr. Chamberlain married, in Melmore, this county, in 1844, Martha Ardelia, daughter of Samuel Wing, a descendant of English pioneers in Massachusetts. They have three sons: Samuel Oscar, a contractor and builder in Tiffin; Henry Dow, in same business at San Mateo, Cal.; and Duff Johnson, clerk in postoffice, Tiffin. Mr. Chamberlain has been a worthy Odd Fellow for thirty-six years, and is present Grand High Priest of the State Encampment; is a member of

the R. A., and has been its representative to the Grand Council of Ohio for the last five years; is also a member of the L. of H. In public life he served with credit in many local offices.

F. P. COPPER, agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Company, Tiffin, was born in Chatham, Licking Co., Ohio, May 6, 1853; son of J. B. and Nancy (Albaugh) Copper, the former of pioneer Pennsylvania stock, and latter of same, but a native of Licking County, Ohio. The subject of our sketch completed a thorough education in telegraphy at Mount Vernon, Ohio, in connection with the present railroad, and has continued in creditable professional work with the corporation ever since. In September, 1884, he received his present appointment. Our subject was united in marriage at Fostoria, Ohio, in 1879, with Italia Edwina Ferris, a lady of estimable attainments, and by her he has one son—Joseph Smith. Mrs. Copper is a daughter of the late Smith Ferris, Esq., of Marion, Ohio. She is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, of which Mr. Copper is a liberal supporter.

DENNIS FREDERICK CRAMER, retired farmer, Tiffin, was born in Frederick County, Md., January 17, 1811; son of Frederick and Catharine (Barrick) Cramer, natives of Frederick Co., Md., where they were raised and resided until they came to Ohio in the fall of 1830. They settled in Clinton Township, this county (Section 16), where they raised a family of two sons and three daughters, all of whom reared families (except one son), in this locality. The original stock of the Cramer family resided in the State of New Jersey, and our subject's father's family, or rather his ancestors, immigrated to Maryland, presumably, in a very early day. The subject of our sketch is the third child and eldest son in the family, and was reared to farming, an occupation he carried on successfully for many years. He was married March 29, 1838, in Clinton Township, this county, to Mary E., daughter of Jacob and Susanna (Fiege) Holz, pioneers from Frederick County, Md., to Seneca County, Ohio. This union was blessed with five sons, who have taken creditable positions in their different pursuits: John William, the eldest, an attorney, is now farming in Wyandot County, Ohio; Judge Upton F. is an attorney of Tiffin; Lewis J. is principal of the schools of Columbus, Neb.; Charles H. is an attorney of Sandusky City, Ohio, and Walter Scott, the youngest, is a member of the bar of Tiffin, and carries on an active insurance and real estate business. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer are worthy members of the First Reformed Church of Tiffin.

THOMAS H. CROMER, retired farmer, Tiffin, born in Frederick County, Md., November 13, 1821, is son of John and Mary Ann Cromer, who came to Tiffin in the fall of 1826, the former of whom died in 1829; the latter subsequently married Jacob Wagner, and died in 1839. John Cromer left three sons and three daughters: Rebecca, Ezra, John, Mary Ann, Elizabeth and Thomas H., the last named being the only survivor. The subject of our sketch was happily married to Louisa Smith, who blessed him with a family of three sons and three daughters. After a short illness her young life passed away: she was in full communion with the M. B. Church. Mr. Cromer's family consists of Susan, wife of George Seckman; John T., a farmer; William H., residing in Tiffin; Milda Jane, wife of Benjamin Weaver, who is in the railroad business; Charles Edward, a merchant; and Ella, wife of John W. Loose, a farmer in Adams Township, this county. Mr. Cromer has been a worthy citizen of Tiffin for many years, and has always been identified as a liberal contributor to the interests of the city. He has retired from the more active cares of life, and has the pleasure of seeing his children holding leading positions in their respective vocations. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

GEORGE W. CUNNINGHAM was born in Berkeley County, W. Va., June 25, 1823, son of Levi and Alice Cunningham. From 1839 to 1843, our subject served an apprenticeship at milling, and then worked as journeyman for one year, at Martinsburg, Va. July 27, 1844, he came to this county, and followed his trade for two and a half years with the late Ezra Baker, and then for seven months was employed by Raumel & McBride in the old Rock Creek Mill. He then rented the Lugenbeel Mill from the late Judge Lugenbeel, October 19, 1847, and operated it till 1853. In 1850 he had purchased the lease of the Rock Creek Mill and ran the two mills until 1854. From 1854 to 1855 he engaged in buying clover seed and pork. In July he leased the Shoemaker Mill and conducted it, in connection with the produce business and a feed store, for three years, and then rented the old Keller Mill, and operated that for about six months, when it burned down. March 6, 1860, Mr. Cunningham purchased the site of the Clifton Mill, and erected the building that now stands at the north end of the Washington Street bridge, and operated this mill till 1878, also conducting at the same time a railroad warehouse which he had purchased in 1865. In June, 1870, he bought the old Rock Creek Mill, and in 1872 also purchased the Carey Mill, at Carey, Wyandot County, Ohio, and in 1877 added the Reuben Keller Mill to his list, conducting his business successfully until 1878. During his business career, the amount of trade done was very large, and he probably purchased more produce than any single buyer has before or since. He also bought and sold considerable real estate. He served as a member of the city council for eight years, and as a member of the school board for five years, and in other offices of trust. Mr. Cunningham was married, in 1851, to Mary E., daughter of Rev. John Sonder, and who died in July, 1853. Our subject was married on second occasion, April 10, 1856, to Miss Mary A., daughter of Levi Keller, and to this union were born four children, all now living: Arthur A., Ella M., Frank and Courtney. Mr. Cunningham has been a liberal contributor to Tiffin's best enterprises.

ARTHUR ALLEN CUNNINGHAM, proprietor and operator of the Cunningham Elevator, and dealer in grain and seeds, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, this county, in 1857; his parents, George W. and Mary A. (Keller) Cunningham, having settled here in early times; the former a Virginian by birth, and son of Levi Cunningham (a miller), of Martinsburg, Va., and a native of Scotland; the latter a daughter of Levi Keller, a native of Pennsylvania. Arthur A. (eldest son of a family of three sons and one daughter), completed a good training in the schools of Tiffin, graduating from the high schools here at eighteen. He had meanwhile completed an apprenticeship at milling, and after graduating he embarked in the grain and seed trade, purchasing the elevator business some few years later (1878), and has taken a prominent position in the mercantile fraternity of this community as a successful and prosperous tradesman. He has always felt his importance as a citizen, and has contributed liberally to the support of many of Tiffin's social and industrial institutions. He is a F. & A. M. and a member of the Royal Arcanum. Mr. Cunningham was married at Tiffin, in 1881, to Miss Minnie B. Holt, a lady of fine accomplishments, daughter of William Holt, Esq., grain dealer of Tiffin. Mr. and Mrs. Cunningham are supporters of the Methodist Episcopal faith.

SAMUEL H. DEWITT, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Lycoming County, Penn., April 8, 1822, son of Peter and Margaret DeWitt, who were married in Pennsylvania in 1811; the former was a native of New Jersey, and the latter was a native of Pennsylvania. They remained in latter State until 1829,

when they came to Marion County, Ohio, and in 1831 moved to this county where they remained until their death. Peter DeWitt departed this life in 1853, and his widow in 1883. Our subject was married, March 20, 1856, to Catharine Miller, who was born in this county, April 17, 1839, daughter of Daniel and Anna Miller, who were married in the State of New York, and who moved to this county in 1827, here remaining until the death of Mrs. Miller, which occurred March 24, 1849. Mr. Miller afterward married Sarah Raber, and they are now living in Clinton Township, this county. Our subject and wife are the parents of five children; of these four are living: Clarence D., Delia O., John J., and Allie M.; Seneca E. is deceased. Mr. DeWitt is a blacksmith by trade, but has been engaged in farming and sheep raising. He owns 310 acres of fine land. In January, 1850, he went to California and engaged in mining until 1853, when he returned home. He and his parents were among the first settlers of the county.

PETER DIEMER, meat business, Tiffin, was born in Alsace, Germany, February 8, 1832; a son of the late Gotfried Jacob and Maria (Schweir) Diemer, of Nidel Mogen, Alsace. In 1852 he came to this country and eventually settled in Massilon, Stark Co., Ohio, where he carried on meat marketing and butchering for many years. In 1868 he came to Tiffin, engaging in business, and has taken an important part in the meat marketing, butchering and sausage-making trade since. He was married, in 1853, in Massilon, Ohio, to Magdalena Schweir, of same nativity, and by this union has six sons and two daughters: George Philip, in business at Kenton; Samuel, in the factory at Tiffin; Peter, in the market; Jacob G., who has the general management of the buying department; John E. and William A., young lads, but excellent workmen, in the factory; Sarah Maria, married to William Lick, also engaged in the factory (have a son, Charles), and Anna, unmarried. Mr. Diemer, with his sons and son-in-law, does an immense business in his line (upward of \$30,000 a year). His slaughter-house and sausage factory are well furnished and equipped, and he does not only an extensive retail trade here, but a very creditable wholesale trade in sausages, particularly through the county.

WILLIAM OSCAR DILDINE, coal merchant, Tiffin, was born in Republic, this county, in 1849; his father, William McEwen Dildine, was a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and with his parents came to this county in 1823, settling upon the land now occupied as Green Lawn Cemetery, and was of English pioneer ancestry of Pennsylvania. His mother, Christina Ann (Berger) Dildine, was a native of Frederick County, Md., and came with her uncle, Levi Davis, to this county in about 1830, her parents John and Elenor (Davis) Berger, natives of Maryland, having died when she was but eight years old. William Oscar and Wallace Berger Dildine are the only living issue of their parents. The subject of this sketch, when but sixteen, entered the county clerk's office as deputy (his father's office then), and remained in creditable connection with it for seventeen years. Retiring from this incumbency he engaged in the coal business here. He married at Tiffin, in 1872, Anna M., daughter of John H. and Ellen (Stein) Glick, pioneers here from Lehigh County, Penn. By this happy union there are three sons and one daughter living: Minnie May, Charles Glick, William Oscar, Jr., and Phares W. Flora J., the eldest child, is buried in Green Lawn Cemetery. Mr. Dildine is an active, enterprising and public spirited citizen, fully awake to the progressiveness of the times, and is a cordial supporter of all measures tending to the growth and development of the social and industrial interests of the county.

AUGUST DISTELHORST (see sketch of Philip Emich).

JOHN DORE, dealer in groceries etc., Tiffin, the worthy member of the council from the Second Ward, is a son of the Emerald Isle. He was born in

the parish of Duagh, County Kerry, Ireland, June 22, 1828, and is third child and third son of the family of three sons and two daughters of James and Ellen (Connors) Dore, of Duagh. Young Dore at twenty-two, left the old home and came to America, and after making a short stay in Connecticut, came to Tiffin, Ohio, in 1851, where he has remained an enterprising and public spirited citizen since. His first undertaking was farming, but this he abandoned for railroading, which he subsequently retired from in 1878, for his present merchandising business. He was married, in 1859, to Catharine Bresnain, of Castle Island, County Kerry, Ireland, daughter of John and Ellen (King) Bresnain, worthy people of that place. Four sons and three daughters blessed this union: William H., now a rising attorney of Tiffin; Mary; Richard; Kate; Francis J.; Charles and Maggie. The family are all members of St. Mary's congregation, Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the Prudential Order of America.

DR. EDWIN W. DuBOIS (deceased) was born in Orange County, N. Y., in 1831. His parents, John E. and Orpha DuBois, were natives of New York State, where they were married, remaining there until the death of the mother; the father is now eighty-one years of age. Our subject came to Tiffin, Ohio, about 1860, and was married, June 12, 1862, to Miss Mary M. Ditto, born near Tiffin, Ohio, February 3, 1837, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Ditto, natives of Pennsylvania, and who immigrated to Ohio, and settled in this county in a very early day, remaining here until the death of Mr. Ditto, which occurred in 1853; his widow died August 9, 1855, aged ninety years, one month and twenty-seven days. Our subject and wife were the parents of two children, John E., born February 2, 1863, and George D., born July 28, 1871. Dr. DuBois, prior to his coming to Ohio, had been engaged in the practice of medicine in New York State, and after coming to Ohio, entered into the drug business; he owned nice property, including land, at the time of his death, which occurred July 2, 1873. Some years after the death of Dr. DuBois, his widow married James Patterson, and they reside near Tiffin.

DAVID A. AND WILLIAM M. DUTROW, of the firm of Dutrow Bros., livery, sale and feed stables, Tiffin, are among the enterprising business men of the place, sons of Philip and Elizabeth (Develbis) Dutrow. Philip Dutrow was born in Maryland, July 15, 1819, and is a son of David and Elizabeth (Hines) Dutrow, of pioneer stock of Maryland. May 11, 1843, he (Philip) settled in Seneca Township, this county, where he carried on farming successfully for many years, retiring, in 1880, to settle in Tiffin. He had married in 1841, and was the parent of thirteen children, nine of whom are living: Catharine, Mary, Lucretia, Robert, David A., William M., Ella, Solomon and Flora Lewis. The eldest son was in the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry during the late civil war, and died in the service, in Cumberland hospital, Md. The family worship in Grace Reformed Church.

NORMAN D. EGBERT, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Clinton Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, March 18, 1843, son of Jeremiah W. and Lucy A. Egbert, natives of Ohio, and who after marriage settled in Pleasant Township, this county, having remained in the county ever since. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, February 28, 1865, with Susan C. Holtz, born in Pleasant Township, this county, November 30, 1845, daughter of William and Catharine Holtz, the former of whom died January 21, 1862; the latter now resides in Pleasant Township. Our subject and wife are the parents of four children: William H., Knott C., Norman D. and Frances. Mr. Egbert is one of the successful farmers of this county, and owns 231 acres of splendid land. He served his country in the late war. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

ISAAC R. EGBERT. P. O. Tiffin, the subject of this sketch, an industrious young farmer, was born February 10, 1858, on the farm where he and his family now reside, in Clinton Township, this county. His parents, Jeremiah W. and Lucy A. Egbert, were born in Ohio and settled in this county, where they still reside. Our subject was united in marriage, April 15, 1880, with Emma Courtney, who was born near Green Spring, Ohio, December 2, 1861. Her parents, William and Margaret Courtney, natives of Ireland, were married in the State of New York, and settled in Seneca County, Ohio, where they now reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Egbert have been born three children: Lulu M., Edith and Berton.

JOHN B. EHRENFRIED, general manager and secretary of the Tiffin Manufacturing Company, Tiffin, was born in Bleifeld, kingdom of Bavaria, June 24, 1845. He is the only son and only surviving child of Zacharias and Ann Mary (Koepfel) Ehrenfried, natives of Bavaria, who came to America in 1847, locating in Thompson Township, this county, where they passed the remainder of their lives, the former dying February 25, 1848, and the latter May 29, 1869; they are buried in the family cemetery in that township along with their daughter Barbara. (The other child of the family, Mary, who married Joseph Skanser, is buried in Kenton Cemetery, Hardin Co., Ohio.) The subject of our sketch, at eighteen, engaged in lumbering and milling at Havana, Ohio, with which he was actively connected for several years. He had in the meantime attended business college and completed a commercial course of study, graduating in 1870. Shortly after graduating he retired from business at Havana and located in a similar industry at Larue, Marion Co., Ohio, where he remained about three years when he sold out his interest there and came to Tiffin and took charge of his present business. He married, in Thompson Township, this county, October 4, 1870, Miss Margaret Glassner, eldest daughter of John and Catharine (Gies) Glassner, of that township, and by her has three sons and two daughters living: Otto Joseph, George Jacob, Charles William, Anne Matilde and Gertrude Clara, and one daughter, their eldest child, Mary Louisa (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Ehrenfried are regular communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. He is an active member of St. John's Benevolent Society; an energetic business man and a popular gentleman. Although averse to holding public office he has most creditably filled the chair of alderman of the Fourth Ward of Tiffin for two terms.

HENRY EINSEL, retired farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in York County, Penn., February 16, 1805, son of Henry and Barbara Einsel, who both departed this life near Lancaster, Ohio. Our subject came to this county in 1828, and was united in marriage February 26, 1835, with Sarah Keller, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 29, 1813. Her parents, John and Elizabeth Keller, natives of York County, Penn., moved to Ohio and were among the first settlers of Clinton Township, where they remained until their death. Our subject and wife are the parents of six children, of these four are living: Lewis, William, Sophia (wife of Harrison Detterman) and Shubert. The deceased are Mary and Margaret. Mr. Einsel, who has been one of the prosperous farmers of the county, now owns 296 acres of land, all improved. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

PHILIP EMICH. Among the many important pioneers of Tiffin and Seneca County stands Philip Emich (now deceased), who for many years figured as the tried friend and true of the early settlers, particularly so of the German population. He was born in Waldmohr, Rhenish Bavaria, July 19, 1822, son of Louis Emich, a hotel keeper, who died in Tiffin, Ohio, in 1873, and was the

parent of the following children: Hannah (wife of John Doll, in Milwaukee, Wis.), Louis Philip, Caroline (wife of Jacob Leibrock of Tiffin), Elizabeth (wife of J. Karschner, of Tiffin), Catherine (wife of Rev. B. Zumbie, of Youngstown, Ohio), Charlotte (deceased wife of William DeBusman, of Tiffin), and Matilda (wife of Theodore Munz, of Toledo, Ohio). The subject of our sketch received a liberal education in his native land, and at the age of twenty-four came to America and located in Tiffin, Ohio. He was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Francis Reif, a pioneer here, native of Neustadt, on the Hart, in Rhenish Bavaria, and to this union one son and five daughters were born: Mary (wife of F. Puehringer, of Cleveland, Ohio), Frank L., who carries on an extensive book and stationery business here (married in Tiffin, Mary, daughter of Blasius and Rosa Kuebler, now of Chicago, and by her he has a son, Albion), Matilda, (wife of Harry Weidling, a druggist of Tiffin), Anna (wife of Aug. Distelhorst, with F. L. Emich, bookseller and stationer), Flora and Lela are unmarried. (August Distelhorst was born in Karlsruhe, Baden, May 28, 1861, son of Frederick and Sophia (Deimling) Distelhorst, natives of that place; received a good literary education and subsequently came to America, spent some three years traveling through the west, and in 1883 came to Tiffin where he subsequently settled.) The subject of this sketch was reared to linen weaving in Germany, but on coming to this country turned his attention to merchandising, with which he was connected here for many years. He had been appointed notary public, and in this connection it may be said to his credit (so upright a business life he led here) that he continued till his demise the counsel and business man of his countrymen who settled in Tiffin and vicinity. He died in 1870, mourned by all who knew him, and was buried with the honors of the Druids, I. O. O. F. and K. of P. societies, of which he had been a worthy member. He was always energetic in business matters, public spirited, and an active citizen. Though deeply interested in political matters he, however, refused public office, although tendered nomination for many worthy positions.

CHARLES ERNST, superintendent and general manager of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Tiffin, was born in Northampton County, Penn., August 31, 1848, son of Samuel and Mary (Bridinger) Ernst, natives of that locality, and descendants of pioneer German families of the State. They reared a family of seven sons and two daughters, of whom Charles and John came West in 1871 and settled in Tiffin, this county. Charles Ernst learned the hardwood working art in his native county, and after coming here followed it as journeyman, doing also considerable business in the way of contracting and building, till, upon the formation of the corporation controlling the present company, he joined his issues with it, and has remained as its above named official since. Mr. Ernst was united in marriage in Tiffin, in 1872, with Miss Mary M. Crist, daughter of Joseph and Mary Crist, natives of Ohio, and of German parentage. Our subject and wife have two sons: Franklin and Samuel. Mr. and Mrs. Ernst are members of the Reformed Church. He is an active member of the K. of P. and I. O. O. F.

JOHN ERNST, secretary and treasurer of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, Tiffin, is a younger brother of Charles Ernst, superintendent and general manager for this company. He was born in July, 1850, in Northampton County, Penn., and educated to the hardwood working art. He joined his brother Charles in his ventures in the West, and was connected here as journeyman, and also as contractor and builder, joining the Enterprise Manufacturing Company as member, upon its organization, and which he has creditably served in his official capacity. Mr. Ernst was married in Tiffin, in 1878, to Miss Libbie M. Laux, a native of Germany, and by her he has a daughter and son: Mary

Susan and William John. Mrs. John Ernst is a member of the Reformed Church. Our subject is a member of the I. O. O. F. and encampment, and of the K. of P. He has always had an aversion to holding office, but has done his share in that sphere here, and is at present member of the board of aldermen, of Tiffin, from the Third Ward. The brothers, Charles and John Ernst are united in their business as well as society interests, and stand prominent among the self-made men of industrial notoriety of Tiffin.

J. F. E. FANNING, M. D., Tiffin, president of the Medical Association of Seneca County, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, October 1, 1844, and comes of pioneer people of Seneca County. His father, Francis Fanning, was a native of Longford, Ireland, among whose people were many prominent "men of letters." His mother, Nancy Ann (Woods) Fanning, was a native of Tyrone, Ireland. They were married in New York City and settled here in 1834, where three sons and four daughters were born, of whom one son and two daughters survive: Ann, married to Michael J. Reinbolt, a farmer of Sandusky County, Ohio; Mary, married to A. H. Arnold, deputy sheriff of this county, and J. F. E. Our subject received a good common school training in Tiffin and engaged in literary studies in Cleveland. At twenty he began the study of medicine at Tiffin, in the late Dr. N. V. Hovey's office, and attended lectures at Bellevue Hospital College, of New York City, completing his studies at the age of twenty-five, at Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, from which he graduated in 1869. The Doctor came to Tiffin, engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been creditably connected with same since. He is a close student of his profession and bids fair to rank well in it, in the near future. He is an excellent citizen, and clever, and, although unpretentious, is looked upon with respect as a master mind in his vocation. He has served with credit in the councils of the city, and is at present one of the board of pension examiners at Tiffin.

HENRY FIEGE, of the firm Fiege Bros., furniture dealers, Tiffin, is the eldest living son of John and Louisa (Von Blon) Fiege, Lutherans and worthy pioneers of Tiffin, who settled here in 1833-34, the former of whom, a native of Oedelsheim, electorate of Hesse, born July 3, 1811, lost his life, March 31, 1869, by drowning in his mill-race in Tiffin. Mrs. Fiege, born in Waldmohr, Bavarian Palatinate, December 8, 1813, died December 29, 1874. Of their ten children but three sons survive: Henry, John L. and George W.; the last named retired from the firm in 1879, and is married to Alice Stroliper, by whom he has one son—Charles. Henry Fiege was reared to his present industry in Tiffin, and has been prominently identified with it. He married, in 1864, Hannah M. Kaup, daughter of Benjamin Kaup, and niece of Solomon Kaup, and by her has one son and five daughters: Mary L., Carrie E., John B., Maud, Jennie and Cora. Mr. Fiege has always contributed liberally to the support of Tiffin's social and industrial interests, and has reared and educated his family well. He is a worthy F. & A. M., and is a member of Clinton Council No. 47, R. & S. M.; is also a member of the I. O. O. F. The family attend the services of the German Reformed Church. John L. Fiege, the junior member of the firm, is an excellent citizen and clever business man, and although of prepossessing appearance is still treading the rugged paths of single blessedness.

A. L. FLACK, manufacturer and merchant, Tiffin, was born at McCutchenville, Ohio, February 8, 1849. His parents, Josiah and Sylvia Ann (Dailey) Flack, belong to very early settlers in this county, the former a son of George Flack, who settled here from Frederick County, Md., and the latter a daughter of Samuel Dailey. The subject of our sketch is the eldest of a family of five

sons: A. L.: W. R., a merchant salesman; E. G., a blacksmith; G. K., minister of the Methodist Episcopal faith in Iowa, and George L. A. L. Flack completed a good literary training in the public schools, and at eighteen taught school, in which profession he excelled both as a student and teacher. At twenty-nine he embarked in the insurance business, which he carried on with vigor and ability, retiring in March, 1885. August 28, 1884, he joined the Oval Wood Dish Company, of Delta, Ohio, whose principal factory is at Mancelona, Mich., who also recently established a factory in Canada, and has vigorously prosecuted that industry since his retirement from the insurance business being in a measure due to the latter investment. He is an able salesman, an excellent judge of human nature and an energetic worker, and is characterized in his different pursuits as a master mind. He is stockholder in the Tiffin Union Churn Company, and an active member; general manager of the Tiffin Stove Polish Company, and carries on an extensive business in jobbing in the wholesale cigar trade. Mr. Flack married, March 28, 1872, Amelia, daughter of Jephtha and Sarah (Holmes) Brown, early settlers of Wyandot County, Ohio, and of New York State ancestry. They have three sons living: Edgar, Ralph and Clifford, and buried their eldest—Clarence. Mr. and Mrs. Flack are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active Odd Fellow and member of the encampment, and a member of the K. of P., Tiffin Library Association and of Pickwick Division, U. R. K. of P., of Tiffin, and also member of the Travelers' Protection Association of the United States.

JACOB J. FLECK, druggist and manufacturer and proprietor of proprietary medicines, Tiffin, was born in Findlay, Ohio, May 6, 1853; son of Joseph and Barbara (Karst) Fleck, natives of Germany, and connected with grocery merchandising in Findlay. The subject of our sketch completed a good school training in his native town, and at seventeen entered the drug business there and studied pharmacy, attending lectures in the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy in 1873-74. In 1877 he embarked in the drug business, on his own account, at Findlay, and followed that industry there with success for several years, meanwhile buying other stores at Gilboa, Ohio (in 1880), and at Dunkirk and McComb, Ohio (in 1881). In 1883 he retired from his interests in these places, and in June of that year came to Tiffin and bought his present business, and soon afterward added the manufacture of several important medicines, among which may be mentioned "Fleck's Vegetable Liver and Blood Pills," "Fleck's Saponaceous Tooth Powder" and "Positive Corn Cure." Mr. Fleck is a member of the Ohio and American Pharmaceutical Associations, and, notwithstanding his active business interests, devotes a great deal of time to the study of his profession. He is a clever business man, a devoted student, and an amiable, public spirited citizen.

OLIVER PERRY FREES, photographic artist, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, this county, February 4, 1852; son of Wesley Bowman and Catharine (Slosser) Frees, the former a son of Jacob Frees, who settled here in a very early period in the history of the county. Oliver P. Frees was one of two children; his sister married John M. Myers, of this city. Our subject completed a good common schooling, and at nineteen began an apprenticeship at his present business, which he completed, and, on April 1, 1874, embarked in business in his present studio, where he has continued in creditable professional work since. He was married in Tiffin, December 22, 1875, to Mary Sevilla, daughter of Uriah Wilcox, and by her he has one son—Orva Melvin. Mr. Frees is a member of the K. of P., of the National Union Insurance Company, and of the American Photographers' Association. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which faith he was reared.

JOSIAH B. FROST, merchant tailor, Tiffin, was born near Danville, Knox Co., Ohio, July 13, 1843. His parents, Enoch C. and Isabella (Hobbs) Frost, were both of pioneer English ancestry in this country, the former of whom, a native of Maryland, was prominently identified with contracting and building interests in that State; the latter was a native of Knox County, Ohio, daughter of James Hobbs, Esq. The subject of our sketch was reared to merchandising. In 1855 he came to Tiffin, this county, and in 1872 embarked in the merchant tailoring business, with which he has been successfully connected since. Mr. Frost was married here in 1868 to Isa B., daughter of Daniel and Laura (Perkins) Dildine, pioneers of this county, and by this union have been born three sons: Percy Beecher, Frank Lincoln and Evert C. Mr. and Mrs. Frost are esteemed members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which society she is a very active worker in connection with womens' mission work, etc. Mr. Frost is a member of the G. A. R., having done service in Company H, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, from August 10, 1862, till the close of the war.

WILLIAM GALLUP, jeweller, Tiffin, was born in Norwalk, Ohio, February 22, 1820, and comes of pioneer English stock, who early came to our shores, and who in their turn were probably descended from the Kollops, of Lorraine, France, who followed the fortunes of William the Conqueror to England in 1066, and whose nomenclature, like many other French and Norman names, became differently spelled. In 1636, or earlier in the seventeenth century, John and William Gallup, brothers, settled in Boston, Mass., from England; the former of whom, after doing distinguished service in the earlier Indian warfare, died without issue in 1652; the latter repaired to New London, Conn., where he reared two sons, William and Hallet. Hallet figured prominently in King Philip's war, in which he lost his life; and William reared a large family, of whom a son, William, reared two sons and ten daughters, the sons also being named William and Hallet. This William Gallup in 1774 removed to Kingston, Penn., where in his family two sons, William and Hallet, were reared, and this William (the fifth in descent) married Free love, daughter of Capt. Caleb Hathaway, of Philadelphia, by whom he had four sons: William, Hallet, James Divine and Caleb Hathaway. This William Gallup came to Norwalk, Ohio, in 1818, and in the following year married Sally Boalt, daughter of Capt. John Boalt, and to this union were born twelve children: William, Matilda, Mary (deceased), Francis, Ruth, Ann, George (deceased), Susan, Samuel C., James H., John and Rose. The eldest of this family (our subject), received a good literary training in Granville College (now Denison University), and learned the jeweler's trade. In 1841 he went to Covington, Ky., where he remained in professional work till 1851, when he came to Tiffin, Ohio. He was married at Lebanon, Ohio, in 1845, to Cassandra, daughter of John and Sally Whaley, of Kenton County, Ky., by which union they have reared three sons and five daughters: Adeline, wife of W. C. Jones, a civil engineer of Jamestown, Dak.; Sarah, wife of O. G. Meacham, banker of Carrington, Dak.; Mary; James William, a civil engineer in railway employ at Spanish Honduras; Julia, widow of the late Granville Jones (brother of W. C. Jones), a civil engineer with the Mexican National Company of Mexico, where he lost his life by assassination; Caroline; Francis, a ranchman of Garden City, Kas.; John Caldwell, at home. Mr. Gallup has always given a cordial support to the development of the social and industrial life of his adopted city, and stands prominent with Tiffin's public spirited citizens. He has been an active member of the Baptist Church. He is a member of De Molay Commandery, F. & A. M. Although averse to holding public office,

he has served with efficiency on the school board, and held the postmastership of Tiffin from 1862 to 1866.

JOHN W. GEIGER, son of George and Margaret (Beerbower) Geiger, natives of Hancock, Washington Co., Md. (the former died March 17, 1844, the latter March 30, 1885, at Galion), was born January 23, 1842, at Marion, Ohio, to which place the parents moved about 1832, and there Mr. Geiger was educated, and resided until 1861, when he moved to Galion, Ohio, as book-keeper for that division of the Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, then known as the "Bee Line." He was elected treasurer of Galion in 1872. In 1877 he was transferred to Indianapolis as book-keeper of the division, and remained until January, 1879, when he entered the Belt Railroad Company's employ as book-keeper, and was in that service until March, 1880, when he moved to Upper Sandusky, and purchased a half interest in Thomas E. Beery's old established dry goods house. This partnership continued until March, 1882, when he purchased the entire interest, and conducted the store until the spring of 1884, when he sold the stock to Beery, Best & Brandt, and, with Hon. L. A. Brunner, purchased an interest in the *Tiffin Advertiser* a most valuable property, of which journal he is the business manager. Mr. Geiger was married September 26, 1872, to Miss Mary J. Brunner, daughter of L. A. Brunner, at Upper Sandusky. They are the parents of two children: Alice M., born September 14, 1873, and Benton R., born January 3, 1882. Mr. Geiger holds a deed made to his father, May 13, 1839, by old Eber Baker, of Marion.

CHARLES GEYER, SR., capitalist, Tiffin, was born near Leipsic, in the Kingdom of Saxony, October 13, 1827. His parents, Christian and Catherine Geyer, came to America, in 1839, and settled in Huron County, Ohio, where they reared five sons and four daughters, of whom three sons and four daughters married and became heads of families. The subject of this sketch was brought up to the tanning business in his father's tannery, and, in 1859, located in Caroline, this county, where he carried on a tannery, and followed farming for several years, removing his tannery business here in 1871, and which he retired from, after several years, to continue the purchase and sale of hides and pelts. He has been an important factor in many of Tiffin's industries, and owns a very valuable amount of property in the city. He is one of the board of directors of the Commercial Bank of Tiffin. Mr. Geyer was married in Chicago, Ill., in 1854, to Ida Caessmann, of same nativity, and they have five sons and three daughters living: Louisa, wife of the Hon. J. L. Kaley, of Red Cloud, Neb.; Charles, Jr., a merchant; Samuel; Emma; Frank; William; Artie; and Ida; and have buried one son, Oscar. Mr. and Mrs. Geyer are members of the English Lutheran Church, of which the former has been a member for many years. Mr. Geyer has been an active, energetic, public spirited citizen, and has contributed in no small degree to the support of many of Tiffin's social and industrial interests.

HARMON B. GIBBON, M. D., Tiffin, was born, March 12, 1852, in Wayne County, Ohio, of which locality his parents, Tobias M. and Ursula (Newkirk) Gibbon, were early settlers, coming from Pennsylvania. The subject of this memoir is the third son and sixth child in a family of four sons and four daughters. Having received, in the common school of his native place, good preparatory instruction, he, at the age of fifteen, went to Shreve, Ohio, where, at a select school, he acquired a regular literary education, which he completed at an academy in Perrysville, Ohio. Mr. Gibbon afterward became principal of the high school at Perrysville, an incumbency he retired from in 1874, in order to attend to readings in medicine in the office

of Dr. W. S. Battles, of Shreve. In 1875 he attended a course of lectures at the College of Medicine and Surgery of St. Louis, and in 1876-77 the Erie Street Medical College of Cleveland, graduating in June, 1877, from the Cincinnati College of Medicine and Surgery, at Cincinnati, Ohio. In August, 1877, Dr. Gibbon commenced the practice of his profession at Kansas, this county, continuing afterward in the same for a short time at Batts-ville, also this county, coming to Tiffin, October 10, 1880. The Doctor is an active member of the Seneca Medical Society, has served as its vice-president, is the secretary of the association at present, and is also a member of the North Central Ohio Medical Society, and of the Northwestern Society of Ohio. He was united in marriage at Wooster, Ohio, in 1878, with Emma M. Linn, a lady of estimable attainments, second daughter of William Linn, Esq., of that place, and to this union has been born one daughter—Eva M. Dr. and Mrs. Gibbon are respected church people.

JAMES GOETSCHUIS, retired, P. O. Tiffin, is one of the old pioneers of Ohio, and was born on Alum Creek, near Columbus, September 24, 1807. His parents, Nicholas and Susan Goetschius, natives of Montgomery County, N. Y., first settled, after they were married, near Columbus, Ohio, and there remained until 1825, when they came to this county, and settled on the Green-field road, five miles from Tiffin, and afterward moved to Tiffin, where Mrs. Goetschius died. Nicholas Goetschius departed this life near Green Spring, Ohio. Our subject was united in marriage, November 5, 1829, in Tiffin, with Parmelia Smith, who was born in Maryland, September 15, 1812, a daughter of Frederick Smith, who died in Maryland. Mr. Goetschius is the father of eleven children: Elizabeth, Nicholas, Dudley, Evaline, John, George and Evan, now living; and Raynos, Hugh, James and Henry, deceased. Our subject is a retired farmer, owning sixty-nine and one quarter acres of good land.

REV. JEREMIAH H. GOOD, D. D., professor in theological seminary at Tiffin, has been a resident of Tiffin since the year 1850, and is widely known throughout the county and city. He was born in a little village that nestles under the shadows of the Blue Mountains in Pennsylvania, named Rehrers-burg, Berks County, and comes of Palatinate German stock through both his parents. He is a son of Philip Augustus and Elizabeth (Haak) Good. His grandfather, John Adam Good, left the fatherland (now called Rhenish Bava-ria) as a young man and settled in the province of William Penn, where he was subsequently united in marriage with Miss Adam. He was a pious, well-educated young man, and devoted himself to instructing church schools, and as the church master he usually read a sermon on Sabbaths, when the pastor could not come. His children were Jacob, Elizabeth, Abraham, Philip, Augustus, Christina, Joseph and Daniel. Their descendants still live for the most part in Berks County, Penn. Philip Augustus Good, father of Dr. Good, and of Prof. R. Good, of Heidelberg College, was well educated, and filled many public positions, such as representative in the Legislature, justice of the peace, prothonotary of the county, etc. Dr. Good lived in Rehrersburg for about eight years, when the family removed to Reading, the county seat. Here, at the age of ten years, our subject lost his father, who was then prothonotary of the county, and became the adopted son of his uncle, Joseph Good, with whom he remained until the latter's death, receiving a good clas-sical education at the Reading Academy and in private lessons from Mr. Mid-dlemass, a somewhat celebrated local instructor from England. He was intended for the profession of the law, and when, at the age of fourteen, he resolved to obtain a complete college education, it was with the full intention of becoming an attorney. In September, 1836, he started for Marshall Col-

lege, in Franklin County, Penn., then under the presidency of Dr. F. A. Rauch, a celebrated and brilliant scholar from Germany. He spent two years in the preparatory department and four years in the college, and graduated with the highest honor of the class (the valedictory) on the last Wednesday of September, 1842. The class numbered nine, of whom four have been professors in colleges and seminaries, and one a member of Congress. From 1842 to 1845 Dr. Good was sub-rector of the preparatory department, and at the same time a student in the theological seminary under Dr. J. W. Nevins. In the autumn of 1845 he was licensed to preach by the Mercersburgh Classis, and soon thereafter followed a call to Lancaster, Ohio. Here he labored as pastor from October, 1845, until October, 1847, and also founded and conducted a select school. In the latter year he was elected by the Ohio Synod of the Reformed Church to found and edit a religious paper. In pursuance of this appointment he removed to Columbus, Ohio, in October, 1847, and started the *Western Missionary*, a semi monthly (now known as the widely circulated *Christian World*, and published in Dayton, Ohio). At the reformed synod in Navarre, Ohio, in 1849, he was elected (in connection with his brother, Prof. Reuben Good) to start the projected college (now Heidelberg College at Tiffin), and in consequence of this call the two brothers removed to Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio, in October, 1849. They soon opened the new college in the third story of "Commercial Row." (For the history of this enterprise, and the theological seminary in connection with it, see page 507, this volume.) For twenty years (November, 1849, to September, 1869,) our subject filled the professorship of mathematics in the college, at the same time continuing to edit the *Western Missionary* for a period of three years. Besides this he has been a supply to various churches in the city and county (Reformed Church in Tiffin, twenty years; St. Jacobs, in Adams Township, thirty-four years; Salem, in Seneca Township, seven years; Bascom, nine years, and others for shorter terms). In the year 1869 he was elected by the synod at Shelby to the chair of dogmatic and practical theology in Heidelberg Theological Seminary (in connection with the college), which position he yet occupies. Dr. Good has participated in some public enterprises, such as the woolen mills, the National Exchange Bank (being director for twenty years), etc. Dr. Good has published a number of works of a practical religious character: "The Reformed Church Hymnal," 1878; "The Heidelberg Catechism," newly arranged, 1879; "The Childrens' Catechism," 1881; "A Prayer Book," 1881; "The Church Member's Hand Book," 1882. Dr. Good was married, December 23, 1846, at Granville, Licking Co., Ohio, to Miss Susan Hubbard Root, with whom he has lived in a happy union for thirty-nine years to the present date. She was the daughter of Noble and Harriet (Bushnell) Root, both of Granville, the father being originally from Westfield, Mass., the mother from Norwich, Conn. Her mother was the daughter of Ebenezer and Susan (Hubbard) Bushnell, of Norwich, Conn. Her grandfather, Ebenezer Bushnell, was a graduate of Yale College, classmate of Noah Webster, assisting in the work of Webster's spelling book, a merchant, editor of the *Weekly Register*, of Norwich, a man of genius, who went to sea as purser in the sloop of war "Warren," in the French war, and died August 3, 1800, off Matanzas, of yellow fever. On the Bushnell side Mrs. Good traces her descent back to Richard Bushnell, of Saybrook, Conn., who was married, October 11, 1648, to Mary Manin, of London, England. Through her grandmother, Susan Hubbard, she stands connected with the widely-extended Hubbard connection. Dr. Good has but one child, a son, John Chrysostom Good, who was born in Columbus, Ohio, June 20, 1849; he was graduated in Heidelberg College, studied medicine and is now residing in Cleveland, Ohio, engaged

in the drug business; in 1877 he was married, in Massillon, Ohio, to Miss Florence Parsons, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Parsons, formerly of Philadelphia, Penn.

JOHN M. GREINER, proprietor of restaurant, Tiffin, was born in Pittsburgh, Penn., November 22, 1848; son of John David and Magdalena (Rall) Greiner, natives of Eichelbron and Dettingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, respectively, and who settled in Tiffin in 1852, rearing a family of four sons and three daughters. (Three sons and two daughters are now residents of Hancock County, Ohio, and one son and one daughter live here.) The subject of this sketch was reared in Tiffin, and December 31, 1869, embarked in his present business, in which he is well and favorably known. He was married, in 1870, to Mary Louisa, eldest daughter of Henry and Barbara (Schwarter) Heinz, the former a native of Ludringen, Alsace, France (now Germany), and the latter of Walseldt, Wurtemberg, and who reared six daughters and two sons: Mary Louisa, Regina Magdalena, John Henry, William Hartman, Henrietta Lucinda, Anna Matilda, Cora Ida and Fedena Evalina. To Mr. and Mrs. Greiner were born two sons and two daughters: Cora Elenora, Albert B., Mary Magdalena and Louis H., the latter of whom died August 15, 1885, aged one year, eight months and nineteen days. Mrs. Greiner is a member of the German Reformed Church, and Mr. Greiner of the German Lutheran denomination. He is a member of the K. of P., quartermaster of Division No. 17, of that society, and is a member of the Ancient Order of Druids. He has been a member of the Tiffin fire department for over twenty-two years, and is first assistant engineer of that organization. Mr. Greiner is a worthy citizen and an ardent partisan of the Democratic party.

JOHN A. HALL, United States gauger, and store-keeper, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, February 12, 1841, son of Luther A. and Cynthia A. (Hedges) Hall, the former a native of Oneida County, N. Y., and the latter a daughter of Josiah Hedges, Esq. They reared four sons: Josiah, now in the South; James H., in Orange, Los Angeles Co., Cal.; John A., and Dr. Albon Eugene, in Visalia, Tulare Co., Cal. The subject of our sketch was reared in Tiffin, Ohio, and in January, 1863, he was appointed assistant assessor of internal revenue for this district, which position he held till January 1, 1873. He married in Tiffin, Ohio, in June, 1867, Mary B., daughter of John A. and Sarah Baltzell Stoner, who were natives of Maryland. By this union there are two daughters, Grace and Mary Edith, and two sons, Lewis Baltzell and James Hedges. Mr. Hall and family are attendants of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a worthy member of the Masonic fraternity, and has passed all the chairs to the Chapter, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

GEORGE HEABLER, JR., of Heabler Bros., proprietors of Attica Mills and dealers in grain, flour, etc., at Attica and Tiffin, was born in Millville, Columbia Co., Penn., in 1828. His parents, George and Hannah (Klingeman) Heabler, were natives of that county and of pioneer German ancestry. George Heabler, Sr., a practical miller, located in Venice Township, this county, in 1835, and was prominently connected with milling in this locality for many years. Our subject was reared to the business in all its departments and in 1863 united with his brothers, John and Henry, in forming the present firm. He married in 1852, in Attica, Catharine, daughter of Peter and Anna Troxel, natives of Pennsylvania. Mrs. Heabler died in 1871, leaving two sons and two daughters: William Oscar, a harness-maker; David Troxel, a miller; Maria; and Emma, now the wife of A. L. Stokes, a blacksmith of Mount Vernon, Ohio. Our subject was married on the second occasion to Hannah, daughter of Joseph and Mary Hassler, natives of Germany, and to this union were born two sons:

Sherman and Sheridan. Mr. Heabler is an active business man and a public-spirited citizen, and has been an efficient official in the school board and in the councils of the city and township. He is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He did honorable service during the late war of the Rebellion, serving as a member of Company C. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio National Guards. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

REV. FATHER MICHAEL HEALY, pastor of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Tiffin, Ohio, was born in the parish of Kilmoyly, County Kerry, Ireland, September 26, 1823, son of Francis and Elizabeth (Brie) Healy. The Healys and the Bries were of the better class of yeomanry of that locality, and reckoned among their number many clever professional people—clergymen, attorneys, physicians, etc. Father Healy obtained all the benefits the schools of his native place afforded, and in 1841 he became a scholar at Tralee, in the classical school of John McCarty, and finished in the school of T. Horan, of Tralee. At the age of twenty-five years he went to All Hallows College, near Dublin, and in 1849 left college to come to America, where he completed his theological studies in St. Mary's Seminary, at Cleveland, Ohio, in which city he was ordained in 1851 by Bishop Rapp, and is now the oldest living priest ordained by that bishop. Father Healy's first services were at Wooster, Ohio, where he at first served as assistant priest, and latterly as pastor. He resigned this position to return to St. Mary's Seminary, where he passed another year, and in the summer of 1853 he was sent to Elyria, Lorain Co., Ohio, where he built St. Mary's Church the following summer; he also built St. Patrick's Church, at Wellington, Lorain Co., Ohio, in 1857. In 1859 he came to Tiffin, where besides liquidating a debt of \$6,000 on St. Mary's Church, he has aided materially in improving, furnishing and beautifying the present handsome St. Mary's Church edifice, schools, cemetery, etc. (see History of St. Mary's Church and congregation, page 495).

J. UHLRICK HECKERMAN, M. D., Tiffin, was born in Chambersburg, Penn., November 22, 1825. His father, Jacob Heckerman, was a pioneer of Prussian ancestry in this country, dating back to 1730. The mother, Catharine (Stuple) Heckerman, was of pioneer Swiss ancestry in Pennsylvania. Dr. Heckerman was one of five children, all of whom, except himself, reared families in Pennsylvania. He was left an orphan in infancy and was reared by his guardian, Jacob Heck, a merchant of Chambersburg, where he studied and graduated from the then Columbian School of Medicine, of Washington, D. C., in March, 1846. He entered upon the practice of his profession in Cashtown, Penn., where he continued till in June, 1849, when he was persuaded to come to Tiffin, this county (through the influence of the late Rev. Hiram Shaul), and where he has since devoted himself closely to his professional work, his first recreation being in the centennial year, when he visited the East, and, secondly, in 1883 (after the loss of his esteemed son). He married, in Mercersburg, Penn., in August, 1846, Jane Anderson Dick, and this union was blessed with two sons and three daughters. Mrs. Heckerman departed this life in 1861 in full communion with the Presbyterian Church, and is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery with her two sons: Charles B., who followed her in 1862, and William H. in 1883, who, after receiving a careful literary and medical training in the schools of this country and Europe, passed away in his twenty-seventh year. The daughters are Mary E., wife of Dr. F. W. Swan; Anna Kate, wife of William S. Giesy, of Douglass, Kas.; and Jane Anderson, at home. Dr. Heckerman was married, on second occasion, in 1870, to Amanda McBride, who died in 1879 without issue, and is also interred in Maple Grove Cemetery. The Doctor is a close student of his profession and a worthy citizen.

JOSIAH HEDGES, founder of Tiffin, was a lineal descendant of Sir Charles Hedges, one of the Secretaries of State under Queen Anne, of England, and a member of the British Parliament. Joseph Hedges, who was a son of Charles Hedges, gentleman, and grandson of Sir Charles, came to America at an early day and settled in Prince George County, Md. He had nine children, two of whom - Charles and Joseph - moved to Frederick County. The former of these became the father of fourteen children, one of whom was named Charles; the latter had only one child, a daughter, Rebecca, intermarrying, left their Maryland home and settled in Virginia. They were the parents of eleven children, including the subject of this sketch, who was born in Brooke County, Va., April 9, 1778. Reared amid the incidents of a long war, inspired by contact with heroes of the Revolution, Josiah grew up a sturdy, resolute and self-reliant youth. At the age of eighteen he was engaged on his own account in shipping produce from Wheeling to New Orleans, the then seat of the French Government of Louisiana. About the same time he moved into the "Northwestern Territory." He was permanently located there in 1801, and when a year afterward Ohio was admitted as a State into the Union, the people of Belmont County conferred the honor of making him their first sheriff. Intelligent, energetic and upright, this executor of the law, young as he was, discharged the duties of the high trust with promptness and discretion, and secured the good will of his fellow citizens, for, upon the expiration of his term he was chosen clerk of the courts. He made a careful and efficient clerk and continued to hold that office until, turning his attention to mercantile pursuits, he devoted his time to the establishing of an extensive trade at St. Clairsville. There were no commercial agents on the road in those days, no facilities for exchange, and Philadelphia (300 miles away) was the nearest point at which to replenish a depleted stock. Thither on horseback, semi-annually, the enterprising merchant journeyed, with large sums of money on his person, to make selections and pay for the goods he might purchase. By prudent investment and judicious management Mr. Hedges made the St. Clairsville venture a success, and, in 1819, he started a new store in Mansfield, Ohio, and associated with him as partners, his brothers, Elza Hedges, a man of mark in his day, and Gen. James Hedges, a distinguished soldier of the war of 1812, on Gen. Harrison's staff. The Hedges Brothers, of Mansfield, were a prosperous firm, and a strong bond of friendship existed between its members throughout their lives. In 1820 Josiah Hedges visited Fort Ball, bought a tract of land opposite it, on the Sandusky River, laid out a town, which in honor of his warm personal friend, the first governor of Ohio, he named Tiffin. In 1822 he had put up a saw-mill, built a mill for making flour, erected a public hall, provided rooms for offices and shops and then by disposing of building lots at moderate prices, and being lenient and magnanimous with purchasers the infant town of Tiffin grew apace. In 1824, upon the organization of Seneca County, Mr. Hedges aspired to make Tiffin the county seat. It was centrally located and had many natural advantages, and its founder proposed donating ample and suitable grounds for county buildings. Across the river, however, was a troublesome rival. At Fort Ball a town called Oakley had been started, equally well situated, and which its proprietor, Jesse Spencer, declared outranked Tiffin in seniority and in its reminiscences of history. While the respective friends of these two places were studying how best to get ahead, Mr. Hedges, with his usual quickness of decision and promptness of action, cut the gordian knot by buying out Spencer, and becoming the owner of both Oakley and Tiffin. The county seat secured, the town increased steadily, the land office was removed to it from Delaware, manufactories sprung

up, commerce flourished, and Mr. Hedges lived to see a wilderness transformed into a city of cheerful homes and busy industry. Enterprising and public spirited though he was, Mr. Hedges did not seek public position, but intelligence, integrity and sound judgment were qualities which his fellow citizens recognized in him, and of which they availed themselves, in 1825, by electing him to the Legislature. He represented in that body the counties of Sandusky, Crawford, Seneca and Marion, and discharged the duties of legislator with marked ability. In the good old days of Jackson and Clay, Mr. Hedges was an ardent Whig. He was frequently nominated by his party for political preferment. But the Democrats having the ascendancy, he held no political office until 1830, when he was re-elected to the Legislature by the district composed of Seneca, Hancock, Sandusky and Wood. His legislative career was characterized by industry and by an unwavering devotion to the young counties of the Northwest. Mr. Hedges possessed the attributes of a good citizen and Christian gentleman. Though a man of great firmness and decision of character, he was benevolent and just, and was the last man in the world to drive another to the wall. He lent a helping hand to the honest poor, and was ready, at all times, to assist with his funds any good work needing aid. He gave building sites, and subscribed liberally to the churches. Itinerant ministers and visiting statesmen made his home a resort, for the "latch-string was always hanging out," and the cordial and generous hospitality was proverbial. In the domestic circle he was kind and indulgent, and was, as he deserved to be, the idol of the household. He was one of the original stockholders and directors of the first railroad constructed in Ohio -- the Mad River & Lake Erie, now the Indiana, Bloomington & Western -- and it was through his instrumentality that the benefits of that road were secured to the people of Tiffin. In religious faith the ancestors of Mr. Hedges were Episcopalians. He was thrice wedded. His first wife, Rebecca Russell, was of Ohio parentage, and died at the early age of thirty, leaving six children -- three boys and three girls. Two of the boys, Thomas and Albert, died in early youth and Josiah at the age of thirty-six. Of the girls, Julia was married to Dr. Joseph Mason, and Rebecca to Joseph Walker, one of the earliest merchants of Tiffin. Clarinda, the only survivor, was the wife of the late William Hunter. Mr. Hedges' second marriage was with Eliza Hammerley, who came of a Virginia family; her father was Garrett Hammerley. Of the three sons and six daughters of this marriage, two of the sons died in infancy, the other, William C. Hedges, who died in 1876, was a graduate of the Harvard Law School and a ripe scholar. He projected the first public library in Tiffin, and inaugurated a taste for literary and scientific lectures among its people by laboring for and securing the most talented lecturers. Of the daughters, Eva died at the age of twenty-one; she was the wife of Dr. Henry Russell, of Columbus. The five remaining daughters are Sarah, wife of W. C. W. Armstrong, ex-Secretary of State and editor *Plaindealer* at Cleveland, where he resides; Mary Jane, wife of A. C. Baldwin, a prominent manufacturer of Tiffin; Minerva, wife of H. Noble, ex-mayor of Tiffin and present probate judge; Elizabeth, relict of J. G. Gross (deceased), a leading manufacturer of Tiffin, and Cynthia A., widow of Luther A. Hall, of the Tiffin bar. The mother of these children died in 1837. Seven years after Mr. Hedges married again; but without issue, Miss Harriet Snook; she died February, 1885. Mr. Hedges was a fine looking man, he was well built, erect, of robust physique and dignified mien. His forehead was high, eyes black, nose slightly of the Roman cast, and a mouth that indicated firmness and decision. At the age of eighty years he continued to give daily attention

to his business interests, and up to the time of his last illness was in full possession of his mental powers. He died at Tiffin, July 15, 1858. When he departed there passed away a useful and honored life, a life full of activity consecrated by good deeds and enshrined in the affections of his children and friends.

JOHN HEILMAN, proprietor of the extensive Brick and Tile Manufacturing Works, Tiffin, was born in Bernersheim, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, September 11, 1821; son of Daniel (a farmer) and Barbara Heilman. In 1843 he came to America and located in Tiffin, Ohio, and in 1850 he established a manufactory for making brick, to which in 1863 he added tile making. The business proved successful, and is now one of the most important industries of Tiffin. After accumulating a handsome competency from it, Mr. Heilman has turned it over to the care of his sons, William and Otto, who do a large business. The subject of our sketch was married, in Tiffin, to Mary Schneckenberger, who died without issue. He was afterward married to Elizabeth Zeis, of Eppingen, Baden, who bore him three sons and two daughters: Lizzie, wife of John La Bar, a hardware merchant; John G., a tinsmith, of Santa Anna, Cal.; Kate, wife of George Diemer, of Carey, Ohio; William, married to Elva M., daughter of James M. Bore (have two daughters, Bertha and Edith), and Otto. Mr. Heilman buried his second wife in Tiffin, and subsequently married Fredericka Wetzell, of Wurtemberg, Germany, and by her has a son and daughter: Albert and Anna. The family attend the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Heilman, a worthy citizen of Tiffin, has contributed in no small degree to the growth of its interests and industries. Though he has ever been averse to holding public office he has served with credit as member of the council.

JOHN D. HEILMAN, grocer and saloon keeper, Tiffin, born in Tiffin, Ohio, December 15, 1842, is a son of Jacob and Mary (Wick) Heilman, who came to this county from Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, in 1839, and whose children are Susan, John D., Philip, Jacob, Elizabeth, Mary, Christian and William. Our subject was reared to brick-making. September 12, 1864, he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war; he was wounded in the left hand, and received an honorable discharge. Having contracted rheumatism he was compelled to give up brick-making, and then engaged in his present business. He married, in 1867, Margaret, daughter of Balthasar and Christina Rohe, of Landau, Rhine Biene, Germany, and by her has two sons and two daughters: Jacob N., Mary, Libbie and John A. The family belong to the German Lutheran Brethren Church. Mr. Heilman is a member of Leander Stem Post G. A. R., and has been a member of the fire department for fourteen years.

WILLIAM HEROLD, saloon keeper, Tiffin, was born in Naumburg, Saxony, December 23, 1823, son of Carl Tielo and Mina (Poose) Herold. In 1847 he came to America, and after following his trade, rope-making, in the East, principally in Sackett's Harbor, N. Y., he came to Tiffin, Ohio, and carried on the same industry for several years, retiring from it to enter his present business. He married in Tiffin, Elizabeth Mueller, of Harbisheim, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, who bore him two sons and two daughters: F. F. a harness-maker, who married Laura C. Hubert, and has one daughter, Gertie May; Marietta, wife of Frederick Eckhard, a barber, in Tiffin; Otto, a barber, in Cleveland; and Ida. Mr. Herold's first wife dying, he married again. By his second wife he has no children. He is a member of the Reformed Church, and his wife of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church. Mr. and Mrs. Herold are prominent among the many worthy German families of this city, and are respected by all.

HENRY KEGG HERSHISER, M. D., Tiffin, was born in Bedford County, Penn., July 7, 1831; son of Henry and Maria Barbara (Kegg) Hershiser, and grandson of Lewis and Polly (Smith) Hershiser. Lewis Hershiser, a distiller by occupation, was a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Maria B. (Kegg) Hershiser was a daughter of Peter and Eva (Harchelroad) Kegg, of Bedford County, Penn. The parents of our subject came to Tiffin in 1833, and here reared four sons and two daughters: William A., engaged in the wholesale and retail lumber business at Columbus, Ohio (no children); Peter M., farming, in Huron County, Ohio (has one son); Ann Elizabeth, deceased wife of Edward Bradley, also deceased (left two sons); Henry K.; Mary E., wife of J. W. Bradley, a contractor and builder of Columbus (have a son and daughter); David F., a machinist at Columbus, Ohio. Dr. Hershiser read medicine under Dr. J. P. Kimmaman, and graduated from the Columbus Medical College at Columbus, Ohio. He spent considerable time in the late war, in a professional capacity, retiring at the close of the struggle as assistant surgeon of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. After the war he was engaged in the drug business for nine years, retiring from it to take up the practice of medicine, in which he has attained considerable reputation. The Doctor married, in Tiffin, Susan D. Myers, of Clear Spring, Md., who has blessed him with one daughter: Jessie Day, a lady of estimable literary and musical abilities. Dr. Hershiser has been a member of the Masonic order for fourteen years, and has attained to the degree of Knight Templar in De Molay Commandery; has been a member of the I. O. O. F. for many years, and of the society of Chosen Friends; is also president of the Soldiers Decorating and Benevolent Society.

F. K. HEWITT, architect, Tiffin, was born in Owego, Tioga County, N. Y., December 28, 1839. His father, Horace Wheeler Hewitt (a millwright), comes of pioneer English stock in the State, cousin of the Hon. Abram S. Hewitt of New York; subject's mother, Huldah (Kingsbury) Hewitt, was of similar lineage. The subject of our sketch was reared in New York City, where he completed his professional training. In March, 1862, he enlisted his services in Company C, Fifth New York Artillery, and remained in service about three years when he received an honorable discharge at Harper's Ferry, February 13, 1865, as veteran, having re-enlisted. After the war he betook himself to professional work and traveled over the greater part of the Northern and Western States and California, locating in Tiffin, Ohio, in 1882. He was married at Elmira, N. Y., to Sarah F., daughter of Zeno Carpenter, and this union was blessed with two sons and four daughters: John Dudley, Lulu, Daisy, Kate, Hattie and Fred. Mrs. Hewitt is a member of the Episcopal Church. Mr. Hewitt is a F. & A. M., and a member of the A. O. U. W.

REV. H. H. W. HIBSHMAN, D. D., pastor of Grace Reformed Church, Tiffin, was born in Shaefferstown, Lebanon County, Penn., November 25, 1837, and is of Swiss lineage. His great-great-grandfather, Gerhard Hibshman, emigrated from Switzerland to America, in the year 1731 or 1732, and located about two miles north of Ephratah, Lancaster Co. Penn. His great-grandfather, Wendel Hibshman, was a major in the Revolutionary war, and a member of the State Legislature of Pennsylvania for four years. His grandfather, John Hibshman, a man of intelligence, possessed a knowledge of both the German and the English languages, as also did his wife, who was of English descent. John held office in the Reformed Church, of which he was a devoted member for many years, and was elder and treasurer of his congregation at the time of his death. He was of mild disposition, a lover of books, fond of music, and wrote on a leaf of a music book, the artistic work of the

pen of his mother: "God give him grace therein to look and to understand, that learning is better than money and land. December 12, 1798." He was of temperate habits, and had a reputation for honesty, integrity of character, for generosity to the poor, and was esteemed by all who knew him. Our subject's father, Hon. A. P. Hibshman, was by profession a scrivener and surveyor, a lover of books and learning, and in early years taught the parochial school of the congregation of which he was a member. He spoke and wrote both in English and German. He was a man of strictly temperate habits, untiring diligence, energy and perseverance. In civil and political life he wielded great influence in the community in which he lived. He was a member of the Reformed Church. He left some fine drawings of the counties of Lancaster, Lebanon, Dauphin, Chester and Berks, in Pennsylvania; also in manuscript form, written in easy style. "The History of the Hibshman family down to the year 1870." He was paralyzed at his desk in the first auditor's office, treasury department, Washington, D. C., after holding his position there for eighteen years, and died at the age of seventy-five years. His wife, a most amiable woman, loved and esteemed by all who knew her, for her many excellencies, died at the age of seventy years.

H. H. W. HIBSHMAN, the only surviving son, and pastor of Grace Reformed Church, Tiffin, graduated with his younger brother, Henry (who was professor of Latin and Greek at Andulisa College, and died at the age of twenty years), in the class of 1861 of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Penn. He studied theology at the theological seminary of the Reformed Church of the Synod of the United States, and was licensed and ordained to discharge the functions of the office of the ministry by the Synod of Ohio. He received the degree of master of arts from his *alma mater* in course; and, at the age of forty two, Ursinus College honored him with the degree of *Divinitatis Doctor*. As a minister of his church, his record compares with many of his peers. He has been highly successful in every field of labor to which he was called. He founded two congregations, built four houses of worship and two parsonages. He also wrote considerably for both secular and religious journals; has several lectures on the question of temperance in print, and many of his sermons have been given to the public in published form. Rev. H. H. W. Hibshman married Miss Alice J. Clark, a graduate of the high schools of Lancaster City, Penn., and daughter of Edwin C. Clark, a man of great inventive genius. They have six sons and one daughter, all partaking of the energy and spirit of their parents. The work in which he is engaged in Tiffin, has progressed under his pastorate beyond the anticipations of the most sanguine members. He was forty-seven years old his last natal day (1884) and will remain permanently in Seneca County, Ohio, unless overruled by Providence. Of his children Edwin Clark has chosen medicine for his profession and is student in a classical, literary course of Ursinus College at Freeland, Penn.; Allen Porter is engaged in merchandising in Tiffin; Albert Helfenstine has chosen the profession of law, is student at Heidelberg College; Henry Eberly and Walter Strickland are students at the high school of Tiffin, and have chosen the ministry. Roy Super and Margaret Murray are too young to attend school. Rev. Hibshman has been a worthy Mason since 1864, and was knighted in Crusade Commandery, No. 11, Bloomsburg, Penn., in 1866, and is at present a worthy knight of De Molay Commandery, No. 9, of Tiffin. He is also a member of the Phi Kappa Psi. The original of the Hibshman name was spelled Huebschman, and is so recorded by Gerhard Huebschman, one of the first settlers of the family in Pennsylvania.

FREDERICK K. HOLDERMAN, dry goods merchant, Tiffin, was born near Fremont, Ohio, August 1, 1843. His parents, Michael and Mary (Smith) Holderman, natives of Freiburg, Duchy of Baden, came to this country on the same steamer, in 1832, and settled near Fremont, where they were married in the following year, the union being blessed with three sons and three daughters, of whom only the sons survive. Frederick K., the youngest son, completed a liberal common school training, and at fourteen entered the store of D. Betts & Co., of Fremont, in dry goods merchandising, where he remained in creditable connection till the breaking out of the war. He then enlisted in defense of the Union and was detailed to service in the Mississippi Squadron, under command of Com. Porter, where he remained in active duty during the term of his enlistment (one year). Upon receiving his discharge he returned to his home, and, after recuperating his health, went to Sandusky City in the fall of 1862, where he was connected with merchandising as clerk and, later, as principal; retiring in 1870, he came here and has been successfully identified with the dry goods industry of Tiffin since. He was married in Sandusky City, Ohio, in 1866, to Miss Susan Kogg, daughter of the Rev. George Kogg, a pioneer minister of the Evangelical Church, by which happy union he has two little daughters: Alice and Nina. Mr. Holderman is a clear-headed and far-sighted business man, and while endeavoring to arrange his very numerous classes of goods to the public taste, he in no small degree educates his customers to his own choice by a very ingenious introduction of his goods by advertisements, etc., etc. Socially he is an excellent gentleman and an honored citizen. He is a Knight Templar and a member of De Molay Commandery No. 9. In politics he is a staunch Republican, voting last election for James G. Blaine. Mr. and Mrs. Holderman attend the Presbyterian Church service and are active supporters of that denomination.

FRANK H. HOLMES, of the firm of Holmes & Romig, manufacturers and dealers in boots and shoes, 80 Washington Street, Tiffin, was born in Huntington, Mass., January 7, 1856, son of Loren Smith and Letitia C. (Knox) Holmes. The former was a son of Joseph Holmes, Jr., whose father, Joseph Holmes, settled in that State (from northern England) at a very early period in its history. The latter, Letitia C. (Knox) Holmes, was a daughter of Alanson Knox, who descends from Scotch pioneers in Massachusetts. Frank H. was one of a family of three sons and a daughter Eugene L., who died in Chester, Mass., in October, 1874; Joseph A., a resident of Defiance, Ohio, and Katie L., a resident of Deshler, Ohio, all of whom settled in Jackson Township, Wood Co., Ohio, with their parents, in 1866. The subject of our sketch, at seventeen, left the farm, and took a position as salesman in a general merchandise store at Deshler, Ohio, and in 1875, at the age of nineteen, a partnership was formed, consisting of his father, brother and self, for the purpose of conducting a general merchandise business under the firm name of L. S. Holmes & Sons. August 20, 1877, his father died, but the business continued until the spring of 1881. In 1882 he and his brother came to Tiffin, and bought out the present business, which was carried on under the name of Holmes Brothers for one year. Joseph A. then withdrawing and disposing of his interest to Jonas Romig. Mr. Holmes was married, in Deshler, Ohio, May 6, 1880, to Elizabeth Williams, who was born in Hancock County, Ohio, April 22, 1855. Mrs. Holmes is a lady of estimable attainments, and a highly respected member of society. Since coming here Mr. Holmes has taken an active part in the development of all enterprises tending to the social and industrial life of Tiffin. He is a member of the city council, an officer of Tiffin Lodge No. 77, F. & A. M., and member of the Royal Arcanum. He is also

one of the trustees of the First Presbyterian Church, of which he and his wife are regular attendants.

GEORGE HOLTZ, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Frederick County, Md., February 20, 1819, son of Jacob and Susannah M. Holtz, natives of Maryland, and who came to Seneca County, Ohio, April 28, 1834, settling in Clinton Township, and there remaining until their death: Jacob Holtz died December 28, 1859, and his widow May 28, 1870. Our subject was united in marriage, October 9, 1870, with Phoebe Moore, whose maiden name was Wise. She was born in Washington County, Penn., January 25, 1841. Her parents, David and Charlotta Wise, now reside in Pleasant Township, this county. Mrs. Holtz is the mother of one son, John W., by her first husband. Our subject has always been engaged in farming, and now owns 134 acres of good land, where he and his family reside. He is a F. & A. M. and a member of the I. O. O. F. Mrs. Holtz is a member of the German Baptist Church.

DENNIS HOLTZ, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born March 21, 1827, in Frederick County, Md. His parents, Jacob and Susannah M. Holtz, natives of Maryland, where they were married, remained in Maryland until April 28, 1834, and then moved to Seneca County, Ohio, where they remained until the death of the former, which occurred December 28, 1859, on the farm where our subject now resides. After the death of Jacob Holtz his widow resided with her son George until her death, which occurred May 28, 1870. Our subject was united in marriage, November 16, 1851, with Mary J. Schroyer, born in Frederick County, Md., November 8, 1827, a daughter of George and Meribah Schroyer (both deceased). To this union were born two children, Marcus and Meribah R. Mrs. Holtz departed this life September 16, 1870. She was a member of the First Reformed Church of Tiffin. After the death of his first wife Mr. Holtz was united in marriage, May 20, 1873, with Anna M. Good, who was born near Reading, Penn., September 19, 1829, daughter of Philip A. and Elizabeth Good, who remained in Pennsylvania until their death. Our subject has resided on his present farm since seven years of age. He owns 160 acres of land. He and his wife are members of Grace Reformed Church of Tiffin.

BENJAMIN H. HORNE, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born March 24, 1859, in Lehigh County, Penn., where his parents and their parents were also born, raised and educated. In 1860 Samuel Horne, father of our subject, together with his family, came to Ohio and settled at Fort Seneca, in Seneca County, where they still reside. Samuel Horne has a family of six children: Benjamin H., Samuel, John, Aquilla, Elmina and Rosa. Our subject was engaged in farming with his father until 1882, when he took the large farm of Noble & Shawhan, near Tiffin, which he has well stocked. He is a stirring business man; has 327 acres of land, and is engaged in stock-raising in connection with his father.

PHIL. A. HOUCK, dealer in boots and shoes, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, this county, September 12, 1853. His parents, John and Ottilia (Fisher) Houck, natives of Baden, came to this country with their respective families, who settled in this county. His mother died in December, 1858, his present mother being his step-mother. Phil. A. is a full brother of the Rev. G. F. Houck, secretary to Bishop Gilmore, of Cleveland, Ohio. Our subject's paternal grandfather and father were shoe-makers and dealers in boots and shoes, and it well became him (Phil. A.), when arriving at manhood, to follow their example. He embarked in the boot and shoe trade, and when twenty-eight years old took entire possession of the business of his father, which he ably represents. He is the fifth child and fourth son of a family of nine sons and

six daughters living (two sons are deceased). He married, in Sandusky City, Ohio, in 1876, Louisa Buyer, and to this union were born two sons: William and Eugene. Mrs. Houck is the second daughter and fourth child in the family of four sons and five daughters of Nicholas and Barbara (Scheidel) Buyer, natives of Bavaria and Baden, respectively. Mr. Houck is an enterprising business man and citizen. Although averse to holding political office himself, he is, nevertheless, a pronounced partisan of the Democratic party, and has contributed in no small degree to its maintenance and support. He and his worthy wife are members of the R. C. Church and regular communicants of St. Joseph's congregation, of which church he is trustee. He is an active member of St. John's Benevolent Association, and has served as its financial secretary for eight years.

HENRY HUBACH, brewer, Tiffin, was born in Dür Kheim, province of Rheinpfalz, kingdom of Bavaria, January 27, 1843, and comes of a line of people prominently connected with the brewery business. His parents were Henry and Catharine (Engel) Hubach. The subject of this sketch came to this country in 1865, and worked at the brewing business in Philadelphia for a time, afterward spending some considerable time in the same occupation in the West and South, principally in Milwaukee, Wis., and Cincinnati, Ohio. He eventually embarked in the business at Fort Wayne, Ind., which he conducted there for four years. Coming here in 1877 he purchased the business of F. J. Wagner, and has brought it up to an excellent condition, doing the leading business in his line in this locality. He is thoroughly awake to the progressive interests of his trade, and is an excellent business man and citizen. He was married at Cincinnati, in 1871, to Miss Emma Refus, who was born in the Duchy of Baden, Germany, and by her he has two sons and four daughters: Emma, Willie, Alma, Charlie, Selma and Alice. Mrs. Hubach is a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Hubach is a member of the Bruderbund and Turnverein.

HON. ELISHA BLAIR HUBBARD, M. D., druggist, Tiffin, was born in Chester, Hampden Co., Mass., December 28, 1840, and comes of very worthy pioneer people of English ancestry in that State. His father, Edmund Hubbard, formerly of Chester (now of Pittsfield) Mass., is a son of Edmund Hubbard, of Chester (whom he succeeded in the leather manufacturing business there), whose father was also named Edmund, and who in turn was a son of Daniel Hubbard, who located in Hadley, Mass., in 1700, being one of three brothers who came over from England to Massachusetts between 1665 and 1685, one brother returning to England, and the others settling in Connecticut. Dr. Hubbard's mother, Caroline (Blair) Hubbard, was the eldest daughter of Luther Blair, of Beckett, Mass., a prominent merchant of that place, and also widely known in Congregational Church work. The subject of this sketch completed a good academical training at Hinsdale, Mass., preparatory to entering Williams College, but, in consequence of the financial embarrassments of his father through heavy western land investments, he joined his brother, Dwight, in coming West, and located at Bellevue, Ohio, and for three years was favorably known in connection with the teaching profession in Huron and Erie Counties. In 1860 he returned to Massachusetts to accept the supervision of the State primary schools at Monson, where he remained about three years, meanwhile embracing the opportunities offered there in the hospital and dispensary of that institution for the study of medicine and pharmacy. Upon retiring from that incumbency he went to Springfield, Mass., where he remained in pharmaceutical study in the office of Dr. Hutchins for about a year, and soon after embarked in the drug business in Amherst.

Mass. In 1871 he retired from business there and came West with the view of locating at Chicago, Ill., but invested in a drug business in Bellevue, Ohio, where he remained till 1873, when he came to Tiffin, and in January, 1874, embarked in the drug business, and here has been well and favorably known, not only professionally but as a business man and a public spirited citizen. He is an active member of the Ohio Pharmaceutical Association. He has been an efficient city official, serving upon the school board for several years and as president of that body for six years. He was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the Tiffin Edison Electric Illuminating Company, of Tiffin, and served as its secretary. He is manager of the National Hall (opera house) and owner and proprietor of the *Daily Herald*, and has been ever ready in his support of all measures tending to the development of the social and industrial interests of his adopted city and county. Hon. Dr. Hubbard has been prominently recognized as a master spirit in his party, who, foreseeing in his ability excellent substance for a worthy representation of their interests in the councils of the State or nation, have (1885) chosen him by a handsome majority as their representative in the State Legislature. He married, August 27, 1873, in Nashua, N. H., Helen M. Sawyer, a graduate of Clinton College, N. Y., and eldest daughter of the Hon. George Yeaton Sawyer, attorney of Nashua, and judge of the supreme court of the State, and of worthy pioneer ancestry of that State. By this union were born two children, of whom the eldest, Clara Sawyer Hubbard, survives. Their son, Sheldon B., is buried in Greenwood Cemetery. Dr. and Mrs. Hubbard are members of the Episcopal Church, in which he has been a vestryman for several years. He has been a member of the Masonic order since attaining his majority, and is now a Knight Templar in Connecticut Valley Commandery, of Greenfield, Mass.

JOHN HUMMER, city marshal of Tiffin, was born in Diefderinger, Luxemburg, Germany, February 27, 1840; son of Peter and Margaret (Kolb) Hummer (the former a native of Tyrol), who came to America in 1846, settling in Seneca Township, where they reared three sons and one daughter: John, Anthony, Margaret and John B. The subject of our sketch, the eldest, began life for himself, when but a boy, at saw-milling and lumber dealing, and worked at stave-making, etc., in this and surrounding counties for many years. November 1, 1877, he came to Tiffin and worked at stave-making and in the lumber business till 1883, when he was appointed to the city police, and April 6, 1885, was honorably elected to his present incumbency, which he ably fills. He had, while residing in Ansonia, Darke Co., Ohio, served as its marshal and commissioner of streets, so that we find the Marshal with a creditable professional record before him. He married, in New Riegel in 1864, Elizabeth, daughter of John and Mary Wile. This union was blessed with nine children: Mary, John B., Katrina, Elizabeth, Margaret, Hattie, Clara, Annie and Willie. Mr. Hummer and his family are of the Roman Catholic faith, and members of St. Joseph's congregation. He is a worthy member of St. John's Benevolent Society, Catholic Knights of America, Catholic Benevolent Legion and the Bruderbund.

S. S. HUNTER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Clinton Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, December 20, 1832. His parents, William and Clorinda Hunter, natives of Virginia, were married in Tiffin, Ohio, and settled in Clinton Township, where they remained until the death of the former, which occurred December 23, 1868. His widow resides in Tiffin. Our subject was united in marriage, October 31, 1860, with Emma Tunison. She was born in Rahway, N. J., June 15, 1839. Her parents, David C. and Abigail Tunison, natives of New Jersey, where they were married, in September, 1838, moved

to New York City in 1850; thence to Tiffin, Ohio, in 1854, where they have since resided. Our subject and wife have been blessed with three children: Harvey B., Alice M. and Willie D. Mr. Hunter is a F. & A. M. Mrs. Hunter has been a member of the Episcopal Church for nearly thirty years.

GEORGE ROBINSON HUSS, dealer in books and stationery, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, this county, January 22, 1828, and comes of pioneer stock of Seneca County. His father, Jacob Huss, saddler and harness-maker, settled here from Maryland in 1824, and carried on the first industry in his line in Tiffin; he died in 1849. Sarah (Robinson) Huss, subject's mother, was a native of Berkeley County, Va., and was descended from prominent pioneer ancestry in that State. She passed away from this life in 1876, and is buried (beside her husband, one son and two daughters) in Maple Grove Cemetery (the family burial place); she left one son and two daughters: George R., Hannah R., wife of George Adams, and Sarah, wife of Judge S. T. Sutphen, of Defiance, Ohio. The subject of our sketch was reared to his father's business and conducted it for several years after latter's demise. He was subsequently prominently identified with the early banking interests of Tiffin, forming one of the firm of Tomb, Hess & Co., and was afterward a director of the First National Bank, in which he held important stock interests till its dissolution. In 1861 he embarked in his present business. He was married, in 1851, to Mary Ann Tomb, of Lycoming County, Penn., daughter of Benjamin Tomb, of Tiffin, and by her he has four sons and two daughters: Benjamin J., engaged in the oil business in Pennsylvania; John R., physician at Peabody, Kas.; Harry H. G., merchant in Kansas City; Frank C., in cattle business in Nebraska; Emma and Nellie. Mrs. Huss is a worthy member of the Baptist Church, and Mr. Huss of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he has been an official for many years. He is a member of De Molay Commandery No. 9. Mr. Huss has contributed an important share toward the development of the social and industrial life of his city, and has aided very materially in railway building and other important outside interests.

WILLIAM HYTER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Carroll County, Md., August 26, 1831, son of Jacob and Margaret Hyter, natives of Maryland, where they were married and remained until 1839, at which time they came to Ohio, remaining in this county until their death; he died in 1860, and his widow survived him but a few years. Our subject was united in marriage, February 18, 1855, with Margaret A. Gittinger, born in Frederick County, Md., August 23, 1834, daughter of Daniel and Jane E. Gittinger, natives of Maryland, and who remained in that State until 1845, when they moved to Ohio and settled in this county until their death. To our subject and his wife have been born five children, only two now living: Charles W. and Frank K. (twins), born January 7, 1866. The deceased are Alice, Emma B. and William C. Mr. Hyter owns 181 acres of improved land, situate in Ohio and Indiana. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY JACOBS, proprietor of the "Jacobs Neck-yoke Manufactory," was born in Karlskrona, Sweden, March 28, 1838, son of Hokenson and Mary Jacobson (the name "Jacobs" being the English abbreviation). In 1854 the parents came to this country and located at Rock Island, Ill., where they were carried off by the cholera; they left three sons and two daughters: John, a mechanic, with the firm; Henry, the subject of this sketch; Mary, now Mrs. Nelson, of Waco, Tex.; Anna, wife of Owen Jones, of Marshall, Kas.; and Oliver, whose whereabouts is unknown. Henry Jacobs was reared in Knox County, Ill. Being dependent, he set about obtaining a good education, and after a while taught school. He attended two years at Knox College in Gales-

burg, and afterward entered Union Park Theological Seminary in Chicago in 1868. He was then for five years actively identified with mission work in connection with the Congregational Church; meanwhile he had given considerable attention to mechanical work, and in 1871 he engaged in manufacturing near Elgin, Ill. In 1877 he moved to Sandusky, Ohio, and in 1883 came to Tiffin, Ohio, where he built his present factory. Mr. Jacobs married, in 1870, in Oneida, Knox County, Ill., Cordelia, daughter of Michael Metcalf, Esq., of English descent, who came from New York State to Illinois. Mr. and Mrs. Jacobs have two sons and two daughters: Alva, Henry, Mary and Helen. There being no congregation of their faith in Tiffin, our subject and wife attend St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church.

PORTER HAMILTON JAYNE, attorney at law, Tiffin, was born near Tunkhannock, Wyoming Co., Penn., March 7, 1853, and comes of pioneer ancestry of that State. His parents were William and Nancy (Sumner) Jayne. The father of all the Jaynes in this country was a Puritan preacher, who was buried on Long Island, and the inscription on his tombstone was as follows:

*Here lies ye body
of
WILLIAM JAYNE,
Born in Bristol, England, Jan. ye 25, 1618. Deceased
Mar. ye 27, 1717. Aged 96 years.*

The subject of our sketch was the seventh child and fifth son in a family of six sons and four daughters. He received a good schooling in his native place, and at nineteen years of age entered Wyoming Seminary and Commercial College at Kingston Penn., from which he graduated at twenty-three. He engaged in teaching at that institution, but soon came West and located in Tiffin, this county, in 1876, and here read law in the office of Noble & Lutes and was honorably admitted to the practice of that profession in 1878. He then entered practice, and in the following year was elected justice of the peace. He was married, in 1877, to Lefee Fonke, of Tiffin, a lady of estimable attainments, and by her he has one son and two daughters: Porter H., Jr., Mary L. and Helen. Mr. Jayne is a member of the P. O. of A. society and of the Chosen Friends. He has shown himself well fitted for his official incumbency, and has been honorably continued in it since his induction. He has applied himself to the practice of law, and, sitting as justice of the peace, having heard and decided over 1,000 cases since his election. Although not giving his whole time to his law practice, he has some bright talent employed in his office in the study of the profession.

ABRAHAM KAGA, born in Seneca County, in November, 1839, entered the *Advertiser* office at Tiffin, in 1856, to learn the printer's trade; became editor and publisher of the *Shelby County Democrat*, in 1860; enlisted in April, 1861, and was commissioned captain of Company F, Fifteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; transferred to Company E, Benton Cadets, and then to Company K, Twentieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, as captain, in January, 1862. He was wounded at Raymond, Miss.; was discharged in January, 1864. He was chief clerk of the House of Representatives in 1864-65; edited and published the *Tiffin Tribune* from April, 1864, to June, 1865, and the same fall was local for the *Daily Advertiser*, of Kansas City. From February, 1866, to September, 1868, he held a position in the Treasury Department, at Washing-

ton, D. C.; was a storekeeper for the Northern Ohio District up to May, 1869, then engaged in cotton and broom-corn growing in Alabama, in 1870, moved to Missouri as a journalist, served as clerk in the Missouri Legislature in 1875, and has since been editorial writer and correspondent.

SOLOMON KAUP, manufacturer of sash, doors, blinds, etc., Tiffin, was born in Schuylkill County, Penn., in 1813. His father, John Kaup, was a native of that county, descended of pioneers in that State from Amsterdam, Holland. His mother, Hannah (Bensinger) Kaup, was of German ancestry. John and Hannah Kaup reared a family of six sons and four daughters. The subject of our sketch in early life embarked in manufacturing, and was prominently identified in that connection in the East for many years, principally at Newark, N. J., where he engaged for a considerable time in lumber and afterward in flour-milling. Mr. Kaup married in Newark, N. J., in 1839, Hannah H. Osborn, a lady of estimable attainments, daughter of Thomas H. Osborn, a boot and shoe merchant of that city, and by her had the following children: John T., mail agent of the Lake Shore Railway; A. I. (carpenter by trade), manufacturer; Mary Jane, wife of George W. Rugg, of Cleveland; Sarah Elizabeth, wife of William B. Stanley, of Tiffin, and Benjamin S., a builder; their youngest daughter, Hanna H., is buried in Green Lawn Cemetery here. Our subject and his family came to Tiffin, this county, in 1856. Mr. and Mrs. Kaup are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LEWIS HAMILTON KEFAUVER, pastor of the First Reformed Church, Tiffin, was born in Frederick County, Md., January 25, 1827; son of John and Rebecca (Clum) Kefauver, natives of that county, and grandson of Nicholas Kefauver, of direct Alsatian pioneer stock in Maryland, and of presumptive Huguenot stock in Alsace. John and Rebecca Kefauver had a family of two sons and two daughters, all of whom live in Ohio: William, a builder in Dayton; Lewis H.; Anna, wife of William Zittle, a merchant of Springfield, Ohio; and Elizabeth. In early life the subject of this sketch learned cabinet-making, but upon attaining to manhood he felt a closer tie to the church of his people and decided to work in its vineyard in the ministerial office. January 31, 1847, he made a public profession of faith in Middletown, Md., and completed a preparatory training in the parochial school of the Reformed Church of that village. He afterward attended Marshall College, at Mercersburg, Penn., in a literary and theological course of study, taking his college degree in 1852, and he had in his senior year at college taken the first year's course of studies in the seminary, so that in the year following his collegiate graduation he graduated from the seminary. He then took a charge of the Reformed Church, in Fairfield, Penn., where he received his ordination and remained three years and a half. He next went to Greensburg, Penn., and spent nearly four years in church work there, which he still remembers with a professional fondness; the results were flattering, but his youthful ambition encouraged him to seek Western work, and accordingly February 3, 1861, he took charge of the Reformed Church at Dayton, Ohio, whence (after two and a half years of successful labor) he came to Tiffin, July 1, 1863, where he has remained since, and is the oldest resident minister of the city. Mr. Kefauver was united in marriage in Middletown, Md., in 1855, with Amanda E., youngest daughter of Adam and Elizabeth (Floyd) Routzahn, natives of Maryland; the ancestry of her father is similar to that of our subject, and the ancestry of her mother is of English stock. This union has been blessed with three sons and one daughter: Charles Addison, a student of medicine in the medical department of the Western Reserve University, of Cleveland; Elmer Routzahn, with the American Express Company, at Dunkirk, N. Y.; and William Franklin,

at home, a student in Heidelberg College, and they have laid to her rest in Maple Grove Cemetery, their only daughter, Elizabeth R., a young lady of nineteen years, full of future promise.

LEWIS KELLER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, October 29, 1808, son of John and Elizabeth Keller, natives of York County, Penn., where they were married. From there they moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1805, where they remained until 1828, then moved to Clinton Township, this county, and here spent the remainder of their days. Mrs. Keller dying in 1857 and Mr. Keller in 1859. Our subject was united in marriage March 25, 1845, with Mary A. Shriver, who was born in Adams County, Penn., March 14, 1814. Her parents were Frederick W. and Catharine Shriver, natives of Adams County, Penn., and who in 1824 moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, remaining until 1833, in which year they settled in this county, where they died, Mr. Shriver in 1840 and his widow in 1884. To Mr. and Mrs. Keller have been born seven children, three now living: Catharine E. (wife of W. H. Baker), John W. and Sarah J. Our subject is a blacksmith, a trade he followed for years. He owns a nice farm where he and family reside. They are members of Grace Reformed Church.

JOEL KELLER (deceased) was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 28, 1821; son of John and Elizabeth Keller, natives of York County, Penn., and who moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1805, there remaining until 1828 when they came to Clinton Township, this county, where they remained until their death, Mrs. Keller dying in 1857 and Mr. Keller in 1859. Our subject was united in marriage January 1, 1860, with Mary A. Cupp, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 5, 1834, daughter of William and Catharine Cupp, natives of Virginia, who were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and in 1865 moved to Tiffin, this county, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Keller were the parents of two children: George W. and Carrie E. Mr. Keller was reared on a farm, and was engaged in farming and milling most of his life. At the time of his death he owned two mills and over 400 acres of fine land. He was a faithful member of the Methodist Protestant Church. He departed this life September 15, 1881, leaving a widow and two children, besides a host of friends, to mourn his loss. Mrs. Mary A. C. Keller is a devoted adherent of the Methodist Protestant Church.

JOHN E. KING, contractor and builder in stone and brick, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, this county, December 6, 1849. His parents, Lawrence and Bridget (Connors) King, were natives of County Kerry, Ireland, the former of the parish of Duagh. In 1841 Mr. and Mrs. Lawrence King came to this country with their infant son, Timothy, now in the express business at San Francisco, Cal., and settled here, where six sons and five daughters were born (two sons and two daughters of whom they have buried): Mary (wife of Lewis Stone, of Fostoria); William (died in hospital, Georgia, from Company C, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry); Jeremiah, in quarry business in Tiffin; Bridget, (wife of Henry C. Cook, of Omaha); John E.; Margaret (unmarried); Elizabeth, Philip and Ellen all died from diphtheria; and Lawrence and David, in general merchandise business in Republic, Mo. Our subject learned the trade of mason, and at the age of twenty-five embarked in contracting and building in that connection, with which he has been successfully identified since. He employs from thirty to sixty men and has already left records of his workmanship in many of the fine residences, manufactories, churches, business blocks, etc., etc., in Tiffin and surrounding cities. He has also done considerable bridge building in railway work, and in county buildings. He is at present on the contract for building the Heidelberg College here; he built the O'Brien Manufactur-

ing Company's Works, the Tiffin Nut and Bolt Works, Grace Reformed Church, etc. Mr. King was married in Fremont, Ohio, in 1876, to Mary, daughter of Thomas and Mary (Cotler) Keefe, of Duagh, County Kerry, Ireland. This union was blessed with two sons and two daughters: William Cornelius, Lulu May, David Erwin and Enna M. Our subject and his family are regular communicants of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of St. Patrick's T. A. Society, Catholic Knights of America and the Catholic Benevolent Legion. Mr. King is a clever and successful business man.

LEWIS KINTZ, retired farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Adams County, Penn., November 30, 1818, son of Joseph and Margaret Kintz, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married. They moved to Stark County, Ohio, and from there to this county, and here died. Lewis Kintz, the subject of this memoir, was married in Pennsylvania June 22, 1840, to Elizabeth Kuhn, born in Pennsylvania in 1817, a daughter of George and Mary Kuhn, who remained in Pennsylvania until their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Kintz came to Ohio in 1854, and have resided in this county ever since. They are the parents of ten children, eight now living: Sylvester J., Louisa M., wife of Simon Hains; Anna M., wife of Paul Gase; Henry; Agnes, wife of George Gase; Edward, George and Johanna. The deceased are Andrew and Lewis. Mr. Kintz owns fifty acres of fine land where he resides. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

M. L. KINTZ, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Adams County, Penn., in October, 1822, son of Joseph and Margaret Kintz, who were married in Pennsylvania and moved to Stark County, Ohio, where they remained for some years, then moved to this county where they remained until their death. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage October 10, 1843, with Margaret Harkins, born in New Jersey March 19, 1816, daughter of John and Bridget Harkins, natives of Ireland, who were married in Westmoreland County, Penn., thence moved to New Jersey, where they lived for a time, and then to Philadelphia, returning from there to Westmoreland County, where they resided until their deaths. Mr. and Mrs. Kintz came to Stark County, Ohio, in 1846, and to this county in 1854, where they have resided ever since. They are the parents of five children: Mary A., John H., Charles E., William J. and Peter R. Mr. Kintz is a potter and miller by trade, but for the past eleven years has been engaged in farming. He owns thirty-six acres of land, where he and his family reside. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

THOMAS J. KINTZ (ex-county recorder of Seneca County) abstracts, Tiffin, was born in Canton, Stark Co., Ohio, February 14, 1844. His parents, George and Lucinda (Conaghan) Kintz, were natives of Ohio. His mother dying when our subject was an infant, he was placed under the guardianship of her brother, Joseph Conaghan, of Seneca Township, this county, and there he grew to manhood. His early life was unpropitious, being an invalid, and at fifteen he had little or no education. He, however, had a determination to excel, and we find him at twenty-one enrolled upon the list of teachers of Seneca County. April 17, 1867, he accepted a clerkship in the recorder's office, and he continued in this capacity for eight years, although it must be admitted for a fair portion of that time he was the *de facto* official. In 1874 he was appointed *de facto* recorder to succeed Mr. De Witt, and in the following convention received the nomination and was elected to fill the office for each consecutive term till 1882, at which time he had nearly completed a set of abstract books of the county, showing the title to every piece of land or town lot. Said books were his individual property, and thus opened

his new work, which has already become the place to look at and examine titles. His accuracy and efficiency justly deserves the confidence of the whole people of Seneca County. Mr. Kintz was married in Tiffin, February 15, 1872, to Miss Addie V. Weller, a lady of estimable attainments, daughter of the late Nelson Weller, formerly a prominent merchant and business man of Prince Edward County, Ontario. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Kintz is an active business man and an enterprising citizen, and has a strong hold upon the good wishes of many of Seneca County's citizens. He is a member of the corporation of the Ohio Stove Works, of which he has held stock for several years. He has served his ward (Second) in the councils of the city.

MICHAEL KIRCHNER, merchant tailor, of Tiffin, was born in Oberbach, in the kingdom of Bavaria, Unter Franken, July 22, 1820; son of John and Mary (Achumm) Kirchner, who came to America in 1844, and settled in this county. (The father had engaged in farming and flour-milling in his native land.) Their two sons, Michael and John, had preceded the parents to this country (in 1840), and located at Pittsburgh, Penn., where John remained, Michael coming to Tiffin the same year, where, after working for a few years at his trade, he embarked on his own account in business, in which he has since continued in successful connection. Our subject married, February 21, 1843, Christina Sillman, a native of Baden, Germany, daughter of George Sillman, who settled in Venice Township, this county, about 1833. Mr. and Mrs. Kirchner have no children of their own, but have adopted a nephew, Michael Bauer Kirchner (son of Nicholas and Mary Kirchner Bauer), who married Elizabeth Delzeit, who, dying, left three daughters: Emma, Flora and Lydia, who are also the adopted children of their foster grandparents and bear the name. Mr. Kirchner is a regular communicant in St. Joseph's congregation of the Roman Catholic Church, and a member of St. Joseph's Benevolent Society. He is an excellent gentleman, a public spirited citizen and has contributed liberally to the support of many of Tiffin's social and industrial interests.

MICHAEL JOSEPH KIRCHNER, dealer in groceries, Tiffin, was born in the village of Windshausen, near Neustadt an der Saal, in the kingdom of Bavaria, December 27, 1826. His parents were Kaspar and Margaret (Sturm) Kirchner, who came to this country in 1839, and settled in Cleveland the following year, where they passed the remainder of their lives. The father, who was also born in Windshausen, where he lived till he came to America, died here in 1860, and the mother in 1854, leaving a family of four sons and one daughter: John, buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery in Cleveland, Ohio, along with his parents; Ferdinand, supposed to have perished in the forest fires of Michigan; Kaspar, a baker, in Tiffin; Susanna, wife of Mr. Jacobs of Cleveland, and Michael Joseph. The subject of our sketch learned the trade of shoe-making when a youth, but was compelled to abandon it eventually in consequence of ill health. In 1855 he came to Tiffin, and in 1860 embarked in business for himself, then in 1863 located at his present stand where he has since been very successful. Mr. Kirchner married in Thompson Township, this county, in 1862, Magdalena Martin, daughter of John and Barbara (Hammerschmidt) Martin, natives of Germany, and by this union has had six sons and three daughters: Mary B., John Louis, Joseph Caspar, John Michael Joseph, Francis Dominick, Annie Kathrina, Otto Peter, Margerete Rosa Philomina, and Charles Aloisius. Mr. and Mrs. Kirchner are regular communicants of the Roman Catholic Church, in which he has served as an active official since coming here. He is a very worthy representative of the German people in Tiffin, and has by many noble characteristics en-

cleared himself to his fellow citizens, among whom he has many close friends and no enemies. He is a worthy husband, and a kind father to his children, on whose education he has spared no pains.

FREDERICK DE LAUGHTER KISHLER, undertaker and cabinet maker, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio, February 10, 1831. His parents, Frederick and Elizabeth (Miller) Kishler came here in 1828, from Perry County, Ohio (they were formerly of Chambersburg, Penn., and came of pioneer stock in that State). They reared four sons and three daughters, all of whom have families in the State. The subject of our sketch learned cabinet-making, in Tiffin, with John A. Myers, and has continued creditably connected with that industry, in connection with undertaking since. He was united in marriage, in 1854, with Catharine, daughter of Jacob and Rebecca (De Laughter) Wilcox, who settled here in 1839, from Maryland. To this union have been born one son and one daughter: Otto Jefferson, a traveling salesman for machinery, and Flora Kishler, portrait and landscape painter. Mr. and Mrs. Kishler are worthy members of the Methodist Protestant Church. He is a member of the K. of P., and of the K. of L. During the war of the Rebellion Mr. Kishler did honorable service in the National Guards from which he received an honorable discharge. He has been an active member of the Tiffin fire department thirty-one years, and served as its chief for six years. He is a member of the city council, with which he has been connected for four years.

PROF. JAMES WILSON KNOTT, superintendent of the city and high schools of Tiffin, was born in West Bedford, Ohio, August 14, 1850; son of the late Rev. J. W. Knott, a pioneer minister of the Presbyterian Church in this State, a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., and whose father, Maj. Wilson Knott, figured conspicuously as an officer in the war of 1812. They (the Knotts) were of Scotch Presbyterian ancestry. Prof. Knott's mother was Julia Kerr, daughter of James and Mary (Jewel) Kerr, Pennsylvanians. The father of James Kerr settled in Pennsylvania from Ireland. On the Jewel side the genealogy runs a long way back, and connects with the branch of the Jewel family to which ex-Postmaster-General Jewel belongs. The issue of the marriage of Rev. J. W. and Julia (Kerr) Knott was two sons and two daughters. Of the former, Walter M. L. died in his youth; of the latter, Mary Jewel is the wife of Col. E. Finger, of Ashland, Ohio, and Wallie R. is the wife of Arner Gregg, of Savannah, Ohio. The subject of our sketch, the youngest son of the family, received a good common school training near Shelby, Ohio, and took his preparatory course of study in the academy at Savannah, Ohio. He graduated in a full classical and scientific course at the University of Wooster, at Wooster, Ohio, in 1879. He had meanwhile taught school as a means of supporting himself in his studies, and upon graduating accepted his present incumbency, with which he has been reputably connected since. Since coming to Tiffin he has taken an important part in the development of the social and literary interests of the city; has served upon the board of trustees of the Presbyterian Church and of the Library Association, and is a member of the Beta Theta Phi of his *alma mater*. September 3, 1864, his father passed away, ending his useful life as a minister of the Presbyterian Church and teacher in its institutions in the State, and is buried at Shelby, Ohio, the place of his marriage. Mrs. Knott survives and resides with her son here, esteemed by all, a worthy woman and kind mother. Among the many graduates under Prof. Knott's instruction may be mentioned some who are (as young men) taking rapid strides forward in professional careers: Frank Wenner, assistant principal of the high school at Bellaire, Ohio; Will-

iam H. Dore, a worthy member of the Tiffin bar; Albert Norton, cadet in the naval school at Annapolis; Theodore Brohl, Elmer Hershberger, Fred L. Wenner, William Miller, Edward Boos, Dr. Willis White, and many others, who, while busy with the furtherance of their other studies, do not forget their old master. In personal appearance Prof. Knott is tall and commanding, of studious mien and pleasant, open countenance, bespeaking his Scotch-Irish lineage. Socially he is very clever, and although possessed of all the requisites in the make-up of a worthy husband and sire he is still treading the thorny paths of celibacy.

AARON KREADER, of the firm of Kreader & Zint, plumbers and gas fitters, Tiffin, was born in Northampton County, Penn., May 16, 1837; son of Samuel and Magdalena (Bauder) Kreader, the former of Scotch ancestry in Pennsylvania. Mr. Kreader learned mechanics and worked as machinist in the woolen-mills in the East. April 1, 1858, he came to Tiffin, Ohio, and engaged in the woolen-mills here, as master mechanic, from 1861 till May, 1881, when, upon the dissolution of the firm, he left that business and engaged with Mr. Zint in his present business. Mr. Kreader was married, in Tiffin, to Elizabeth Schiffert, by whom he has two sons and two daughters: William Marcus, a mechanic; Lillie May, a lady of excellent literary attainments, a teacher in the city high schools; Jennie Burt and Charles Washington. The family worship in the Methodist Protestant Church, of which the mother and eldest daughter are worthy members. Mr. Kreader is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the encampment.

J. H. KUEBLER, wholesale and retail dealer in leather and findings, boots and shoes, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, this county, May 24, 1852, son of Anthony and Frances (Schabacher) Kuebler, early settlers here. Anthony Kuebler, a native of the Duchy of Baden, came to this country, settling in Tiffin about 1835, and was prominently identified with the boot and shoe industry here for many years. The mother was a native of Rhine Pfaltz, Biernie (Bavaria), and came to this country when a young girl with her people, who settled here. J. H. Kuebler was the third child and second son in a family of thirteen children. He received a good common school education and was apprenticed to his present business in his father's store. At the age of twenty-five he embarked in trade on his own account in Tiffin and has maintained a creditable prominence in connection with the leather industry here since. He was married, in Tiffin, in 1877, to Catharine Mueller, a lady of estimable attainments, eldest child of Christian and Margaret (Gross) Mueller, of Tiffin, and by this union there are three sons and one daughter: Frank, Albert, Carl and Corinne, of whom they have laid to rest in the Roman Catholic Cemetery, little Carl and Corinne. Mr. and Mrs. Kuebler are regular communicants of the Roman Catholic faith. He is an active member and official of the St. John's Benevolent Society. Mr. Kuebler has avoided the political field and has never ventured into caucus meetings, although a pronounced party man. Socially he is an excellent citizen and an affable and pleasant gentleman.

JOHN LAUER, grocery merchant, Tiffin, was born in Roschberg, Rhine Prussia, June 6, 1826, son of Francis and Lena (Schaadt) Lauer, the former a native of Roschberg, the latter of Oldenburg. They reared two sons and two daughters of whom the sons, only, came to this country. Wendel (brother of our subject) died in Wilkesbarre, Penn., leaving a son and two daughters. John Lauer was reared to farming and served twenty-two months in the volunteer militia of his country. In December, 1847, he sailed for America and came to Buffalo, N. Y., and in the following year visited Tiffin. Being a young man he felt a desire to travel, and we subsequently find him in Califor-

nia, where he spent six years in successful work. Returning East in 1856 he located at Tiffin, where he shortly after engaged in his present business, with which he has been creditably connected since. He was married, at Buffalo, N. Y., in 1858, to Barbara Demuth, a native of Urweiler, Prussia, by whom he has three sons and two daughters, and one step-daughter, by Mrs. Lauer's previous marriage; their names are as follows: Catharine Schlacter, now the wife of O. M. Loesser; Mary, Peter, Frank, Charles and Amelia. Of the sons, Peter and Charles are merchants and Frank is a carriage trimmer. The family are members of St. Joseph's congregation of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Lauer is a genial gentleman and has won the respect of his fellow citizens by his upright character and broadness of principles. He is ever ready to support all measures that tend to the city's development, and contributes to all worthy enterprises.

THOMAS LEAHY, farmer and stock-raiser, of Eden Township, P. O. Tiffin, is a native of County Kerry, Ireland, where he was born in the parish of Abbeyfeale, son of John and Mary (Kane) Leahy, of that parish, descended from honorable ancestry, counting among them many of the better class of yeomanry, as well as literary and professional people (lawyers, physicians, etc.). Our subject was reared to farming. He was united in marriage with Ellen, daughter of Maurice Hartnett, of Abbeyfeale, Ireland, which family reckon among themselves very clever professional people in Counties Cork and Limerick, Ireland. Upon the encouragement of his father-in-law, Maurice Hartnett, Thomas Leahy concluded to come to America, and in the fall of 1863 arrived here. His finances were limited, but being of the "right stuff" for a successful farmer in Ohio, he set about and rented land, and finally bought property, eventually locating on his present farm, one of the finest in the county, and has succeeded in accumulating a handsome competency. His business life is a worthy example of what can be accomplished by a man of strong resolution coupled with steady persistent industry. Besides his success as a farmer and stock-raiser he has reared and educated his family well, and has the satisfaction of seeing his children occupying prominent positions in the social and industrial life of his adopted country. John W., his eldest, and James F., his third son, are honored members of the Tiffin bar; Dr. Maurice Leahy, the second son, is a prominent physician of Tiffin (he is the father of two boys by his marriage with Enna, daughter of the late Dr. John Alexander McFarland, of Tiffin); Mary A. and Maggie, the only daughters, are ladies of excellent literary and social attainments, and assist to cheer the fireside. Thomas J. is a farmer, Richard P. and Michael are students at Heidelberg College and Jeremiah, the youngest son, a lad, is at home. The family are regular communicants of St. Mary's Church.

LLOYD NORRIS LEASE, ex-sheriff of Seneca County and proprietor of hotel and livery, Tiffin, was born in Eden Township, this county, April 2, 1838, and comes of worthy pioneer ancestry. His parents, Otho and Belinda (Street) Lease, were natives of Maryland; the former, a son of Harry Lease, descended from English pioneers in that State, and the latter from Scotch pioneers. In 1832 Mr. Lease's parents located in Eden Township, this county, where they remained till 1846, when they removed to Sandusky County, Ohio, and there reared a family of six sons and three daughters, all of whom married and reared families. L. N. Lease, the fifth child and fourth son, upon arriving at manhood returned to this county, subsequently locating in Tiffin, where he has since remained, prominently identified with many business interests. He was married in Tiffin, in 1859, to Miss Maria L., daughter of Samuel and Rebecca (Thompson) Kridler, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled here in

1832. To this union was born one son, Eden L., a young man of bright intelligence, an academic student. Mr. Lease has always borne a leading part in local politics, and has been an almost time-honored delegate to the many conventions of his (the Democratic) party. In 1878 he accepted the nomination to the sheriffalty of Seneca County, and polled the then large majority vote of 1,275. Accepting a renomination at the end of his official incumbency he carried 1,385 majority, the largest known in the county. He is a very public spirited man and has always contributed liberally to the support of the many social and industrial interests of his locality. He is of fine physique (standing over six feet and weighing 225 pounds), genial nature, and is socially a very pleasant gentleman. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

LEWIS LEFFLER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Clinton Township, this county, July 14, 1847, son of Lewis H. and Sarah Leffler, natives of Wurtemberg, where they married and remained until 1846, at which time they immigrated to America and settled in Clinton Township, and there remained until their death; the former departed this life December 12, 1879, and the latter February 14, 1885. Our subject was united in marriage May, 24, 1871, with Barbara Breckel; she was born in Wurtemberg, April 18, 1846. Her parents were Gotlieb and Anna Breckel, now residents of Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Leffler have six children: Sarah A., Tillie, Thomas, Rosa, Robert and Clara. Our subject owns eighty-five acres of good land where he and his family reside. Mr. and Mrs. Leffler are members of the German Lutheran Church.

O. T. LOCKE, editor and proprietor of the *Tribune*, and postmaster of Tiffin, was born in Killawog, Cortland Co., N. Y., February 27, 1842, and is descended of a line of pioneer New Englanders, from England, his great-grandfather having served as a British officer in early colonial times. His father, Nathaniel R. Locke, a tanner and shoe-maker by occupation, a native of Vermont, served in the war of 1812 and afterward settled in Cortland County, N. Y. O. T. Locke after receiving a common school education in his native State, and when eighteen years old, "went West" and engaged as "type" in the office of the *Bucyrus Journal*, at Bucyrus, Ohio (D. R. Locke, proprietor); here he completed his apprenticeship and, in 1863, with another brother, C. N. Locke (now deceased), bought the *Findlay Jeffersonian*, at Findlay, Ohio, and conducted it till 1868, when they with Mr. W. G. Blymer (who had joined them at Findlay) bought out his present paper, the *Tribune*. Mr. Locke was married in Findlay, in 1866, to Miss Maria C. Porch, second daughter of Henry Porch, Esq., of Findlay, Ohio, and by her he has two daughters and one son: Carrie, Sallie and John. He is a member of the Masonic order.

JAMES W. LOVE, president of the city council of Tiffin, was born near Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio, November 2, 1828. His parents, Andrew and Mary (Swayze) Love, the former of Lancaster, Penn., and the latter of Virginia, were married in Pennsylvania and located in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1812, and in about the year 1830, moved to Seneca County and settled in Tiffin. They reared a family of six children—two sons and four daughters—of whom one son, James W., and two daughters, Mrs. Sarah Reem, of Lancaster, Ohio, and Mrs. Abigail Rex, of Wells County, Ind., survive. The subject of our sketch learned the trades of spinning-wheel and cabinet furniture making in his father's shop, which was among the first established in Tiffin. Upon the death of his father, in 1841, he carried on his business for several years. He afterward was employed by Mr. John Fiege (subsequently Fiege Bros.) for twenty-four years in the manufacture of furniture. In 1881 he was one of the incorporators of the Enterprise Manufacturing Company, in whose employ he is at present. Mr. Love married in Upper Sandusky, Ohio, in 1853, Miss

Elizabeth, daughter of John and Catherine (Hugg) Tripp, pioneers of Wyandot County, Ohio, but formerly of Philadelphia, Penn., and by this union has one son, Victor J., a journalist and "typo" connected with the *Toledo Bee*, of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Love is an ardent supporter of all measures tending to the development of his city, and has served with credit in its councils; and for the last four years has been its presiding officer. He is a time-honored Odd Fellow, a member of Seneca Lodge No. 35, also a member of Hobah Encampment No. 19, I. O. O. F., and has served as its scribe for the last fifteen years; is also one of the charter members of the K. of P. Lodge No. 80, of Tiffin. In matters of religion, although not connected with any sects or creeds, our subject is a liberal supporter of the Reformed Church, of which Mrs. Love is an active member.

ROBERT LYSLE, notary public, general insurance and real estate business, Tiffin, was born in Chester County, Penn., March 26, 1833, son of Robert and Eliza A. (Walker) Lysle, both of Irish ancestry. The grandfather, Lieut. James Lysle, left his native country, Ireland, and arriving in America settled in Chester County, Penn. He was by occupation a teacher; served under Gen. Anthony Wayne during the Revolutionary war and was with him at the storming of Stonington; he died of quick consumption in 1806. Our subject's grandparents left Chester County, Penn., and moved to Sewickley, Penn., in 1801. Our subject's father was born in Chester County, Penn., and returning there bought the homestead in 1826. Our subject's mother comes of pioneer stock in Pennsylvania, among whom are many tanners and carriers on the maternal, and paper manufacturers on the paternal side. The subject of our sketch, one of a family of three sons and six daughters (all living in Philadelphia and vicinity, except himself and one sister, who died in 1846), was reared to paper-making (the business of his father) and in company with his brother, James W., carried on the "old mill." In 1860 he sold his interest in the business and came West, and in April, 1861, located with his family in Tiffin. He engaged in book-keeping for a time and subsequently became a knight of the road in commercial business, in which capacity he was favorably known for ten years, retiring in 1877 to take up his present vocation. He received a commission as notary public from Gov. Hayes and has had it renewed under Govs. Foster and Hoadly. Mr. Lysle was married in Chester County, Penn., to Hannah Kimble Brown, daughter of Phineas and Louisa (Kimble) Brown, by whom he has three sons and three daughters: Florence May, wife of J. W. Andrews, of Toledo; Walter Barnes, stock dealer of Ida Grove, Iowa; Lillie Brown; Olive Louisa; Robert Walker, a young lad of excellent attainments; and George Kimble, born July 29, 1885. Mr. Lysle and family are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has served as member of the board of elders and president of the board of trustees. He is a F. & A. M. and has passed all the chairs to the commandery; is present Captain General in De Molay Commandery No. 9, K. T. He is president of the library association, and has altogether been foremost in the support of Tiffin's many literary and educational institutions. During the late war of the Rebellion Mr. Lysle did honorable service, enlisting, June, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was commissioned first lieutenant August 11 of that year, and did active service till January 25, 1863, when he was compelled to resign on account of ill health. Regaining his health he set about organizing Company I, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, which he took in the field as captain July 14, 1863, and was in active service again till February 10, 1864, when the regiment was mustered out.

EPHRAIM J. McCOLLUM, M. D., physician and surgeon. Tiffin, was born in Richland County, Ohio, in June, 1825. He is the third in the family of five children of John and Sarah (Barber) McCollum, and was born on his father's farm. When five years of age his father died, and he was taken by his grandfather McCollum, who was a farmer in Columbia County, Penn. There he attended school, and later worked on the farm during the summer months. In 1842 he taught school, which he continued to do for four years. In 1846 he began the study of medicine, with Dr. William Marr, of Washington, Penn. In 1847-48 he attended lectures at Jefferson College, Philadelphia. In 1849 he commenced the practice of his chosen profession in McCutchenville, Ohio, where he continued for three years. In 1852-53 he again attended a course of lectures at Jefferson Medical College, and was graduated therefrom in March, 1853. The same month he was married to Margaret Marr, a sister of Dr. Marr, with whom he had studied. He immediately located himself in Tiffin, Ohio, which has ever since been his residence. In 1854, during the cholera epidemic in Tiffin, the Doctor became a victim, but fortunately recovered. The time was a trying one, for in the little town of 3,000 population from ten to fifteen were dying every day. The Doctor is one of the oldest physicians in Tiffin. His practice has been large, successful, and remunerative. On the opening of the Chicago Division of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad he received the appointment as surgeon for that road, as well as of the Northwestern Ohio Railroad (now the Toledo Division of the Pennsylvania Railroad). These positions he has held for many years; has been health officer of Tiffin; president of the County Medical Society; and a member of the Northwestern Medical Society, the Ohio State Medical Society, and the American Medical Society. He has been a member of the Presbyterian Church since about twenty-five years of age. His son, Leon, born in 1856, studied with him, took two courses in the College of Physicians and Surgeons, at Keokuk, Iowa, where he graduated, and settled in the practice of medicine at Lodi, Seneca County. He is now in practice with his father at Tiffin. The Doctor, by both parents, is of Scotch descent. His grandfather, Ephraim McCollum, who was born in the United States, was the son of a Scotchman. On his mother's side he can trace his ancestry in Scotland back to the time of Queen Elizabeth. These records, in possession of the Doctor, are of remarkable interest. His maternal grandmother was a Kennedy, one of the descendants of Roland de Garrick, who was himself a direct descendant of the old Scottish kings. The authentic record says: "In early part of fourteenth century the descendants of Roland de Garrick adopted the name of Kennedy as a surname." Scotch history is full of mention of members of this family. James Kennedy, archbishop of St. Andrews, was cousin to James II, of Scotland, and was one of the most powerful statesmen of Scotland, of his time. We find mention of high church dignitaries, great generals, and statesmen. One of the women of the family stands out conspicuous in history, from the fact that she was one of the two ladies in waiting who were allowed to attend the unfortunate Mary, Queen of Scots, at her execution. The Kennedys, though at first somewhat divided, early threw their influence in favor of the reformed religion. In 1538 Alexander Kennedy, a finely educated young gentleman, was burned at the stake, in Glasgow, for writing a poetical satire against the Franciscan friars. Branches of the Kennedy family migrated to Ireland, and from thence, at a later date, to America. In America, as in Scotland, they have become stanch Presbyterians in religious faith.

W. RUSH McFARLAND, proprietor of restaurant and saloon, Tiffin, only surviving son of the late Dr. John Alexander McFarland, was born in Tiffin, this

county, January 10, 1846, and after receiving a good education engaged in merchandising, with which he was connected for several years, establishing his present business in 1880. February 29, 1876, he was married to Elizabeth, daughter of John B. and Margaret (Schaeffer) Gravelldinger, the former of Remich, Luxemburg, Germany, and the latter of Dudenbrun, Baden. To this union were born three sons: Alexander Rush, Henry Arthur (buried in the Roman Catholic cemetery here) and William Albert. Mr. and Mrs. McFarland are members of St. Mary's congregation of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the Bruderbund society, and has been a member of the fire department for eleven years.

AUSTIN McNEAL, merchant, Tiffin, was born at Fort Ball (now Tiffin), Ohio, June 11, 1830, son of Milton and Maria (Gregory) McNeal, the former of whom was born in Orange County, N. Y., and settled here in 1823; the latter, who came here the following year, was a daughter of Nehemiah and Patience (Brown) Gregory, who settled in Athens County, Ohio, in 1801, from New York State (they were of Scotch-Irish ancestry, and came of Presbyterian Church people, and of Revolutionary stock, the father of Patience Brown serving with marked distinction as a commissioned officer in the Revolutionary war). Milton McNeal died in 1834, leaving a son and two daughters; of the latter, Amanda is the wife of James W. Bayard, of Athens County, Ohio, and Laura is the wife of Judge Truman H. Bagby, of Tiffin. Austin, the son, was reared to his father's business (merchandising), and has been prominently identified with the industry here since. He was united in marriage with Sarah Ann, daughter of Dr. Secretary Rawson, of Richfield, Ohio (now of Des Moines, Iowa), and brother of Abel Rawson, this union being blessed with a son and a daughter: Otis R. (whom they buried) and Lucy Maria, now the wife of Don R. Gibson, of Payne, Ohio, son of Dr. Robert McDonald Gibson, brother of Gen. W. H. Gibson, of Tiffin. Mrs. Maria McNeal after living a widow for years was happily married to Abel Rawson, with whom she remained a kind companion until his demise. She is still hale and vigorous, and retains in her memory many of the very interesting events of her early life. She is very kindly respected by all who know her as the warm friend of the distressed, the noble woman, kind mother and affectionate wife. While many of her age have passed the more active sphere of their lives, she still continues her domestic duties, milking her cows, making butter as of yore and attending to her household duties. The wonder is how she has carried her years of care and labor.

JAMES V. MAGERS, clerk of the courts of Seneca County, was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 17, 1842. His parents, Joseph E. Magers and Mary A. Sneeringer, settled in this county in 1852, coming from Stark County. The former was a native of Maryland, and of pioneer French descent, and the latter of German pioneer ancestry in Pennsylvania; of their family of eleven children they reared four sons and two daughters. The subject of this sketch (their eldest child) enjoyed the benefits of the common schools, and finished his education at Heidelberg College. He engaged in teaching, with which profession he was prominently identified in this locality for many years. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat. October, 1881, he was elected to his present incumbency, and upon the expiration of his term of office was honorably re-elected. He married, January 7, 1868, at New Riegel, this county, Mary J., daughter of John Adelsperger and Mary A. Albert, pioneers of Loudon Township, the former of whom was a native of Maryland, and the latter of Pennsylvania. Mr. and Mrs. Magers have two sons and two daughters living: Charles F., Olive I., Camilla E. and Victor L.; and have buried

two sons: Orville V. and Joseph J. Mr. Magers, while being a very reputable teacher, is an active and enterprising public man and citizen, and contributes in no small degree to the support of his party, as attested to by his popular ability as an official.

J. F. MARQUARDT, druggist, Tiffin, Ohio, born in Aldingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, November 22, 1839, son of the late Christian Marquardt, of that place. J. F. Marquardt came to America, at the age of fourteen years, through the influence of the late Dr. Jacob Frederick Jeack, under whose guardianship he remained in study. On the death of Dr. Jeack two years later he apprenticed himself to the drug business, and after spending two years at this trade in Toledo returned to Tiffin in 1858, opened a drug store, and has been prominently identified with the drug business ever since. In 1862 he married, in Tiffin, Ardella E. Koller, fourth daughter of Jesse Koller, and by her he has one son: Jesse C., a young man of excellent attainments, a graduate of the Ohio State University, and at present in charge of his father's drug business at New Washington, Ohio. Mr. Marquardt has accumulated a handsome competence in his business, the result of steady, persistent industry. He has always been a liberal contributor to public measures tending to the growth and development of the social and industrial life of his adopted city. He is a worthy Mason, and has attained to the degree of Knight Templar in De Molay Commandery. He is also a member of the K. of H., and of the Royal Arcanum. During the late civil war he pronounced himself in strong accord with the Union, and so extended his services. In 1874 he erected the handsome building in which he does business, and which bears his name. He is also interested in many other enterprises.

JACOB MARSHAL, retired farmer and one of the old pioneers of the county. P. O. Tiffin, was born in Biron, Germany, September 23, 1815, son of George and Elizabeth Marshal, who immigrated to America direct to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1834, and here remained until their death. Our subject was married, August 28, 1836, to Sophia Bishop, born in Germany July 23, 1809, daughter of Nicholas and Eve Bishop, who died in Germany. To our subject and wife have been born eight children, five now living: George, Jacob, Mary (wife of Paul Miller), Susan (wife of Jonas Hoblits), Elizabeth (wife of Frederick Meyers). The deceased are David, Margaret and an infant. Our subject, who has been a farmer all his life, owns nearly 100 acres of land. He and his wife are faithful members of the Reformed Church.

CHARLES MARTIN, dealer in groceries, Tiffin, was born in Hondingen, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, in 1837, and was apprenticed to the cabinet-making trade there. In 1853 he came to America and located in the following year in Melmore, this county, where he was connected with merchandising till 1862, when he came to Tiffin and followed the same occupation till in 1864, when, upon the organization of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, he enlisted in Company A, and did duty during its term of service. In December of 1864 he formed a partnership in the grocery business with Mr. Nighswander, which continued until 1868, when Mr. Negele purchased an interest (Mr. Nighswander retiring), and the firm has since been favorably known as Martin & Negele. Besides a regular trade the firm have introduced an important feature in the enterprise of coffee roasting and grinding, as well as spice grinding, which has proved no small addition to their business. Mr. Martin was married at Melmore, in 1860, to Miss Sophia Pfau, a native of Columbiana County, Ohio, daughter of Frederick Pfau, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. They have two sons and three daughters: James G. (in mercantile trade at Mayward, Wis.), Emma, Elsie, Flora and Silas.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which the former has been an official for several years. He is a member of the different Masonic bodies in Tiffin, also K. of H., Royal Arcanum and A. L. of H. Mr. Martin has always felt averse to holding public office, but has served his ward (Fourth) in the councils of the city.

JAMES F. MARTIN, son of Nathan Martin, of Pennsylvania, and Elizabeth Devins, of York County, Canada, was born in Canada May 6, 1830, and came to Seneca County with his parents in 1839. He was educated in Bloom Township, and at the Seneca County Academy; worked on the home-stead farm until August, 1850, when he was severely injured by a threshing machine; he then attended the Seneca County Academy, and in 1853 taught school in Bloom Township, which he followed until 1865, when he was elected county recorder. He was re-elected in 1868, and served until the close of 1871. In 1874 he was chosen assistant sergeant-at-arms, at Columbus, for the Legislature. Mr. Martin was married on Christmas day, 1855, to Miss Julia Engle, of Thompson Township. This lady died March 20, 1874, leaving four children. Of these two daughters have died since that time.

DR. JOHN W. MARTIN, dentist, Tiffin, was born in Clinton Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, March 3, 1832. His parents, John and Barbara (Broadbeck) Martin, were early settlers in this county, having moved from Frederick County, Md., in 1826; the former was born in Frederick County, Md., and the latter near York, Penn. The subject of our sketch was reared on the farm and followed agricultural pursuits till he was twenty-six years of age, when he commenced the study of dentistry. After a short practice at Westerville, Ohio, he located in Tiffin, this county, in 1861, and has been favorably identified with professional work here since. He was united in marriage, in 1853, with Rachael A., daughter of John and Lydia (Reem) Berkey, of Liberty Township, this county; she passed away her young life, leaving one daughter, Rachael, now the wife of H. H. Neligh, a dentist. Dr. Martin was married on second occasion, in 1861, to Elizabeth A., daughter of Rev. John and Elizabeth (Walker) Souder; she also departed this life December 17, 1884, leaving no issue. Dr. Martin is a worthy citizen, a clever dental surgeon and an enterprising public spirited business man. He is a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN MERKELBACH, grocer, Tiffin, born in Granzhausen, in the dukedom of Nassau, April 5, 1826; is a son of Jacob William and Elizabeth (Remi) Merkellbach, who had four sons and four daughters, of whom one son and two daughters came to America: Catharine (wife of Jacob Caesar, of New York City, have four sons and four daughters); Wilhemina (wife of Frederick Hener, of Allentown, Penn., have three sons and two daughters), and John. The subject of this sketch learned painting in his native land, and upon coming to Tiffin, Ohio, in 1853, he carried on his trade and acquired a handsome competence. In 1876 he embarked in the grocery business, which he still carries on. February 4, 1855, he married Catharine, daughter of Andrew Albrecht, and by her has eleven children—two sons and nine daughters: Louisa, wife of James George, of Tiffin; Anna, wife of George Dutt, of Tiffin; Mina, who carries on the store; Emma, a lady of excellent attainments, a teacher in the schools of Tiffin; Eva; Mary; John Frederick, a painter; Lizzie; Ida; Charlie and Cora. The family attend the German Reformed Church. Mr. Merkelbach is a member of the Bruderbund society, of which he has served as its honored president.

PETER MILLER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Ontario County, N. Y., September 16, 1833, son of Daniel W. and Anna Miller, who were united in marriage in the State of New York, and who moved to Seneca County, Ohio,

in 1837, where they remained until the death of the latter. Daniel W. Miller afterward married Sarah Raber, and they now reside in Clinton Township. Our subject was married March 2, 1854, to Levina Robenalt, born in this county September 12, 1832, daughter of Solomon and Catharine Robenalt, natives of Pennsylvania, and who were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, moving to Seneca County in 1829, and there remaining until their death; the father died in 1863 and the mother in 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are the parents of seven children, of whom six are now living: Frank P., born October 1, 1856; Orlando A., born March 12, 1858; Daniel W., born August 1, 1859; Alice V., born October 25, 1860; Burton R. and Anna M., born November 16, 1864. The deceased, Gideon A., was born January 4, 1855, and died April 22, 1862. Mr. Miller is a cooper, a trade he followed for several years, and then became engaged in farming. He owns 288 acres of land, nearly all improved. He is trustee of the township, a position he has filled for six years with credit to himself and the satisfaction of his constituents. He is a member of the I. O. O. F.

P. L. MORCHER, proprietor of bakery, confectionery and dining hall, Tiffin, was born in Fort Seneca, Pleasant Township, this county, May 29, 1854. His parents were Jacob and Elizabeth (Rehm) Morcher, former of whom came from Wurtemberg, Germany, when a lad of fourteen, and here learned shoe-making, which he carried on at Fort Seneca till his death, which occurred in January, 1870; the latter was a native of Bierne, Bavaria, daughter of Philip Lorenzo and Elizabeth (Mechsdesheimer) Rehm, who located at Fort Seneca, this county, in 1845. Jacob and Elizabeth (Rehm) Morcher had a family of six sons and one daughter: John William, of Tiffin; Philip Lorenzo; George Henry, a baker; Frank Albert, a farmer and lumber dealer; Charles Jacob, a baker; Frances Elizabeth, now Mrs. Charles Purcel, in bakery and restaurant business at Fostoria, and Jacob Udel, with Philip Lorenzo. The subject of our sketch learned shoe-making, which he followed till he was twenty-six years of age, when he engaged in his present business, which he has successfully carried on since. He was married, December 6, 1881, to Matilda, daughter of Charles and Catharine (Bechle) Wendler. He and his wife are worthy members of the First Reformed Church. Mr. Morcher is a member of the K. of P. and of P. O. of A.

BENJAMIN F. MYERS, Tiffin, is a descendant of the German pioneers of Ohio from Maryland and Pennsylvania. Conrad Myers, his grandfather, coming from Maryland, settled in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1796. His father, whose name was Conrad, was married to Miss Leah Rauch, of Pennsylvania. In 1845 they came to this county and made their home on a farm in Jackson Township, where a family of five sons and three daughters grew up around them. The subject of this sketch was born in Mahoning County, Ohio, May 2, 1833. His early education was acquired in the district schools in his neighborhood. He made such advancement that at the age of sixteen he taught his first term of school. Afterward he attended Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, where he prosecuted the studies of the scientific course. Leaving college he engaged in teaching, and has ever since been prominently connected with the educational interests of his county. After a successful experience of seventeen years in the district schools, he accepted a position in the public schools of the city of Tiffin, where he became principal of the Second Ward, and assistant superintendent. This position Mr. Myers has held since 1866. During the last nineteen years he has served as a member of the board of county school examiners for Seneca County. In 1856 Mr. Myers was married to Miss Leah A. Faulk, of Columbiana County, Ohio, and they have one son

—Claude Eugene. The family all belong to the Reformed Church, in which for many years they have been consistent members and efficient workers. The genial, generous disposition of Mr. Myers has made him many friends. Personally he is of fine physique, tall and compactly built, and of commanding presence. After an active and successful service in his profession, he has the enviable reputation of being a man of honor and of the strictest integrity. He is still in the prime of life, and after being nominated by the Democratic party as their candidate for the office of treasurer of Seneca County, he was elected, in October, 1885, to that office by a large majority, even running over 300 votes ahead of his ticket.

B. FRANK MYERS, dealer in hardware, stoves and tinware, Tiffin, was born in Mansfield, Ohio, March 20, 1848. His parents, John A. and Sarah (Bylmer) Myers, natives of Franklin County, Penn., located in Mansfield in 1842, and thence came to Tiffin in 1848, where John A. Myers carried on hardware business, etc., till his death, which occurred in 1877. Since the death of his father, our subject, who was in a manner reared to it, has carried on the business with excellent success. He was married, in Tiffin, in 1873, to Alverda L., daughter of the late William Cromwell, Esq., a native of Frederick County, Md., and by this union there are one son and one daughter: Alfred R. and Aleeta. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and K. of P., and is president of the Tiffin Building Association.

JOHN MYERS, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, one of the old settlers of this county, was born in Germany, June 24, 1816, son of Blasius and Elizabeth Myers, natives of Germany, who immigrated, in 1834, to Huron County, Ohio, and remained there until their deaths. John Myers, the subject of this sketch, came to this county in 1844, and was united in marriage the same year with Catharine Ardner, who was born in Bavaria in 1821. Mr. and Mrs. Myers raised quite a large family. He is a carpenter by trade, but of late years has been engaged in farming, owning fifty-five acres of good land. He has filled several municipal offices with credit. Mrs. Myers departed this life in November, 1873, leaving a family to mourn her loss.

JOSEPH P. MYERS, contractor, builder and street commissioner of Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, this county, August 16, 1845, the eldest son of John and Catharine (Ardner) Myers, and was reared to the building business with which he has remained prominently connected since (his father retiring from it to the farm in 1863, where he now lives). Many of the prominent buildings and shops have been constructed under his supervision. In the year 1884, while acting in the capacity of city civil engineer, which profession he adopted, by diligent study and hard work he made a complete system of maps of the city, which have been adopted by the city. On the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion Mr. Myers offered his services and was admitted into Company I, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he did active service for three years. July 4, 1864, he was shot through the left lung at the battle of Pilot Knob, Marietta, Ga., and, after lying in the hospital for many months, regained his health and was discharged at Columbus, Ohio. He participated in the battles of Chickamauga and in many others. Returning from the war he continued his professional work and in the following year (1865) was united in marriage with Mahala Myers, who blessed him with five children: Jennie, Bruce, Frank, Rush and Harry. In 1875 Mrs. Myers passed away from this life and is laid to rest in Maple Grove Cemetery. Mr. Myers was married on the second occasion, in 1883, to Belle Byrns, and by this union has two bright little boys: Clarence and Earl. Mr. Myers has al-

ways taken an active part in public life, and is a staunch Democrat in politics. He has always given a cordial support to the social and industrial development of this city. He is director of the Tiffin Building Association; stockholder and active operator of the Tiffin Edison Electric Illuminating Company; member of Leander Stem Post G. A. R., K. of P., P. O. of A. and Bruderbund societies, and served with credit as chief of the Tiffin Fire Department for several years. He belongs to many musical societies. His brothers as well as himself are all excellent musicians.

JOHN BLASIUS MYERS, dealer in groceries and provisions, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, August 7, 1849; son of John and Catharine (Arduer) Myers, the former a native of Neuberger, Baden, and the latter of Betzchbach, Bavaria; they were married in Tiffin in 1844, and reared four sons and four daughters: Joseph P.; Mary, wife of Martin Hufferd, a farmer in Mercer County, Ohio; Johanna, wife of Peter Weber, of Tiffin; John B.; Catharine, wife of Andrew Weigle, a mechanic of Tiffin; Christiana (deceased wife of Charles Sheter, and who left four children); William H. and Charles L. (latter deceased). The subject of our sketch learned his father's trade (carpentering and building), and was connected with it for several years, during which time he did some important contracting and building on public and private buildings and on public highways. January 1, 1875, he retired from that trade and embarked in grocery, provisions and queensware business. April 21, 1874, he married Theresa R. Myers, a native of Tiffin, Ohio, daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Sinz) Steur, natives of Tyrol, the former of Herbranz and the latter of Kemelbach, and who settled here in early times; they were married in May, 1853. To Mr. and Mrs. Myers were born three daughters and two sons: Paulina K., Alfred J., Oswald J., Victoria Annie and Bertha E. Mr. Myers is a regular communicant of St. Joseph's Church (Roman Catholic). He is an active member of the Bruderbund, and its honored treasurer; is also a member of the Turnverein, and has been an active member of the Fire Department of Tiffin, and was engineer of the steam fire engine from 1876 to 1880. In 1880 Mr. Myers purchased the property where he was born, which he now occupies, and on which he has a handsome residence, and when he retires from the cares of the day, he lays his head to rest but a short distance from where he was first pillowed. He is a worthy citizen, a kind husband and father, and a very sociable gentleman.

JOHN M. MYERS was born in Clearspring, Washington Co., Md., September 13, 1838, son of Michael and Anna E. (Wagner) Myers, descendants of pioneer Germans, of Franklin County, Penn., who reared a family of four sons and two daughters, all of whom removed to this county, in 1856, with their parents. John M. had served an apprenticeship in type-setting in his native county and had also been reared to the building business, by his father, and upon coming here he continued in that vocation until February 20, 1860, when he entered the office of the *Seneca Advertiser*, as a printer. In January, 1863, he became its editor and publisher, and in 1867 he purchased a half interest in the paper, associating with himself, as partner, his brother, E. Shelby Myers; the business was conducted successfully and satisfactorily till April, 1884, when E. Shelby, and E. Bruce (who had become a partner in 1878) sold their interests to L. A. Brunner and J. W. Geiger, who now carry it on. The firm of Myers Brothers, under which the paper was conducted for eighteen years, succeeded in building up a prosperous business, and enlarging the sphere and usefulness of the *Advertiser*, and at the time of the dissolution of the firm, it was considered one of the best establishments in Ohio. It would be proper to say here that in the many enterprises in which

our subject has been associated, his brothers have always shared financially with him, and although known as the head of the business, in all matters their united counsels have always marked his line of conduct, and the actions of Mr. Myers have been better known as that of the Myers Brothers, who have contributed their share in the development of the material industries of Tiffin. In the spring of 1879, J. M., in connection with four other gentlemen of Tiffin, purchased the Ohio Stove Works, which was conducted as a partnership until January, 1882, at which time the business was organized as a stock company, with John M. as its president, in which position he has continued until the present time. Our subject was married here in 1871, to Miss Lurena A. Frees, a lady of excellent attainments, daughter of Wesley B. Frees, of Tiffin. Mr. Myers has always condemned the scramble for public office, and has never held an office nor asked for one. He has, however, been active in the furtherance of the principles of his party and has had the pleasure of seeing the majority gradually growing in his county, from twenty when he took charge of the paper in 1863, to over 1,200 when he retired from its control in 1884. Latterly he has become interested with his brothers in the cattle business in New Mexico, to which industry he is paying much attention. E. Shelby Myers was born in 1840, and married, in 1870, to Miss Sarah E. Haas, daughter of John R. Haas, one of the founders of the Tiffin Agricultural Works. E. Bruce Myers was born in Clearspring, Md., February 1, 1851, and married here in 1879, Miss Ella M. Cunningham, daughter of George W. Cunningham, a prominent miller and grain dealer. To this union has been born a daughter, Bessie. Leon B. Myers the youngest brother, was born in 1855, and married, in 1880, to Rebecca McDonald, daughter of Maj. McDonald, of Bucyrus, and has two daughters by the union.

JOHN M. NAYLOR. This well known citizen and business man of Tiffin, was born at Wooster, Ohio, December 9, 1822. His parents, James and Eleanor Dill (Muggrave) Naylor, were natives of Beaver and Dauphin Counties, Penn., respectively. James Naylor was a carpenter and house builder, and carried on that business at Wooster, Wayne Co., Ohio, for many years. John M. Naylor, during his earlier years, attended the public schools, where was laid the foundation for a practical English education. Before he was out of his "teens," however, he taught school for several terms, and thus acquired means to pay his way at Granville College, where he was a student for some time. Up to this date his aim had been to obtain a thorough education and to devote himself to the study and practice of law, but at the age of twenty years he was induced to accept a clerkship in the hardware store of Jacobs & Kouke, at Wooster, Ohio, and thus the channel of his life was diverted and directed into mercantile pursuits. He remained with the above named firm for four years, at the expiration of which time, in 1847, he formed a partnership with Harvey Howard and came to Tiffin, where they opened a hardware store under the firm name of Howard & Naylor. Four years afterward Mr. Howard sold his interest, and Mr. Naylor assumed the sole proprietorship of the house, continuing the same up to the present time. Under his management the business has steadily prospered and grown, until now it is the most extensive establishment of its kind in Tiffin, and, indeed, is excelled by few, if any, in northern Ohio. Notwithstanding the assiduous attention Mr. Naylor has given to his business, he has always been a student of men and affairs and devoted much time to the study of standard works, thus acquiring a valuable fund of information that is generally only attained by a thorough collegiate course. He has now been prominently identified with the commercial, social and other interests of Tiffin for a period of thirty-eight years, during which

time he has been proved to be a man of excellent executive and financial abilities, with perceptive and reasoning faculties of no ordinary mold. His judgment and prompt decision in business affairs are seldom at fault. These qualities, together with great firmness and a conscientious desire to be just toward all men, are characteristics of the man. Though never a politician in the general acceptance of the term, he has always been a Republican, zealously interested in the welfare of that party, believing it to be the party of progress, as it was of the Union during the dark days of the civil war; in those days by means and influence Mr. Naylor was earnest in his aid and support of the Union cause. He has been a member of the Methodist Church for many years, and has been a liberal donator and one of its chief supports in Tiffin. When the new brick church was built he contributed largely toward its erection and completion, and in various ways the city of Tiffin has always found him to the front in support of any public enterprise calculated to benefit the whole people. He was one of the founders of the National Exchange, now the Tiffin National Bank, of which he has always been a director and large stockholder. Mr. Naylor commenced his business career with little or no means, and is a striking example of what may be accomplished in the space of a few years when energy is aided by well directed industry, accompanied by strict integrity. Mr. Naylor was married, December 11, 1849, to Cornelia T., daughter of Judge Benjamin Pittenger, and although two children were born to this union none now survive: Cora, born in 1851, died, after a short illness, in 1873, and Frank, born in 1854, died while on an excursion in Florida in 1883.

WILLIAM NEGELE, of the firm of Martin & Negele, grocers, etc., Tiffin, was born in Plochingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, February 6, 1835, son of William and Rosina (Handel) Negele, who came to America in 1853, locating at Tiffin the following year. The subject of our sketch learned his father's business (soap and candle-making) in his native land, but on coming here learned marble-cutting, which he followed till the breaking out of the late civil war. He enlisted at Tiffin September 22, 1861, in Company H, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was wounded at the second battle of Bull Run and received his discharge at Columbus, February 27, 1863. After the war Mr. Negele returned to Tiffin and engaged as clerk in the grocery business, and in 1868 embarked in business along with Mr. Martin, the firm being favorably known to the people of this locality since. He married, in Sandusky, Ohio, in 1864, Christina, daughter of the late Christian Kreitzinger, of Sandusky, the union being blessed with one son and four daughters: Clara, Mattie, Minnie, Cora and Charles. Mr. Negele and family are members of the Evangelical Church, of the Sabbath-school of which he has been the superintendent for many years. He is a member of the R. A., K. of H., L. of H. and of Leander Stem Post, G. A. R. William Negele's only brother, Charles, is a minister in the Evangelical Association of Sandusky, Ohio. Of his sisters, Paulina is the deceased wife of Valentine Stetzer, of Toledo; Louisa is the wife of George Mautz, a farmer, of Zanesville, Ohio, and Christiana is the wife of Louis Smith, a manufacturer, of Zanesville, Ohio.

HARRY L. NIGHSWANDER, agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Telegraph Company, Tiffin, is among the younger elements of Tiffin's successful citizens. His father, John H. Nighswander, was a native of Franklin County, Penn., born October 5, 1826, and comes of pioneer stock of Maryland and Pennsylvania. Upon attaining his majority the father of our subject engaged in merchandising and in 1848 came to Tiffin and embarked in business on his own account. Here he married, in 1852, Margaret C., daughter of Eli Umsted, of Clinton Township, this county, who bore him three sons and two daughters:

Clara (wife of Jonas Romig), Charles Fremont (operator with the Western Union Telegraph Company, Toledo), Harry Lincoln (the subject of our sketch), Jennie and John. John H. Nighswander was a member of the constabulary of the city and county for several years; was one of the first members of the fire department; is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F., of which he has been a member since 1855.

SAMUEL NIGHSWANDER, county surveyor and engineer of Seneca County, Ohio. P. O. Fort Seneca, was born in Franklin County, Penn., May 6, 1834, son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Bare) Nighswander, who settled in this county April 24, 1847, and who had fifteen children, twelve of whom are yet living. The subject of this sketch was educated in this county, taught school for a while, and afterward studied surveying and civil engineering, with which he has been identified ever since. He has served in his present office for eight years. Mr. Nighswander married Margaret Beck, by whom he has one son and five daughters: Elizabeth (now Mrs. Charles Bastian), and Savilla (wife of Dallas Hade), all residing in Fort Seneca, Ohio; William; Avarintha; Catharine and Louisa. Mr. Nighswander is a member of the K. of H.

HON. WARREN P. NOBLE, a prominent lawyer of Tiffin, and a highly respected citizen of Seneca County, stands high in this locality as one of the early and most active business men, and as a promoter of many of its most important industries. He was born in Luzerne County, Penn., June 14, 1820. His father, William Noble, was a native of Connecticut, and comes of English ancestry, in that State; and his mother, Rebecca (Lytle) Noble, comes of Irish pioneer ancestry, of Pennsylvania. They settled in Jackson Township, this county, in 1836, where they reared a large family. The subject of our sketch completed a good common school education, and taught school for several years in Fostoria and vicinity. The facilities for obtaining an education in this part of Ohio, at that time, were very few, and in order to obtain better opportunities, Mr. Noble was compelled to make the trip on foot, several times, to and from an academy in Medina County, then under control and management of John McGregger. He subsequently read law in the office of Rawson & Pennington, of Tiffin, and was admitted to the bar in 1844, since which time he has steadily advanced to and now occupies the front rank of the profession. He has a strong, vigorous constitution, and probably may be reckoned amongst the most indefatigable workers in his profession anywhere. In 1846 he was elected to the Legislature, and was honorably re-elected for a second term. Retiring from this, he was elected prosecuting attorney for Seneca County, to which last named office he was re-elected, but resigned before the expiration of the second term, to give his entire attention to his other large law practice. In 1860 he was elected to the Thirty-seventh National Congress, and afterward again to the Thirty-eighth, in both of which he served as representative of the war wing of the Democratic party, retiring on the 4th of March, 1865. Upon the dissolution of the First National Bank, of Tiffin, he was appointed its receiver, and creditably and promptly closed up and settled the business of that concern. Upon the organization of the Commercial Bank, in 1876, he was elected its president, which incumbency he still holds. He served without portfolio, for ten years, as member of the board of trustees of the Ohio State University, a part of the time as president of the board, and was among the first here to introduce and make permanent our railroad facilities. He married, in 1847, Mary E., eldest daughter of F. Singer. Mrs. Noble died March 9, 1853, leaving two daughters and one son: Belle, now Mrs. William L. Bates, of Dayton, Ohio; Mary Ellen, widow of the late Silas W. Groff, Esq., of Tiffin, and Warren F., a graduate of the Ohio State University, class of 1879, and

now a worthy member of the bar of this State, at Tiffin. After years of celibacy, Mr. Noble married, for his second wife, September 27, 1870, Alice M., daughter of the late Alexander Campbell, of Tiffin, and this union has been blessed with two daughters: Hattie, born September 25, 1873, and Alice, born January 12, 1875. Mr. Noble has always given a cordial support to all measures to promote the growth and development of the social and industrial life of this locality. Non-sectarian in religious matters, he contributes freely to all church institutions of this place. He is a worthy Knight Templar and a member of De Molay Commandery of Tiffin.

HARRISON NOBLE, lawyer, Tiffin, and judge of the probate court of Seneca County, comes of pioneer Ohioans of Connecticut and Pennsylvania stock — his father, William Noble, being of Connecticut, and his mother, Rebecca (Lytle) Noble, of Pennsylvania. They reared ten children. Harrison Noble was born in Salt Creek Township, Wayne Co., Ohio, and moved here, in 1838, with his people who settled in Jackson Township, where he obtained a good schooling for the times. He attended Oberlin College and afterward Seneca County Academy at Republic. He then taught school and attended law study in the office of his brother the Hon. W. P. Noble. He was admitted to the practice of law in 1849 and formed a partnership with his brother and preceptor. In 1874 he retired from this alliance and formed a partnership with N. B. Lutes, which he retired from in 1880, and subsequently formed one with James H. Latt, the present city solicitor, which firm Mr. Noble retired from to enter upon his present incumbency. He has served his city as solicitor two terms; member of the council twelve years; mayor of Tiffin two terms; director of the County infirmary six years; and has filled other important local official positions. During the late war of the Rebellion he worked actively in the interests of organization of the different regiments raised in the county and was commissioned colonel of the second regiment raised here. Mr. Noble was married at Tiffin, in 1858, to Minerva, sixth daughter of the late Josiah Hayes, and by this union has two sons: Harry H., now engaged in medical studies, and Birdie M., at home. Mr. Noble while attending a good professional practice has also been preceptor of some of our leading young attorneys. In the social and industrial life of Seneca County he has contributed in no small degree to the advancement of its growth and development.

T. H. NOONAN, division freight agent of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, Tiffin, is a representative of one of the important commercial interests of this locality, and is a worthy example of a self-made man in his vocation. He was born in Lockport, N. Y., June 26, 1845; son of John T. and Mary (Armstrong) Noonan, natives of Ireland, the former a descendant of merchantmen of County Clare, and the latter of the Arnstrongs, of Sligo, many of whom rank well in the literary professions; they married in Sligo and came to America, locating in this county a few years previous to the cholera epidemic, and here reared three sons and three daughters. The subject of our sketch became an apprenticed clerk at twelve years of age, and upon completing his apprenticeship learned book-keeping and telegraphy, and became clerk and operator in the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railroad, now the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad. After a few years creditable connection with this corporation, he accepted a position on the Ohio & Mississippi Railroad at Vincennes, Ind., where he remained in charge of that office for about six years. He next spent two years as "mine host" of the Shawhan House, at Tiffin, and was also interested in the Hays House, of Fostoria, at the same time. Retiring from this business, he accepted a position with the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad as traveling freight agent in June, 1876, and in 1880 was appointed to his present

ent incumbency, which he ably fills. Mr. Noonan was married in Tiffin, October, 1870, to Clara Arnold, eldest daughter of Henry A. Buskirk, and to this union were born two sons: Harry and Dorsey Ray. Mr. Noonan has always held aloof from strong political and religious connections, but has liberally contributed to all worthy enterprises.

LLOYD NORRIS, farmer and stock dealer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in this county October 5, 1830, son of Nathaniel and Sarah Norris, natives of Maryland, where they were married and where they first settled; from there they came to this county, about 1828, and here remained until their death; Nathaniel Norris departed this life December 3, 1864, and his widow February 5, 1865. Our subject was united in marriage, March 30, 1854, with Barbara A. Miller, born in the State of New York, October 16, 1826, daughter of Daniel and Anna Miller, who were married in New York State, and who moved to Ohio in 1837, settling in this county, where they remained until the death of Mrs. Miller, which occurred March 24, 1849. After the death of his first wife Mr. Miller married Sarah Raber, and they now reside in Clinton Township, this county. To our subject and wife have been born two children: Sidney C., born December 10, 1857, and Arthur L., born August 12, 1872. Mr. Norris owns 160 acres of fine land, with good buildings. Mrs. Norris is a member of the Lutheran Church.

HON. JAMES A. NORTON, Tiffin, a son of Dr. Rufus and Clarissa (Waters) Norton, pioneers of Seneca County, was born here November 11, 1843, the youngest of a family of four sons and one daughter, all but one married and now heads of families. Dr. Rufus Norton was a native of Utica, N. Y., and son of Isaiah Norton, a native of the north of England, from whence probably came the corruption of the name MacNaughton, of Scotch history, to the English Norton. Dr. Rufus Norton settled here in 1835 and carried on a reputable and extensive medical practice for more than thirty years. The subject of this sketch received a good education in the schools of Tiffin. Upon the breaking out of the late civil war, though but eighteen years of age, he enlisted in defense of the Union, was accepted and did active and honorable service for four years. He was promoted to a lieutenantcy, upon examination by a regular army board, and was serving as post-adjutant at Louisville, Ky., when mustered out. He served in all the important battles of the Department of the Cumberland, being severely wounded at the battle of Chickamauga. After the war he completed a thorough medical education and engaged in the practice of the profession with his father. He, however, began to display abilities as a political leader, and, although a young man, made his influence felt in this locality; his broad views of human nature and versatility of make-up, rendered him eminently fitted for this sphere, and his constituents recognized it by electing him to the Sixty-first General Assembly of the State, in 1873, by a very positive majority, and in re-electing him to the Sixty-second and Sixty-third General Assemblies, in the latter of which he served as speaker *pro tem.*, and during all his experience in the Legislature made his influence felt as an able speaker, a fearless defender of the principles of his (the Democratic) party. Retiring from active legislative duties, he studied law, and was admitted to the practice in the State in 1879, but has paid but little attention to office work in that profession, his later interests being in connection with the water works, and as manager for the Wiley Construction Company of Greenfield, Mass. Besides his interests here, he is a prominent stockholder in the Adrian, Mich., Water Works, and president of the Grand Haven, Mich., Water Works. He was married here, July 19, 1865, to Adeline, daughter of the late Thomas Hemming, and this union has been blessed with two bright children: Albert

Leland, a graduate of the Tiffin High School and now an eight-years' cadet in the naval school at Annapolis, and Clara Adele. It may be truthfully said that Mr. Norton has but few equals as an extemporaneous speaker. He has served the city and county as an official and promoter of most of its important interests. He is an active member of the Seneca County Agricultural Society, has served as president of the school board of the city, president of the council, is now serving as county auditor of this county, and has been prominently before the people as congressman; he represented the Seventh Congressional District as delegate to the late much respected Democratic National Convention; was appointed, by Secretary of the Treasury Daniel Manning, as inspector of customs at the Isthmus of Panama, but declined the appointment because of business relations that forbade his acceptance.

WINDFIELD S. NOVINGER, carriage and wagon-maker, P. O. Tiffin, is a son of John and Susan (Killinger) Novinger, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Ohio in 1882 and settled in Clinton Township, where they are pleasantly located. They have had eight children: Windfield S., Jacob, Irvin, George W., Virgil, Kate and Thomas, now living; and Hiram, who died when four years old. Our subject was born September 1, 1863, in Dauphin County, Penn., and was educated in the common schools. He came to Ohio with his parents in 1882, and after remaining one year in Stark County, moved to this county. He was married, June 14, 1881, to Emma, daughter of Levi Snively, and by this union there are two children: Clidie and Edgar. Mr. Novinger has purchased a beautiful corner residence and shop, in which latter he is doing a fine business, having all the facilities necessary for repairing carriages and wagons neatly.

JAMES O'BRIEN, president of the O'Brien Bros. Manufacturing Company, of Tiffin, represents an important industry, as well as one of the most public spirited and enterprising corporations in Seneca County. He is a native of Ireland, born in Dublin July 25, 1826. His parents were John and Eliza (O'Toole) O'Brien, the former a native of County Carlow, and the latter of Dublin, Ireland. John O'Brien was a plumber and gas-fitter by trade. In 1833 he came to this country and located in New Orleans, where he brought his family (consisting of his wife, two sons and a daughter) two years later, but soon afterward removed to Peoria County, Ill., where he carried on farming until his death, which occurred in 1873, his widow following him some four years later. They reared a family of five sons and four daughters, all of whom lived to be active and useful citizens. The subject of this sketch learned carpentering at eighteen, and was prominently identified with the building interests in Illinois for several years. In 1855 he embarked in wagon and carriage-making at Galva, Ill. Retiring from that industry there in 1859, he located in Princeville, Peoria County, and in 1865 located at Kewanee, Ill., where he was well and favorably known in the business for many years. In 1882 he opened his business here, in which he was united by his two younger brothers: William Smith O'Brien, the present superintendent and treasurer, and Joseph Peter, secretary and foreman of the machinery department of the company. Mr. O'Brien married, in 1850, Margaret Francis Seery, daughter of Lawrence and Bridget (Norton) Seery, natives of Ireland, where Mrs. O'Brien was born. To this union were born three daughters: Mary Caroline, and two dead; and three sons, John Edward (head book-keeper for the firm), Henry Eugene (traveling salesman for the firm), and George Norton (book-keeper and stenographer for the firm). Mr. O'Brien has always made his mark as an enterprising and public spirited citizen. He served Kewanee as its mayor, justice of the peace and councilman, and has been creditably identified

in other official positions both there and elsewhere. He is a kind husband, a good father, and has educated his children well, his three sons all being graduates of Notre Dame University, Ind. Mr. O'Brien is a worthy member of the Roman Catholic Church, and a regular communicant of St. Mary's congregation.

CHRISTOPHER C. PARK, hardware merchant and dealer in grain and seeds, Tiffin, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., October 4, 1829, and comes of a pioneer family of English ancestry of the State of New Jersey. His father, John Park (formerly spelled Pearke) was a native of that State, and his mother, Elizabeth (Waggoner) Park, was a descendant of German pioneers of Pennsylvania. In 1830 John Park came to this county and located at Tiffin, but after engaging in merchandising for several years removed (in 1844) to what is now known as "Pleasant Hill" farm, Section 16, Clinton Township (C. C. Park's present property), where our subject grew to manhood. At the age of twenty he (Christopher C. Park) went to California and spent two years successfully in mining operations, returning at the end of that time to continue his farming operations in this county. In 1868 he took stock in the Tiffin Agricultural Works, and has continued in successful connection with it since. In that year (1868) he invested in stock in the Tiffin Woolen Mills, and continued a supporter of that institution till its dissolution, and in 1874 he invested means in support of the Tiffin Shoe Factory, and was identified with it till it ceased corporate existence. In 1875 he joined the establishment of the "Grange store," and continued an active manager of its interests, latterly (1880) purchasing the entire business, which he now represents only in hardware and agricultural machinery. He is also a very ardent supporter and contributor to many other public enterprises in Tiffin, and has done a leading share to support its industries. Mr. Park was married in Tiffin, November 8, 1855, to Malinda, eldest daughter of Ezra Derr, of Clinton Township, a native of Maryland. She died June 16, 1865, and is buried in Green Lawn Cemetery with her two sons, Ezra Derr and Harry Rockey, leaving two sons and a daughter living: Hiram G., associated with his father; John C., with the United States Express Company here, and Anna, wife of Thomas E. Crank, a druggist of Golden City, Mo. Mr. Park was married on the second occasion, September 10, 1868, to Elizabeth C. Smith, a native of Virginia, a lady of estimable attainments, and by this union has two daughters and two sons living: Alva Marius, Ida May, Lela Gertrude and Charles Howard. Mr. and Mrs. Park are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been connected for over twenty years; is trustee at present, and has held official positions in it for many years. He has been a member of the Masonic order for over thirty years, and is Past Eminent Commander of De Molay Encampment No. 9, K. T. He is also a member of the K. of H., and of the A. L. of H. During the late war of the Rebellion he served in Company D, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the existence of that regiment. He has served with credit on the School Board of Clinton Township, and in municipal offices in same township. Mr. Park has been well and favorably known here for over half a century and has by dint of persistent industry and honesty accumulated a handsome competence, and has reared his family well, among the older members of which are some of our leading citizens.

ROBERT G. PENNINGTON, a prominent lawyer of Tiffin, was born in Delaware County, Penn., December 11, 1816, and comes of Pennsylvania parentage of Quaker antecedents and of English descent. Isaac Pennington, to whom the ancestry is traced, was an Englishman of large influence and broad Christian charity. His daughter married William Penn, and, with Penn,

George Fox, Robert Barclay and Thomas Elwood, he founded the Society of Friends. The first American Pennington was Edward, the son of Isaac, and who emigrated from England with his brother-in-law, William Penn, in 1682. Edward married a daughter of Gov. Jennings, of New Jersey, and from that marriage the Penningtons of New Jersey as well as Pennsylvania claim their American origin. When the subject of this sketch had reached his eighth year, his parents, Joseph and Sarah Pennington, moved their family from Pennsylvania to New York, and in Cayuga County of that State the lad passed nine years of his early youth. His father, a well-to-do mechanic and farmer, desirous of procuring more acres for the increasing household, visited Ohio, and, purchasing land in Seneca County, settled here in 1834. Robert G. was then seventeen. He had been kept at school during boyhood and was reputed a fair scholar. On reaching Ohio, however, he commenced a course of studies in Huron Institute. He went through the *curriculum* of that popular school, and having completed the academic course turned his attention to the selecting of a profession. He chose the law. He read under the supervision of Abel Rawson, a distinguished jurist and scholar, and was admitted to the bar in 1842. The preceptor thinking well of the pupil took him into partnership. The firm of Rawson & Pennington continued for many years and until the senior member, in 1850, retired from practice. It was in the office of that firm that the Hon. W. P. Noble and Gen. W. H. Gibson took their early lessons in law and became prepared for the bar. Subsequently Mr. Pennington was associated as law partner with Gen. W. H. Gibson, and later with another of his law students, J. C. Lee, ex-lieutenant-governor of Ohio, and lastly with John McCauley, with whom he remained as partner to the time Mr. McCauley was elected judge of the common pleas court. In 1861, when the life of the nation was imperiled, Mr. Pennington rendered his country service by assisting to organize and prepare for the field the Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and went with that regiment to the front as quartermaster, proving himself worthy of the position. In course of time he became adjutant on Gen. McLean's staff, but after two years of soldier life he quitted the army in consequence of impaired health, and returning to Tiffin applied himself to recovering the clients and practice which had strayed away during his absence. He was successful. Mr. Pennington has been devoted to his calling. He has made it the chief business of his life. Early in the practice he acquired the reputation of a painstaking, accurate, honest lawyer, which he still maintains. For over forty years he has been an active attorney, and has held out longer than any who was a member of the Tiffin bar at the time of his admission. Instinctively and religiously he has been a hater of slavery: was an original "Free Soiler" and conspicuous as a public speaker in the campaign of 1856, and the same year was a member of the electoral college and cast his vote for Fremont. He has upheld the faith and has at all times been in accord with the Republican party, but he has never held official position. His party, recognizing his capacity for public life, has frequently placed him in nomination, but being in the minority in the district it has failed to elect. In 1847 Mr. Pennington was one of the incorporators of the Seneca County Bank, a bank of issue and the first established in the county. He was a director of that institution and for a while its cashier. He was also a director and one of the largest stockholders of the late First National Bank of Tiffin. He was a projector of the Tiffin Gas Light Company, and for several years was its president. He has taken an active and efficient part in the railroad projects that have seemed likely to benefit his town, securing the rights of way for them, investing largely in their stock, and facilitating and making possible their construc-

tion, and in this work he was for several years president of the Tiffin & Fort Wayne and the American & Central Railway Companies. Mr. Pennington has also encouraged and taken large pecuniary interests in manufacturing and other useful enterprises, that had for their object the present and prospective welfare of Tiffin, and though through the commercial disasters which have overtaken some of them he has suffered severely, yet he is in possession of an ample and handsome competence. He is a close observer and thinker; his reading on the natural sciences and kindred subjects have been extensive, and he talks clearly on their application to architecture and the common affairs of life. Availing itself of this the court of common pleas has just (in 1883) appointed him on the committee of which he is chairman to supervise the initiative acts and to look after the construction of the contemplated new court house of Seneca County. In 1842 Mr. Pennington was married to Caroline A. Kuhn, a native of the Island of Minorca (a province of Spain), and daughter of Joseph L. Kuhn, of the United States Navy, and granddaughter of Lewis Chadwick Hargrave, late British consul-general to the Spanish Balearic Islands. The late Dr. Henry Kuhn, an eminent physician of Tiffin, was her uncle. The Doctor was also the husband of Mr. Pennington's eldest sister. Of Mr. Pennington's three daughters, Eugenia H. is the wife of Almon Hall of the Toledo bar (a lawyer of character and ability); Caroline C. is the wife of U. R. Steele (ex-member of the national Congress, and now a prominent attorney of large practice in the Territory of Dakota); Louisa A., the youngest daughter, resides in Tiffin and is the wife of Samuel Keech (who is engaged in mercantile pursuits). Mr. Pennington is above the medium height, carries himself erect, and his movements are easy and active. In address he is affable, frank and kindly. He is modest and unpretentious, and his general demeanor bears the impress of his Quaker lineage. He attends with his family the services of the Episcopal Church, of which his wife is a communicant, and he contributes to its support. In 1884 he was appointed by Gov. Hoadly a member of the board of directors of the State Insane Asylum at Toledo, Ohio.

BARCLAY PENNINGTON, photographic artist, Tiffin, a son of Joseph and Sarah (Denison) Pennington and brother of R. G. Pennington, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., July 2, 1828. His parents removing to this county, in 1831, he was reared and educated in the high school, Tiffin City. He learned his profession at Tiffin, and subsequently bought out the interest in the business of his preceptor, a Mr. Hardsock, and has continued the business since. He was married here in 1861 to Josephine E. Creger, the elder and only surviving sister of Mrs. Gen. W. H. Gibson. She was a native of Frederick City, Md. Our subject and wife have but one child, Stella Louisa, a young lady of excellent literary and artistic attainments. She and her mother are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, to which Mr. Pennington has always been a liberal contributor. He has been a worthy member of the I. O. O. F. since his majority, and has been the permanent secretary of that order here for the past twenty-six years.

D. C. PITTENGER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, January 24, 1836; son of Benjamin and Theresa Pittenger, natives of Frederick County, Md., where they were married. They moved to this county and settled in Tiffin in 1824, and there remained until the death of Mrs. Pittenger, which occurred December 8, 1847. After her death, Benjamin Pittenger married Miss Mary A. Hunter, and in 1861 they moved to the farm where our subject now resides, and remained there until their death; Mrs. Pittenger died August 15, 1877, and Mr. Pittenger January 24, 1881. Benjamin Pittenger was the father of twelve children, five now living; Cornelia T. (wife of

J. M. Naylor, Ann C. (wife of Albert Buskirk), DeWitt C.; Emma L. (wife of E. T. Naylor) and Millard F. D. C. Pittenger, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage, November 11, 1863, with Alma Fleet, born in Steuben County, N. Y., October 31, 1844, daughter of Abraham Fleet, a native of New York State, now residing in Jasper County, Mo. Mr. and Mrs. Pittenger are the parents of three children: Cornelia T., Benjamin and Ethel. Mr. Pittenger is the owner of the fine farm where he and his family reside. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Tiffin.

JOHN O. PLANK, "mine host," of the "Shawhan House," Tiffin, represents the leading hostelry of Tiffin, and stands prominent in hotel circles throughout not only Ohio, but the East, where he is the proprietor of the "Columbia Hall," at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., and the "Ocean House," at Point Pleasant, N. J. Mr. Plank is entirely self-made, being left dependent when a mere lad, and as a successful hotel man he is worthy of more than a passing notice. He was reared in Planktown, Ohio, and at twelve years of age engaged as night clerk in the "Coleman House," at Shelby (his native town), and from here went to Mansfield, Ohio, where he clerked in the Tremont, Sherman, Kennard and St. James hotels, in which latter he spent two years, during which time he also engaged as silent partner with W. W. Reed, in the "Central House," at Galion, Ohio. He afterward had the management of the "Rowley House," at Mount Vernon, Ohio, and in the same year leased the "Lake View House," at Chautauqua Lake, N. Y. After a very successful season with the latter house, he joined Mr. Reed in the "Haines House" at Muncie, Ind. Coming to Tiffin in 1878, he clerked in the "Shawhan House" a year, and then carried on the "Forest City House," at Forest, Ohio, and formed a joint stock company which built and opened the "Hotel Bryant," at Flint, Mich., the leading hostelry of that State. After this he returned to Tiffin and took charge of the "Shawhan House," which he still carries on. During this year he carried on the "Reese House" at Kenton, Ohio, and became manager of the "Green Spring Water Cure," at Green Spring, this county. In 1880 he took charge of the "Tenekall House," at Demorest, N. J., which he operated for one season successfully, and in the same year became the manager and proprietor of the "Columbia Hall," at Lebanon Springs, N. Y., which he has successfully carried on since; in 1884, at an immense expense, completely remodeling that grand hostelry. In 1883 he leased the "Ocean House," at Point Pleasant, N. J., which he has carried on till the present time, and in 1884 leased the "Russell House," at Defiance, Ohio, which he ably carries on; and this year, 1885, he has in addition to the hotels mentioned, the famous hotels in the Green Mountains: the "Mount Mansfield Hotel," Stowe, Vt., the largest and grandest hotel in the State, having accommodations for 500 guests; the "Summit House," on the top of Mansfield Mountain, over 5,000 feet altitude, a very noted place, and the highest mountain peak in the East; also, in connection, he personally has supervision of the "Half-Way House" and "Moss Glen House" in the Green Mountains; making in all about twenty hotels he has been clerk, manager and proprietor of in the last seventeen years, since he was eleven years old. Mr. Plank's early training in hotel business was thorough, his first salary was but \$6 a month, but by dint of persistent industry and frugality he accumulated sufficient to start him in business, and this, coupled with his excellent managerial ability, has placed him in the front rank of hotel men of the country. He is but twenty-nine years of age, and the wonder is that he has accomplished so much in his business in so little time. He was happily married, at Tiffin, to Miss Cora Bell, daughter of Martin and Susan Zeller, of this city, the union being blessed with one son, John Oliver, Jr.

JAMES H. PLATT, city solicitor of Tiffin, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 22, 1854, son of George and Eva M. (Faulk) Platt, the latter of whom was a daughter of Solomon and Marie (Rauch) Faulk, pioneers in Columbiana County, Ohio, coming from Pennsylvania. George Platt was a native of England, a millwright by profession, coming from Oldham, Lancashire, to this country, and after spending a useful life died in 1867 at Findlay, Ohio, leaving there a family of three sons and five daughters. The subject of our sketch was reared in Tiffin, where he completed a full classical course of study at Heidelberg College, graduating in 1875. He had taught a term previous to his graduation, and after that continued teaching till 1879, when he commenced law study, and was admitted to practice in 1881. He then joined Judge Harrison Noble, which partnership continued until recently. In 1883 Mr. Platt was elected solicitor for the city, and was honorably re-elected April 8, 1885. He was married in Tiffin, in 1883, to Rosa M. Warner, foster-daughter of Prof. B. F. Myers. This union was blessed with one daughter—Mary Aleta. Mr. and Mrs. Platt are worthy members of Grace Reformed Church. He is a member of Seneca County Bar Association, and of the P. O. of A.

JOSEPH L. RANKER, hardware merchant, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, October 17, 1848, son of Joseph and Barbara (Shabacher) Ranker, natives of Bavaria, the former a blacksmith by trade, who settled in Tiffin in the spring of 1832; the father died April 8, 1858, the mother May 6, 1870. Four of their children survive; Frances A., wife of George Spayth, of McCutcheville; John Hury, a blacksmith, in Tiffin; Josephine and Joseph L. The subject of this sketch was reared in Tiffin to the hardware business, and has been favorably identified with that branch of trade in the place for some years. He married in Tiffin, in 1870, Rosa K., daughter of Caspar Kirchner (brother of M. J. Kirchner), and they have a family of four sons and two daughters: Louis William, Emma Rosa, Albert Joseph, Flora Josephine, Herman Edward and Charles Jacob. The family are communicants of St. Joseph's congregation of the Roman Catholic Church, which church Mr. Rankin has served as trustee. He is a member of St. John's Benevolent Association, and is the honored president of the Catholic Knights of America in Tiffin; is also an honorable member of the Bruderbund. Mr. Ranker is a thorough and progressive business man and citizen, and has always contributed liberally to the support of the social and industrial interests of his native city. During the year 1884 he made a trip to Europe, and visited with pleasure and interest the homes of his ancestors.

ABEL RAWSON (deceased) was born at Warwick, Mass., May 11, 1798, and was the third son of Lemuel and Sarah (Bass) Rawson, who were married there September 8, 1791. He was of the sixth generation in descent from Edward Rawson, who settled in that State from England in 1637, and served as secretary of the colony of Massachusetts Bay from 1650 to 1685. Our subject when a child suffered from a disease which crippled his left leg for life, and, being dependent, he taught school, and educated himself in this way. His desire was to become a lawyer, and after completing a good literary education he studied law, and was admitted to practice in Massachusetts in 1823. In 1824 he left his practice in New Salem, Mass., and came to Ohio, where he taught school in Dover and later in Norwalk, where in 1825 he was admitted to the bar of Ohio. The same year he visited Tiffin, and February 15, 1826, located in Fort Ball with but little means and with a library containing the first volume of Swift's "Digest of Chitby's Pleadings." In May following he was appointed prosecuting attorney, which incumbency he held till 1833, as also

other county offices and the postmastership of Fort Ball. In 1830 he was appointed register of the land office here, which position he retained six years, when he declined the office. In 1846 R. G. Pennington united with him in law practice, which had now become very extensive, the partnership lasting some twelve years. In 1844 our subject was delegate from the Ninth Congressional District to the Whig convention at Baltimore which nominated Clay and Frelinghuysen. September 28, 1828, Mr. Rawson was married to Sarah Ann Clark, a native of Hancock, Vt., and this union was blessed with two sons: Allen A. and Homer C. (graduates of Rush Medical College, Chicago, in 1855, and now physicians of standing at Corning, Iowa); and a daughter - Aurina H. - who died in 1848, followed by her mother June 6, 1849. September 25, 1856, Mr. Rawson was united in marriage with Mrs. Maria McNeal, *nee* Gregory, widow of Milton McNeal, and daughter of Capt. Nehemiah Gregory, of Athens, Athens Co., Ohio, and with her he spent a happy domestic life till his death, which occurred August 24, 1871. Mr. Rawson was a man of sterling character and strict, unbending integrity, and, although during a busy life here in public matters he was often severely criticised, his position on all matters became always acceptable as the best, and he gathered around him in his declining years a gracious support from all who knew him.

CHARLES REINBOLT, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born October 17, 1843, in Clinton Township, this county, on the farm where he and his family now reside. His parents were Michael and Louisa Reinbolt, the former born in Alsace, France, and the latter in Byron; they immigrated to America about 1829, settling in this county; were married in Pleasant Township, where they remained two years, then moved to Clinton Township to the farm which Michael Reinbolt bought from the government in 1834, and the one on which our subject now lives; the father of our subject remained in Seneca County until his death, which occurred May 4, 1880; his widow resides in Sandusky, Ohio. Our subject was united in marriage, February 22, 1870, with Curtilda Sargner, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, October 21, 1846. Her parents are Lewis and Regina Sargner, who reside in Tiffin, Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Sargner were born nine children, seven now living - Sophia, Marcus, Catharine, Ann, Curtilda, Francis and Victoria. The deceased are Eve and Benedict. To Mr. and Mrs. Reinbolt have been born eight children: Michael, Joseph (deceased), George, Cathrien (deceased), Louisa, Charles, Daniel and Mary (latter deceased). Our subject owns 160 acres of land. He and wife are members of the Catholic Church.

ISAAC REVERT, marble manufacturer, Tiffin, was born in Osnaburg Township, Stark Co., Ohio, July 4, 1841. His parents, Daniel and Catharine (Funk) Revert, were pioneers of that place and descendants of pioneer Pennsylvania people, originally from Baden, Germany. In 1849, they moved to Venice Township, this county, where Isaac (their only child) was reared to farming, and bought and owns a nice farm adjoining the old homestead. In 1880 the subject of this sketch came to Tiffin and united with Mr. Zeller in the coal business, with whom he continued till the spring of 1885, when he sold his interest and united with Mr. Thom in marble manufacturing. Mr. Revert was married, in 1865, to Sarah A. Beyer of Bloom Township, this county, daughter of George and Sabina (Bretz) Beyer, who settled there from near Martinsburg, W. Va. Mr. Revert is a public spirited and progressive citizen, fully awake to the times, and will, ere long, take no small share in the developments of many of Tiffin's interests. He and his estimable wife attend the services of the M. P. Church, of which the latter is a worthy member.

LYSANDER REYNOLDS, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in the State of New York, February 19, 1825, a son of Ibrahim and Harriet Reynolds, the former a native of Connecticut, and the latter of Orange County, N. Y.; they were married in the State of New York where they remained until 1836, at which time they came to this county, afterward moving to Hancock County, and from there to Carey, Wyandot County, where they remained until their death. Our subject was united in marriage, September, 1, 1853, with Elizabeth Huss, born in Frederick County, Md., December 20, 1823, daughter of David and Nancy Huss, the former a native of Franklin County, Penn., and the latter of Maryland, and who were married in Maryland, from whence they moved to Ohio in 1826, settling in this county, and here remained until their death. To our subject and wife have been born two children: Clara (wife of Emit Corthell), and Ida, (wife of William Cortheer). Mr. Reynolds owns forty-four acres of improved land. He served his country in the late war, and is a member of the G. A. R.

JESSE RIFFLE, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Frederick County, Md., in 1816, son of Andrew and Magdalena Riffle, who were married in Adams County, Penn., where they remained until their death. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, in 1846, with Mary A. Dedrick, born in France in 1824, and a daughter of Anthony Dedrick, who died in Ohio. To Mr. and Mrs. Riffle were born nine children: Cina J., Martin T., Mary A. (wife of Thomas Bowser), Theobolt T., Rosa C. (wife of Luther C. Harsha), Theadore N., William F. and Jesse, now living; and Edward, deceased. Mr. Riffle is a miller by trade, which he followed for four years, but has engaged in farming during his latter days. He owns 100 acres of land in a high state of cultivation. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church. Mrs. Riffle departed this life December 27, 1880, leaving her family and many friends to mourn her loss.

LEROY W. RODGERS, contractor and builder, Tiffin, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, September 25, 1844, son of William and Elizabeth (Walker) Rodgers, of that county, and grandson of John Rodgers, a native of Wales. The subject of this sketch, one of a family of five sons, learned his trade (carpentering) at Steubenville, Ohio. Upon the breaking out of the late civil war he joined interests with the Union cause, and August 13, 1862, enlisted in Company D, Ninety-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and remained in service till the end of the war, when he was honorably discharged. Returning to Steubenville he carried on professional work there for a while, and afterward spent three years at it in Canton, Ohio, coming to Tiffin, Ohio, July 4, 1874. His work may be seen in many handsome residences, buildings, etc., among which may be mentioned the residences of George D. Loomis, Mrs. Cromwell, Mr. Nyman, Albert Buskirk, etc., etc., as well as many stores, warehouses, etc. He was united in marriage in Brookville, Penn., June 17, 1875, with Mary, daughter of William and Fanny Erdice. Mrs. Rodgers is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Rodgers is a liberal contributor.

JONAS ROMIG, dealer in boots and shoes, Tiffin, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., November 1, 1844, son of Peter and Julia (Stephfen) Romig, natives of that county, the former of whom was a son of Peter Romig, Sr., who is of pioneer German people in the State, and the latter a daughter of Jonathan Stephfen, of similar ancestry to the Romigs. The subject of this sketch left his father's farm at nineteen and apprenticed himself to shoe-making at Emans (Lehigh County). In 1865 he came to Tiffin where he completed his trade, which he followed till 1873, when he embarked in business on his

own account. Mr. Romig was married in 1874 to Clara A., daughter of John and Margaret C. (Umsted) Nighswander, by whom he has one son living, Russell; their first born they have buried in Maple Grove Cemetery. Mr. Romig is a member of the English Lutheran and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum.

JACOB ROSENBERGER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born February 19, 1827, in Clinton Township, this county, son of Henry and Jane (Shaul) Rosenberger, natives of Virginia. Henry Rosenberger came to Ohio in 1822, settling in Clinton Township, this county, where he entered ninety acres of land (then all forest), and began toiling in the interests of his family, clearing the land and educating his children and making a perfect home for them; and here he lived and labored for fifty-one years. He was a valuable and honored citizen of his township. In 1876 he moved to Tiffin, Ohio, after selling his farm to Jacob (fifth son), and here our subject still resides. He was twice married, and by his first wife had eleven children, seven now living: James (married to Mary Romsburger), George (married twice; his present wife was Delila Baker), John (married to Ann Baker), Elizabeth (wife of George Kepple), Martha (wife of David Loose), Eliza (wife of J. B. Shaul) and Jacob. Our subject remained with his father on the farm till he was twenty years of age. He was married, June 5, 1859, to Sophia, daughter of John Loose, and by this union there were nine children, seven living: Frank (married to Ora Michaels), Cora (wife of Oliver Crum), William, Henry, Silas, Stullie and Early. The deceased are J. W. and Eli. Mr. Rosenberger has long been one of the substantial farmers of Clinton Township. He and his family are members of the M. P. Church.

JOHN CALVIN ROYER, mayor of Tiffin, and attorney at law, belongs to the "second generation" of Seneca County's eminent men and pioneers. He was born in Thompson Township May 6, 1856. His paternal grandfather, John Royer, who settled there in 1829, coming from Summit County, Ohio, was a native of Lancaster County, Penn., and descended of pioneer German stock of that State. He had a family of six sons and six daughters. Samuel Royer, the father of Mayor Royer, was the second son of John Royer's family, and begat thirteen children, of whom four sons and four daughters are living, and five daughters are buried in the family cemetery near the old homestead in Thompson Township. The subject of our sketch completed a good training in the public schools of his native place, and at nineteen entered Heidelberg College in a classical and scientific course of study, from which he graduated in 1879. He then applied himself to the study of law in the office of N. L. Brewer, an eminent member of the profession, and in October, 1881, he was admitted to the bar of the State from the office of Judge J. F. Bunn, where he had officiated as deputy clerk of probate. He then formed a partnership with J. C. Rickenbaugh, a rising younger member of the profession and a gentleman "to the manor born" as well as his honor, and the firm has done an active business since. Mayor Royer married, April 11, 1883, Miss Clara Baltzell, seventh child and fifth daughter of Thomas Baltzell, a retired farmer of Tiffin. She is a lady of fine accomplishments and a fitting helpmeet for him. They have one little girl, Helen. Mayor Royer's close application to the development of all public enterprises and social institutions of Tiffin is a marked characteristic of his life, and he has (although a young man) been intrusted with important official positions in the weal of many of its interests. He has been a member of the board of school examiners for several years, and for the last three has been president of that body. In April, 1883, he was elected to the mayoralty, which incumbency he has honorably held since.

entitling him to the respect of his people, and by his strict executive ability to the *sobriquet* of the "Iron Duke." He is president of the board of health and one of the active members of the board for the establishment of the Tiffin public library. He is a member of the K. of P.

HERMAN RUST, D. D., professor of church history and exegesis, Heidelberg Seminary, Tiffin, is a native of Bremen, Germany, where he received a good literary training. In 1840 he came to America and completed his English and classical training in Marshall College, Mercersburg, Penn. In 1850 he entered the ministry of the Reformed Church and was ordained at Jonestown, near Lebanon, Penn., and then served the Millersville charge (near Lancaster, Penn.), for one year, being afterward sent to Cincinnati, Ohio, by the board of missions of his church, and there had charge of the First Reformed Church for twelve years. During his ministrations there he built the present handsome edifice of the First Reformed Church, was instrumental in establishing two others in Cincinnati and one at Covington, Ky., and helped educate nine young men for the ministry, and began other interests in clerical work. In 1862 he accepted the chair of German professorship in Heidelberg College and Seminary, and subsequently filled that chair in the seminary alone. After a few years the professorship merged into the present chair of church history and exegesis, which he has since creditably held. He married, in Lancaster, Ohio, Elizabeth, daughter of John Ulrich and Mary (Hensel) Giesy, the former a native of Switzerland and the latter a descendant of pioneer Ohioans. Dr. and Mrs. Rust have been blessed with a family of three sons and one daughter: John Benjamin, a graduate of Heidelberg College, now in charge of the Reformed Church of Waynesburgh, Ohio; Herman Samuel Frederick, a farmer and stock-raiser of Harlan County, Neb.; Eugene Calvin, a student at Heidelberg College, and Mary Catharine, a young lady of estimable attainments. In connection with Dr. Rust's seminary duties he also preaches in the German congregation of the Reformed Church here. In industrial matters Dr. Rust is an active supporter of all measures tending to their advancement. He is president of the Tiffin Manufacturing Company, and owns stock in other industries. He has served upon the board of education, and was president of that honored body for many years. Dr. Rust is of medium stature, of a strong constitution, and employs his time closely in doing good among his acquaintances, be they of his own time of life or young men just beginning for themselves. Though far advanced in years, he still feels young, and delights in his work.

MICHAEL SCANNELL, president and general manager of the Tiffin Water Works, Tiffin, Ohio, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, April 22, 1848. His parents, John and Kate (Fitz Maurice) Scannell, were natives of that county, where the former died in 1859; the latter died in Tiffin, February 17, 1873; their issue is three sons and one daughter, all living: Michael, Mary (wife of Thomas V. Kelley, a respected citizen of Mount Vernon, Ohio), Patrick J. (proprietor of book and stationery business, Tiffin) and Cornelius (superintendent of the Towanda Water Works, of Towanda, Penn.). The subject of this sketch, when a lad, conceived the idea of visiting this country, and in 1862 came over to New York City, where he was encouraged to think favorably of American citizenship. His mother preceded him to this country three years, and lived in New York until they moved to Tiffin and settled there, the balance of the family following soon after. In the early part of the year following he enlisted in the Union Army, and was mustered into Company A, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, May 11, 1864; he followed the fortunes of his regiment till its dissolution in August following.

and was mustered out at Cleveland on the 27th of that month. He immediately re-enlisted in Company C. One Hundred and Eightieth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and did active service till July, 1865, when he was mustered out at Charlotte, N. C. Returning to peaceful pursuits he engaged with the Woollen Manufacturing Company of Tiffin, with which industry he remained connected for several years; the last eleven years he was in charge of the finishing department. Retiring from this industry he applied himself more closely to study, and completed a commercial term at Commercial College. During this time he served the city (from the Second Ward) as member of the city council for one term. In August, 1879, he accepted the superintendency of the city water works, and in August, 1883, was elected president and general manager. Upon the organization of the present Tiffin Edison Electric Illuminating Company he took an active interest, and one year later was elected its president. Mr. Seawell is an enterprising business man and an affable, pleasant gentleman.

J. W. SCHAUFELBERGER, attorney at law, Tiffin, was born near Fostoria, in Hancock County, Ohio, January 29, 1853. His father (Jacob), a native of Baden, came to America in 1837, at the age of twenty-two, and located at Freedom, Penn., where he married Margaret Fritcher, of same nativity. In 1852 he moved to Ohio and settled in Hancock County, near Fostoria, where he engaged in farming and stock-raising until 1881, when he retired to quiet life in Fostoria. The family consists of six sons and three daughters. Mrs. Jacob Schaufelberger died in 1878, and is buried in the Fostoria Cemetery. John William, the subject of this sketch, was the second son and fourth child. He received a liberal training in the public schools, and at seventeen entered Heidelberg College, from which he graduated, in the classical course, in 1875. In September, of that year, he entered the law office of Hon. George E. Seney, his present partner, and was admitted to the bar of the State of Ohio, in April, 1877. He remained in the office of his preceptor until February, 1878, when he located at Fostoria, where he carried on an active practice. In the fall of 1883 he returned to Tiffin and entered into his present partnership (Seney & Schaufelberger). In April, 1884, he was admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States, at Washington. Since his first admission he has devoted his entire time to the practice of his profession, and is now ranked as one of the leading members of the Seneca County bar. Mr. Schaufelberger is of good physique and pleasant appearance, studious in his character, a close reasoner and a devoted advocate of principles he considers just. He is a member of all the bodies of the Masonic fraternity.

PHILIP SCHEIB, merchant tailor, Tiffin, was born in Odenheim, in the Rhine Province of the kingdom of Bavaria, November 20, 1829. His parents were Kasimer and Katharina (Krob) Scheib, the former a farmer and shoe-maker. They reared four sons and two daughters: Peter, a shoe-maker, died in Rochester, N. Y., leaving children; Christian, same trade, unmarried when heard from at Houston, Tex., just before the war; Elizabeth, widow of Peter Dorn, of Norwalk, Ohio; Philip and Kasimer (twins), Kasimer being a farmer in his native land, and Barbara, wife of Carl Krohn, also a resident of Bavaria. Our subject received a good education at home, and at fourteen began his present business as an apprentice, and after a few years went to Munich, where he remained working at his trade for three or four years, and then returned to his native city. He concluded to come to America, and in 1852 landed at Rochester, N. Y., and in 1855 came to Tiffin, this county, and here worked at his trade till 1862, when he embarked in business on his own account. He married in Rochester, N. Y., November 22, 1853, Margareta

Emich, born in Siemen, in the Rhine province of Prussia. To this union were born four sons and one daughter: Elizabeth (deceased); Louis Philippe, a merchant tailor; Frederick William, M. D., a physician of standing, at Bettsville, this county; Frank Kasimer and John Philip. Mr. Scheib is an excellent citizen and business man. He is a worthy member of the German Reformed Church. He has been a member of the Masonic order since 1856, and has attained to the degree of Knight Templar in De Molay Commandery. He is also a member of the K. of H. (since its organization), L. of H., R. A., Druids and the I. O. O. F. February 19, 1885, Mr. Scheib sustained a loss in the death of his wife, who died in full communion with the German Reformed Church and is buried in Maple Grove Cemetery.

JACOB SCHEIBER, of the Tiffin Manufacturing Company, Tiffin, was born in Schirrheim, Alsace, France, August 5, 1821, son of Jacob and Magdalena (Steinmetz) Scheiber. He came with his father to Baltimore, Md., January 11, 1832; and on the 15th of February following to Onaburgh, Stark County, where his parents died and are buried. They there reared ten children, five now living: John, Joseph, Barbara, Mary and Jacob. Our subject spent his early life in Canton, Ohio, where he learned wagon and plow making. In 1848 he came to Tiffin and opened a blacksmith, plow and wagon shop, which he carried on till 1856, when he established a machine shop, which merged into the "Tiffin Agricultural Works." He retired from this in 1874 and carried on coal business till 1875, in which year he organized the Tiffin Manufacturing Company, of which he owns the controlling stock. Mr. Scheiber was married in Canton, Ohio, October 10, 1848, to Mary Saumbarger, a native of Canton Aarau, Switzerland, and to this union were born twelve children: Louis Peter, Mary Louise (deceased), Mary Elizabeth (deceased), John B., August, Louisa, Joseph, Rosa, Clara, Matilda, William, Annie and Caroline Magdalena. The family are members of St. Joseph's congregation of the Roman Catholic Church. Mr. Scheiber has been a member of the council two terms, street commissioner three terms, a member of the board of health one term, trustee of St. Joseph's Church two terms, and was one of the building committee upon the building of that edifice, and one of the directors and organizers of the Northwestern Ohio Railway, acting as president of the present company for the first six years of its organization.

JACOB SCHEIBLEY, proprietor of restaurant, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, Seneca Co., Ohio, November 12, 1847. His parents, Michael and Barbara (Schneckenberger) Scheibley, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, settled in Tiffin, Ohio, in 1845, where they reared one son and six daughters: Christina, wife of Fred Schaaf, of Kansas; Margaret, wife of Mr. Swartzenberger of Cleveland; Mary, wife of Charles Andrews, of Tiffin; Kate, wife of Frederick Armbruster of Buffalo, N. Y.; Jacob; Annie, widow of Charles Bow, of Tiffin; Lena, wife of Edward Goddard, of Tiffin. In 1859 the father died and was buried in Maple Grove Cemetery. The subject of our sketch was reared to his present business and has since been prominently connected with it here. Mr. Scheibley was married in Tiffin, in 1872, to Caroline Keiffer, daughter of Daniel Keiffer, of Crawford County, Ohio, and to this union have been born one son and one daughter living, Ralph D. and Bertha May, and two sons deceased: Charles F. and Lloyd F. Mr. and Mrs. Scheibley are worthy members of the German Lutheran Church. He is a worthy citizen; has been an active member of the fire department of Tiffin for over eighteen years and has officiated as foreman of Wilson Hose Company for many years.

LOUIS C. A. SCHMIDT, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Germany, April 29, 1816, a son of Charles and Louisa Schmidt, natives of Germany,

where they were married and remained until their death. Our subject came to America in 1840, and after traveling over different parts of the United States for several years, visiting Baltimore, Washington, New York, Pittsburgh and Harper's Ferry, finally settled in Tiffin, Ohio, where he was united in marriage July 2, 1846, with Anna M. Rife, born in Germany December 11, 1820. To this union have been born seven children, of whom five are now living: Charlie; Mary, wife of Jacob Marquardt; Amelia, wife of George Leisher; Albert and Emma A.; the deceased are Julia A. and Matilda. Mr. Schmidt is a gunsmith by trade, which he followed for many years, but of late years has engaged in farming. He owns 120 acres of well-improved land, where he and his family reside. Mrs. Schmidt and family are members of the German Reformed Church.

JACOB SCHMUCKER, proprietor of the beer bottling works, Tiffin, Ohio, born in Kirch Bierlingen, Oberamt Ehingen, Wurtemberg, Germany, August 2, 1845, son of Anton Schmucker and Magdalena Seitz, came to America in 1865. He followed his trade (brewer) in Cincinnati, and afterward in Sandusky, and in 1872 located in Tiffin, where he has accumulated a competence and does a thriving business. Mr. Schmucker married Sophia, daughter of Charles Fleischhauer and Caroline Keiffer, of Sandusky. She was born in Utweiler, Prussia, the former home of her parents. Mr. and Mrs. Schmucker have a family of two sons and three daughters: Caroline, Otto, Lena, Charles and Norma.

PHILIP SCHWEICKHARD, saloon keeper, Tiffin, born in Wingen, Alsace, France, July 7, 1838, is a son of Balthasar and Magdalena (Woerner) Schweickhard, who came to America in 1846, and settled in New York State, where they passed from this life, the former in 1881, and the latter February 20, 1883, leaving a large family. The subject of this sketch learned the cooper's trade in New York State, and followed it through the West. April 6, 1865, he came to Tiffin, and has been prominently identified with the interests of the city since that date. He married, in Yates County, N. Y., Magdalena, daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Harmon) Faulstich, of that State, natives of Alsace, France, and by her has had eight children: Charles Philip, Emma Elizabeth, Louisa Magdalena, George Benjamin (drowned at the age of six years), Catharine Caroline, Anna Christina, Samuel Frederick and Richard Allen. The family belong to the German Lutheran Church. Mr. Schweickhard is a member of the A. O. U. D., and has been the honored treasurer of the Alert Hose Company for nearly six years. He has been an active and enterprising citizen of Tiffin since coming here, and has accumulated a competence.

HEZEKIAH SEARLES, retired farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 4, 1810, son of John and Jane (Dunken) Searles, the former born in Maryland, and the latter in Pennsylvania; they were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, and in 1820 came to this county, settling at Fort Ball, and living in one of the block-houses during the winter of 1820-21. They then moved to Eden Township, and there remained until the death of John Searles, which occurred May 14, 1844. His widow died in 1870. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom seven are living. Hezekiah Searles, the subject of this sketch, was united in marriage, October 23, 1838, with Eliza A. Lambertson, born in Northampton County, Penn., June 12, 1817, daughter of Daniel and Susanna Lambertson, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married and remained until 1824, at which time they moved to Huron County, Ohio, and after a short time came to this county, where they remained until their death, Mrs. Lambertson dying December 14, 1844, and

Mr. Lambertson December 5, 1852. They were the parents of four children, only one of whom survives. To our subject and wife have been born six children, two now living: Irving W. and Charles F., the latter of whom married Allie B. Nyman, and they are the parents of four children. Our subject owns 157 acres of good land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

PETER SEEVER, lumber dealer, Tiffin, was born July 21, 1819, in Fairfield County, Ohio, son of Peter and Elizabeth (Keller) Seever, the former born in Frederick County, Va., of French parentage, the latter a native of York County, Penn. They were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1810. Peter Seever, Sr., came to Ohio in 1804, and settled in Fairfield County, where he and his family lived for fifty years. The Kellers came to Ohio in 1808, and to Seneca County in 1835. Peter and Elizabeth (Keller) Seever had a family of fourteen children, of whom seven survive. The subject of this sketch, unmarried, has been engaged in the lumber trade for years. He is a well-read man, delights in arguments, and has taken a prominent part in public debates. He has boarded at the "Myers House" for years.

REV. ISAAC SEITZ, minister of the Free Baptist Church, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Bloom Township, this county, August 2, 1828, son of John and Magdalena (Spitler) Seitz, the former a son of the Rev. Lewis Seitz, who settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1802, coming from Rockingham County, Va., his father having emigrated to this country from Bavaria; the Spitlers were of Swiss ancestry and pioneers in Virginia. Rev. Isaac Seitz was the youngest of a family of five sons and three daughters, of whom but four sons survive: Abraham, residing in Sacramento, Cal.; Lewis, a minister in the Regular Baptist Church; Daniel, a farmer in Bloom Township, this county, and our subject, who obtained a good common school education in Bloom Township, this county, and attended two courses of lectures at the academy at Republic, and two terms at Heidelberg. He read law under Judge Pillars, of Tiffin, and was admitted to the bar in 1854. In 1855 he married Caroline, daughter of Jacob and Fanny Abt Sheidley, of Pennsylvania, former of whom came from Gioppengen, Germany, when a young man, crossing the ocean in company with John Jacob Astor, of New York. This union has been blessed with four sons: John De Alton, engaged in real estate business in Kansas City, Mo.; Benjamin A., doing business for the C. L. R. R. Company, Kansas City, Mo.; Charles Sumner, a stock-raiser of Cowley County, Kas., and Earl William, a student in commercial school, at Oberlin, Ohio. Our subject had for some years felt a complete conversion to the cause of Christ, and in 1875 he entered the ministry and began work on a manuscript relative to his conversion, which after four years he completed. It is a handsome 400 page octavo, entitled "Christian Experience of Isaac Seitz, with his Views on the Ministry, Justification, Sanctification, Future Rewards and Punishments. Ingersol is wrong in saying that Infidels are the Intellectual Discoverers." It is a volume of thrilling interest to Christian minds, and a guide in the service of the disciples of the Christian religion.

GEORGE EBBERT SENEY, Tiffin, was born May 29, 1832, at Uniontown, Fayette Co., Penn. The late Joshua Seney, of Tiffin, father of our subject, was born, reared and educated in New York City, where he graduated at Columbia College and the University Law School. He was a nephew of the distinguished statesman, Albert Gallatin, and was the private secretary of that gentleman when he was Secretary of the United States Treasury. Mr. Gallatin had a country seat at Uniontown, Penn., and it was there that Joshua Seney met Ann Ebbert, who afterward became his wife. After his marriage Mr.

Seney established himself at Uniontown as a lawyer and soon won distinction at the bar. While still a resident of that city he declined the appointment of United States Judge for the western district of Pennsylvania, which was tendered him by President Jackson. Removing to Ohio in 1832, he settled at Tiffin, and there lived until his death in 1854. Of his four daughters one died early; one, the wife of the late George W. Howell, of Columbus, Ohio, died in 1883; two, Mrs. Frances M. Crum and Mrs. Harvey Rodiek, reside in Toledo, Ohio. His three sons are George E., in Tiffin; Joshua R., in Toledo, and Henry W., in Kenton, Ohio. Joshua R. and Henry W. are lawyers. The former has served with distinction upon the bench, and the latter is now one of three judges who compose the circuit court for the Third Judicial Circuit of Ohio. Upon his removal to Tiffin, Mr. Seney did not engage in the practice of law. Judge Lang, of Tiffin, who knew Mr. Seney intimately and well, thus speaks of him, in his history of Seneca County published in 1880: "If Mr. Seney's industry had been equal to his capacity he would have been very successful as a lawyer. He had a natural aversion to anything that looked like labor. He was all politician, however, and a more shrewd, more calculating and far-seeing politician than Mr. Seney Seneca County never had in any party. He was not selfish nor sought office for himself. When he liked a person that aspired to office, he would do all in his power to aid him. Raised in the lap of wealth and luxury, he knew nothing about labor, nor the value of money. He had very little taste for, or appreciation of, the practical part of life. His language was chaste and polished, and his manners peculiarly his own. He was perfectly at home in an office and discharged every trust with ability and fidelity. He was treasurer of Seneca County for two terms, and clerk of the supreme court for many years. He wrote a fine hand and his records were spotless. Mr. Seney had a large well developed head, an expressive countenance, a piercing black eye, a pleasant voice, and his hands were so small as to attract universal attention." To all of this may be added that Mr. Seney had a fine education and scholarly tastes. He knew well the theory of the law, but had no ambition to practice it. He was a great student and read everything that he could lay his hands on. Few men were better posted than he in history and general literature, and few understood as well as he whatever pertained to the affairs of church or State. He was not a good public speaker, but as a forcible writer and entertaining talker he excelled.

The grandfather of George Ebbert Seney was Joshua Seney, of Maryland. He was a distinguished citizen of that State, and took a prominent part in the public affairs of that colony during the Revolutionary struggle. He represented Maryland in the last session of the Continental Congress, and in the first Congress under the Constitution of the United States. He resigned his seat in Congress to accept a seat upon the judicial bench of Maryland. He was chosen one of the presidential electors for the State of Maryland and voted for George Washington when he was first elected president. No less distinguished were the other ancestors of George Ebbert Seney. His grandmother, upon his father's side, was a daughter of James Nicholson, a distinguished commodore in the United States Navy, in 1775. Com. Nicholson was in command of the United States Frigate "Trumbull," when she fought the British man-of-war "Wyatt." The engagement was one of the most desperate naval battles of the Revolutionary war. One of the daughters of Com. Nicholson married Albert Gallatin, then Secretary of the Treasury, and afterward United States senator from Pennsylvania; another became the wife of Col. William Few, who was a member, from the State of Georgia, of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and afterward a senator in Congress from that State; the

third married John Montgomery, of Maryland, then mayor of the city of Baltimore and afterward a member of Congress from that State; the fourth, Frances, married Joshua Seney. Upon the mother's side the grandparents of the subject of this sketch were George Ebbert and Sarah Wood, born in Philadelphia, where they were married. Removing to Uniontown, Penn., George Ebbert there established a mercantile business, which he conducted with marked success for forty years. The older people of that busy little city speak of him as a model man. He was, they say, "the soul of honor, a man of fine business capacity and energetic and successful in whatever he undertook. He had a sound judgment and expressed his views in a few words, but with great clearness. He had a kind heart and a generous hand. He was without malice and with him charity was a great virtue. He was a well informed man and reading was his favorite pastime." Sarah Ebbert is said to have been more than an ordinary woman; domestic in her tastes she lived a quiet life. She was a pious woman and took an active part in promoting the good of her church. The fathers of George Ebbert and Sarah Wood were merchants in Philadelphia. In that city they accumulated wealth and held high social positions. Their lives were full of good deeds and their memories are greatly revered by their descendants, and by the descendants of those who knew them a hundred years ago. To Mr. and Mrs. George Ebbert children were born, number unknown, five the writer of this sketch knew—three sons and two daughters: two of the sons, Henry and John H., were men of high character, both had ability, and their lives were conspicuously useful. One of the daughters, Elizabeth Dorsey, wife of the late Dr. Caleb Dorsey, of Virginia, was a lady well accomplished in mind. The other daughter, Ann, the mother of George Ebbert Seney, is said to have been a beautiful girl. She received a liberal education at Brownsville (Penn.) Female Seminary. She was a lady of great practical sense and had strong religious convictions. Before her marriage she was an active Christian worker in her native town. At Tiffin, where she lived twenty-two years a wife and twenty-six a widow, she was highly esteemed. In her the poor had a friend. She was a frequent and welcome visitor to the bedside of the sick and dying. A leading member in the Methodist Episcopal Church, she took an active part in promoting the interests of that denomination. One of the handsome memorial windows in the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Tiffin, was placed there by Judge Seney, in honor of the memory of his mother. Mrs. Ann Seney died May 5, 1879, aged seventy five years.

George Ebbert Seney was brought to Tiffin (then a village of 400 inhabitants) an infant in his mother's arms. Judge Seney (for by this name George E. is universally called) was educated at Norwalk (Ohio) Seminary, then under the charge of Dr. Edward Thomson, subsequently a bishop in the Methodist Episcopal Church. After four years spent at that institution Judge Seney returned to Tiffin, and for a year or more was clerk in a dry goods store. In 1848, perhaps, and while a mere boy, he and his uncle, George Ebbert, opened a book store in Tiffin. The stock with which the firm of Ebbert & Seney commenced business was purchased in New York City by the boy partner, who went there for that purpose. Judge Seney remained in this store for less than a year. The business being small and unprofitable for two, Judge Seney retired and Mr. Ebbert remained. Upon leaving the book store, Judge Seney determined that St. Louis should be his future home, and through a family relative in the East had secured a position in a wholesale dry goods store in that city. This was opposed by his mother and opposed as well by his father, who had his heart set upon making a lawyer out of his son. Judge Seney's ambition

was to be a merchant. To being a lawyer he was stoutly opposed. Simply to please his father, and to show his filial respect to his wishes he entered the office of Luther A. Hall, Esq., in Tiffin, to read law, but with an understanding that, if at the end of three months he preferred the place open for him at St. Louis, neither father nor mother would further object. Years after, when Judge Seney was strong in his profession, Mr. Hall said: "the first day George was in my office he and the law fell in love, and they have been loving each other ever since." Neither he, his family, nor his friends have cause to regret that he became a lawyer instead of a merchant. Two years of close and attentive study of the law books prepared Judge Seney for admission to the bar. He was admitted in 1853, and immediately commenced practice in company with his preceptor, Mr. Hall. This partnership lasted about two years. The Judge, preferring to be alone, opened an office close by the one he now occupies, and alone, until his election to Congress, has he practiced his profession, except when on the bench and in the army. At the time Judge Seney left the office of Mr. Hall there were eighteen practicing lawyers in Seneca County, several of them being gentlemen of large experience and acknowledged ability. Judge Seney had clients and cases from the beginning; they grew in number, and when at the end of four years he left the bar for the bench his business favorably compared with the best done by either of the older attorneys. The reputation Judge Seney acquired during these six years of practice was that of a studious, methodical and reliable lawyer, and an able, effective and eloquent jury advocate. After his election as judge, and before his term of office commenced, President Buchanan tendered him the appointment of the United States district attorney for the Northern District of Ohio, which he declined, preferring the place on the bench to which he had just been elected; Judge Seney was on the bench five years. He was elected when he was twenty-six years of age, and is perhaps the youngest man who ever held a common pleas court in Ohio. That he was not over anxious for the place is to be inferred from the fact that he refused to take his party's nomination unless it was tendered unanimously. At a convention held at Carey, largely composed of lawyers from Seneca, Crawford, Wyandot, Hancock and Wood Counties, he was nominated by acclamation as the Democratic candidate for common pleas judge of the third subdivision of the Third Judicial District. The politics of the district at that time were doubtful; Judge Seney carried it by a majority of 1,006 over his opponent, Gen. John C. Lee. The first court held by Judge Seney was at Perrysburg, in Wood County, and the first lawyer who addressed him in the argument of a case was Hon. M. R. Waite, then a practicing attorney at Toledo, and now the chief justice of the Supreme Court of the United States. During his term of five years on the bench Judge Seney held three terms of court each year at Tiffin, Bucyrus, Upper Sandusky, Findlay and Perrysburg, and frequently a term, or a part of a term, in other counties in the first and second subdivisions of his district. In addition to this he and the judges of these two subdivisions, with one of the judges of the supreme court of the State, held a term of the district court, once a year, in each of the twenty counties comprising the judicial district. Upon the bench Judge Seney met the expectations of his friends. Youthful as he was, he presided with marked dignity, impartiality and courtesy, and by his decisions added to his reputation as a sound lawyer, a dispassionate reasoner and an honest, discreet and just judge. It was while Judge Seney was on the bench that he published what is known to the profession as "Seney's Ohio Code," and this volume he republished in 1874. Among lawyers this work is highly valued, and is in constant and extensive use in Ohio and several of the Western States. Judge

Seney's term upon the bench closed during the second year of the war. Our subject was an ardent Democrat, a staunch friend of the Union and uncompromising in his opposition to secession. Upon the close of the last term of court he enlisted in the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, he and three others being the first to enlist in that regiment. Judge Seney was commissioned a first lieutenant, and immediately he and his three fellow soldiers commenced recruiting for the regiment. In thirty-eight days the regiment, over 1,000 strong, was upon the Covington (Kentucky) Hills, defending Cincinnati against attack from rebel forces, led by Gen. Kirby Smith. He was appointed quartermaster of the regiment, serving with it in the field for two years and a half under Buell, Rosecrans, Thomas and Sherman. He was with the regiment in its encounters at Perryville, at Lancaster and Nashville. He was present at the engagement at Knob Gap, and was within sound of the guns at Stone River. He saw service at Chickamauga and at Liberty Gap, and witnessed the heroic valor of the One Hundred and First in the battles of Chattanooga and Franklin. He was with the One Hundred and First in its five months' campaign of almost continuous marching and fighting, under Sherman, from Mission Ridge to Atlanta. Resigning his army commission he returned to Tiffin in December, 1864, reopened his law office, and in a short time was in the enjoyment of a large and lucrative practice. For the next eighteen years few lawyers labored harder in his profession than Judge Seney. Early and late, day after day, and night after night, he could be found at his office, or in court, or if elsewhere, always full of legal business. In 1879 a biographer speaks of Judge Seney in these words: "As a lawyer he is highly esteemed by his brethren of the profession. His papers are thoroughly prepared, the witnesses are sifted to the bottom, and the case is effectively presented to the court and jury. While he excels as an advocate, being a fine speaker, and possessing naturally oratorical gifts and graces, as an attorney and counsellor he is no less excellent, being well read upon points of law. From the fact that he is usually assigned the closing of a case, one can judge of the esteem in which he is held by those who are with him in it. As a man he is genial, and possessed of the native delicacy and refinement of the educated gentleman."

With politics he had little to do, unless to attend a convention to help a friend make a few speeches during a campaign, and regularly, spring and fall, vote the Democratic ticket. When elected to Congress in 1882 he was fifty-one years of age and yet the only office he had held was that of judge, twenty-one years before. He was a candidate for presidential elector on the Buchanan ticket in 1856. With these two exceptions his party had never been troubled with him in a convention or at an election, as a candidate for office. With the exception of judge and member of Congress he never held an office, ward, township, city, county, district or State; never was a candidate for one before a convention or the people. In 1874 he was nominated to make the race for Congress against ex-Gov. Foster. There were other able Democrats who sought the place and in the convention were put in nomination. Without his knowledge his name was presented. Judge Seney declined to be a candidate, saying that he would not accept the nomination if it was made. In spite of this refusal he was nominated upon the first ballot, receiving nearly all the votes. He again arose to decline, but the convention was unwilling to hear him, and in the noise and confusion that prevailed he was declared the nominee, and immediately the convention adjourned. It was thought that Judge Seney could carry the district against Foster, who had twice before been elected, but Foster beat him by 139 votes. There is no remark respecting that

election more common than that Judge Seney did not want the place and consequently made no effort to be elected. It is the opinion of those supposed to know that the Judge was pleased at his defeat. That he had no desire to be in Congress was satisfactorily demonstrated at Upper Sandusky four years later. The district had been changed, and was then Democratic by 5,000 majority. An election was certain, he was about to be nominated, and would have been had he not arisen and appealed to the delegates not to vote for him, stating that under no circumstances would he accept of the nomination. In 1876 he was made a delegate to the Democratic National Convention at St. Louis, and assisted in nominating Samuel J. Tilden for President. He was an active member of that body, and, in the campaign which followed, he eloquently and ably advocated before the people the justness of his party's cause. In 1882 he was made the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Fifth District. Soon after his nomination he made a thorough canvass of the district, speaking at fifty or more places. He was elected by a majority of 5,613. In Seneca County he received many Republican votes. His majority in this county was 1,472; in Tiffin, 776, and in the First Ward of Tiffin, where he lived, 173. In 1883 his district was changed by taking off Putnam County with 1,417 Democratic majority and adding in Wood County with 496 Republican majority. This change reduced the Democratic majority in his district, on the vote of 1882, to 3,644. Judge Seney was nominated in the new district in 1884. This was a presidential year. He made a thorough canvass, addressing over seventy public meetings within his district. He was elected by 4,006 majority. The majority for Cleveland and Hendricks in the district was 3,216.

The reputation of Judge Seney as a lawyer followed him to Congress; he was appointed a member of the Judiciary Committee upon which were the ablest lawyers in the House. During the session he was always in his seat in the committee or in the House, giving faithful attention to every duty; modest and unassuming, he talked little, but listened much. His speeches in the Ohio contested election case of *Campbell vs. Morey*, against the repeal of the tax on tobacco and spirits not used as a beverage, and against allowing National banks to increase their circulating notes, are exceedingly able efforts, and attracted, as they deserved, public attention. Judge Seney is known far and near as the friend of the soldiers. To their interest before Congress and in the departments he gives especial attention. All the letters he receives from soldiers about their pension claims, and they number thousands, he promptly answers, and as promptly attends to all their requests. In 1884 the Ohio Legislature was Democratic in both branches; Judge Seney was prominently named for United States senator to succeed Senator Pendleton. He refused to be a candidate, and wrote to those who were urging his candidacy that he would neither seek nor decline the place. He was known to be the first choice of a few members, and the second choice of several others. Several of his party newspapers advocated his election, and not a few of the public men, in and out of the State, favored his election. It was thought that neither of the leading aspirants—Payne or Pendleton—would be chosen, and in that event, Judge Seney, better than any other Democrat, would be acceptable to the two factions, Pendleton and anti-Pendleton, into which the Democratic members appeared to be divided. Mr. Payne, to the surprise of everybody, was chosen in the caucus upon the first ballot. Among those prominently named as the Democratic candidate for governor of Ohio, in 1885, is the distinguished congressman from the Tiffin district. He positively refused to be a candidate or allow his name to be used in connection with the gubernatorial office.

Years of industrious and energetic labor in his profession have not been

without substantial rewards to Judge Seney in fortune, as he has been successful. By his own exertions he has accumulated property estimated to be worth \$150,000 to \$200,000. He is the owner of the Tiffin Gas Works, which thirty years ago he assisted in constructing, and was for the first three years of their existence the secretary of the company who built them. He is a progressive, liberal and enterprising man. In whatever is calculated to advance Tiffin and the good of her people, he takes an active and leading part. If money is wanted to help the poor, the sick, or the unfortunate, no one gives more cheerfully or liberally. If a church is to be built, a minister lacks support, the cause of education needs help, or any enterprise for the public good wants assistance, he is always ready and willing with his purse. He is a member of no church, yet the friend of religion and of all Christian effort. Judge Seney has no children. His estimable wife, Anna (Walker) Seney, is a daughter of the late Joseph Walker, Esq., long a merchant of Tiffin, and a granddaughter of the late Josiah Hedges, Esq., who was the founder of Tiffin, and is remembered by older citizens as an active leader in public affairs forty years ago. There are those who believe that still higher honors are in store for Judge Seney. We write not of the future, but of the past and the present.

WILLIAM HALDERMAN SHAFFNER, dealer in agricultural implements, Tiffin, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., September 5, 1824. His parents, Martin and Sarah (Flescher) Shaffner, were descended from pioneer stock of that State, former of whom came to Crawford County in 1829, and to Bloom Township, Seneca County, in 1843. Martin Shaffner had twenty-one children by three marriages, William H. being the youngest of three sons and six daughters by the first marriage. Our subject took up farming, and has been very successfully identified with that industry, buying and selling considerably. He has exchanged nine different farms, aggregating about \$90,000 or \$100,000. He married, in Scipio Township, this county, in 1846, Mary A., daughter of Joseph and Frances (Lanaga) Coffman, natives of Perry County, Penn., and to this union have been born four sons and five daughters: Joseph Wesley, residing in Wyandot County, Ohio; Sarah F., wife of Jacob Basore, of Huron County, Ohio; Emma, wife of Leo Andrews, of Liberty Township, this county; Charles B., of Hughes County, Dak.; Martin F., of Loudon Township, this county; Alice, wife of Charles Cramer, of Loudon Township, this county; Clara (deceased); Elmer L. and Ida. Mr. and Mrs. Shaffner are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has served as trustee, steward, class leader and superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has been a member of the Masonic order for several years, and has attained to the degree of K. T. of De Molay Commandery. He is also a member of Isaac Rule Post G. A. R., having seen service during the late war of the Rebellion as a member of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Shaffner's present farm comprises 240 acres of valuable land in Loudon Township, this county.

JOHN SHAULL, retired farmer, Tiffin, was born December 13, 1813, in Berkeley County, Va.; son of Jacob and Susan (Pulse) Shaul, natives of Virginia. Jacob Shaul came to Ohio in 1833, and for a few months his family stopped in Marion until he could find a suitable location. He finally entered land in Williams County, where he and a portion of his family settled, and there he and his wife lived and died, the latter departing this life in 1882, aged ninety-two years. Jacob Shaul became one of the leading farmers of Williams County and was one of its respected pioneers. His family consisted of six sons and three daughters, of whom Milton, Samuel and John, only, survive. Our subject came with his father to Ohio, but did not remain with the

family, coming direct to Seneca County to his grandfather, Michael Shaull, an old pioneer, and here began life, and by industrious habits and economy soon accumulated enough to make a start for himself. He was married, in 1837, to Miss Barbara Sheddingham; subsequently purchased a piece of land of his father-in-law and began life in earnest. To Mr. and Mrs. Shaull were born ten children, nine of whom are now living: George J., Mary E. (Mrs. F. Fisher), Samuel R., David, Lydia (Mrs. R. Hill), Sarah (Mrs. Truman Zise), Conrad, Smiley and Joseph. The mother of these children dying, Mr. Shaull, October 18, 1868, was married to Mrs. Libby Staub, a widow, a daughter of Henry Stoner, an old settler of this county. John Shoull, who has been a successful farmer, still owns his farm in Hopewell Township, this county, but is living a retired life in Tiffin. He has been a leading pioneer; served in the offices of township trustee for several years and also as school director.

REZIN W. SHAWHAN stands prominent among Tiffin's people as a successful merchant and an active, public spirited citizen. His is an example of a well spent life, of careful, painstaking industry. His parents were Frederick and Eleanor (Wells) Shawhan, the latter a native of Virginia. His father was a native of Kent County, Md., but had settled in Virginia after the Revolutionary War, in which he was an active participant, having enlisted when but seventeen years of age. He served under Gens. Wayne, Green, Lafayette and Washington. He was at the capture of Stony Point by Wayne, at the battle of Monmouth, at the crossing of the Delaware, and at the subsequent capture of the Hessians at Trenton. In 1812 he moved to Ohio, and first located in Fairfield County, and afterward settled in Seneca County, and died near Tiffin August 26, 1840, in the eightieth year of his age. The subject of this sketch was born October 19, 1811, in Berkeley County, Va., and worked on a farm until fifteen years of age. His chances for education were very limited, comprising only a common district school education of twenty-eight months. In 1827 he entered the store of William McComb, in Wooster, Ohio, as clerk, and when eighteen he was employed in the store of Zopher T. Moore, with whom he remained about three years. In 1833 he located in Tiffin, then a village of less than 500 inhabitants. In company with his brother, L. D. Shawhan, he opened a small store, but at the end of two years L. D., fearing his health was being injured, withdrew his entire interest. R. W., thereafter, driving the business alone. In April, 1839, Mr. Shawhan was married to Elvira Tuller, of Worthington, Ohio, who died May 20, 1880. June 29, 1881, he married Della Watson, of Toledo, Ohio, still living. Having engaged in many enterprises, many of which were unprofitable, still, by dint of perseverance and unyielding industry, he has accumulated a handsome fortune, and has assisted in the growth of many important industries, among which may be mentioned the banking and building interests, the "Shawhan House" built in 1850), being the only one however bearing his name. His enterprise has not been confined to Tiffin only, but he has been connected with merchandising in other places, and has been interested in extensive land purchases in Wisconsin, Nebraska and Kansas, all of which accrued to his profit. Mr. Shawhan is a man of exceptionally vigorous constitution, and gives personal attention to all of his affairs. He has always been a close student of business matters, and has given considerable attention to general reading, having acquired a fine library. The subject of our sketch is the only surviving child in his father's family, and he has an only daughter, Ella, a lady of excellent attainments.

HENRY SHEATS, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., May 23, 1822, son of Henry and Nancy Sheats, who were married in Pennsylvania, came to Seneca County, Ohio, in October, 1839, and remained

in Clinton Township until the death of the former. After his death Mrs. Sheats went to Henry County, and there remained until her death. Our subject was united in marriage, January 16, 1862, with Anna Ditto, born in Seneca County, Ohio, December 27, 1832, daughter of John W. and Elizabeth Ditto, the former born in 1785, in Northumberland County, Penn., and the latter born on the Atlantic Ocean in 1795; died August 9, 1885. They were married October 14, 1814, and settled in this county, where they remained until the death of Mr. Ditto, which occurred in 1853. Mr. Sheats is a carpenter and blacksmith by trade, but since his marriage has engaged in farming. He and his family reside on a farm of 214 acres, owned by the late Mrs. Ditto. Mr. and Mrs. Sheats are members of Grace Reformed Church.

ELDRIDGE SHERMAN, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in this county February 1, 1844, son of Howland and Huldah Sherman, the former a native of New York State, born June 3, 1814, and the latter a native of Connecticut, born March 3, 1823. They were married March 3, 1842, and settled in this county, where they remained until the death of Howland Sherman, which occurred June 13, 1865; his widow resides with our subject, the mother of five children: Eldridge, Frances, Phrona, Eluora and Lucinda. Our subject was united in marriage, April 23, 1867, with Catharine Earl, born in this county May 8, 1845, daughter of Matthew and Susanna Earl, the former deceased, the latter now living. To our subject and wife have been born four children, three now living: William T., Aura I. and Earl J.; one died in infancy. Mr. Sherman owns eighty-four acres of good land. He served his country in the late war, and is a member of the G. A. R. He and his wife are consistent members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DANIEL SHUBERT, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., November 3, 1846; son of Lewis and Esther Shubert, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married and first settled, remaining there until 1847, at which time they moved to Tiffin, Ohio, where they afterward resided. Our subject was united in marriage, December 31, 1868, with Barbara Einsel, born in Clinton Township, this county, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Einsel, whose sketch appears elsewhere. To Mr. and Mrs. Shubert have been born five children, four now living: Cyrus A., Sarah E., Oleva M. and Henry L. The deceased is an infant. Our subject is a carpenter and joiner by trade, but has of late years been engaged in farming, owning 107 acres of fine land. He served his country in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company B, One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in 1863. He was in several sharp engagements, and was mustered out at the expiration of his term of enlistment. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

H. E. SIMON, born in Boardman Township, Mahoning Co., Ohio, July 17, 1847. In 1854 the family moved to Bloom Township, Wood County, arriving there September 1, and in the public schools of that township our subject was educated. He was deputy auditor of Mahoning County in 1865-66, and in 1870-71 he was deputy recorder of that county. In October, 1872, he came to Tiffin, Seneca County, where he was engaged with the Baltimore & Ohio engineer corps until the line was located, upon which that railway was built in the spring of 1873. September 15, 1873, he entered the *Tribune* office (Locke & Bro., proprietors) to learn the printer's trade, and remained at the case for about eighteen months until March 7, 1875, when C. N. Locke, the junior editor died. At this time Mr. Simon entered the counting room of the *Tribune* office and took the position left vacant, and became associate editor with O. T. Locke, a position which he has held over ten years. Mr. Simon was married.

May 14, 1879, to Miss Mary L., daughter of Michael and Mary (Rinker) Wall, old settlers of Tiffin, then residing at Toledo, moving to Toledo in 1878, after about thirty years' residence at Tiffin.

JAMES V. SIX, dealer in groceries and provisions, Tiffin, is a native of Tiffin, this county. His father, William Alfred Six, was born in Frederick County, Md., of pioneer German ancestry in that State, and, at the age of twenty-one (1843), came to Tiffin and learned brick-making, eventually taking an important part in the building interests of the city for many years. He married, in his native State, Henrietta A. Filler (whom he buried here), and the issue of this union was three sons and three daughters: James V., David H. (a mason and builder); Winfield Scott (deceased); Ida (deceased); Lizzie (deceased); and Emma. The subject of our sketch was reared to his father's business, which he followed, doing considerable building, many of the business blocks, factories and residences of Tiffin being monuments of his handiwork. Retiring from that industry he took up merchandising. Mr. Six married, in Tiffin, Ohio, Hattie Crawford, a lady of estimable attainments, a graduate of the academy at Republic, and this union was blessed with three children, of whom but one daughter, Mabel, survives. Our subject and wife are worthy members of the Evangelical Church. He is a member of the K. of P., and of the American National Union Insurance Company of Mansfield, Ohio.

SAMUEL BAUGHER SNEATH, banker and merchant, one of Tiffin's prominent commercial citizens, is a native and to the "manor born;" his parents, Richard and Catharine (Baugher) Sneath, settling here in 1827, and his birth occurring December 19 of the following year. His father was a native of Connecticut, and was a prominent pioneer and business man of Tiffin. His mother was a native of Pennsylvania, descended from a pioneer family of that State. Three sons and one daughter of the family survive: William O. and Richard G., residents of San Francisco, Cal.; Catharine, wife of James T. Drake, of Missouri; and Samuel B. The subject of our sketch, in early life, engaged in manufacturing business, and was successfully identified with that industry here till 1853, when he turned his attention to merchandising, and embarked in business with Jesse Shriver, the firm of Shriver & Sneath continuing with good success for many years. In 1860 or 1861 Mr. Sneath retired from the firm, and established a produce and commission business, which he still carries on, and in 1862 he bought his former partner (Shriver) out and continued in dry goods and merchant tailoring for a year or so, when he sold to P. Scheib, who still pursues the business. In 1865 he became an incorporator and stockholder of the National Exchange Bank, severing his connection with that institution recently. In 1876 he took an active part in the organization of the Commercial Bank, and has remained its cashier since. He is a very cordial supporter of measures tending to the city's growth and development, and has contributed in no small degree to its social and industrial institutions. Mr. Sneath married, in 1861, Mary L. Davis, a native of Tiffin, and daughter of Levi Davis, a native of Maryland, and pioneer farmer of this county. Mrs. Sneath passed away from this life in 1868, and is buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, leaving a daughter and son: Fannie, now the wife of C. F. M. Niles, an attorney at law and banker, a resident of Garden City, Kas., and Ralph D., associated in the bank. In November, 1879, Mr. Sneath married Laura A. Stephenson, of Findlay, Ohio, a lady of excellent attainments, daughter of William Stephenson, a prominent farmer near Findlay. To this union has been born one daughter, Marian Lee. Mrs. Sneath is a member of the Presbyterian Church, to which Mr. Sneath has always been a liberal contributor. In public life he has kept aloof from

holding office, but has nevertheless considered the importance of the ballot, his motto being "What is worth doing is worth doing well." Mr. Sneath has applied his abilities to the furtherance of the commercial interests of this locality, in which he stands a prominent character.

CALVIN SNYDER, proprietor of saloon and restaurant, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, August 28, 1847, son of John W. and Barbara (Hammon) Snyder, natives of Baden, who settled in Tiffin in early times, and who reared a family of eleven children, of whom five sons and three daughters survive. Calvin Snyder was reared to the molder's trade, which he followed for many years. He spent a number of years traveling through the Western and North-western country, trading and trapping. In 1881 he returned here and embarked in his present business. In 1882 Mr. Snyder married Mrs. Emma (Rhu) Smith, who was born in New Riegel, this county, and by this union there is one daughter, Edith Smith. Mr. Snyder is a member of the Molder's Union and Veteran Firemen, and of Rescue Hose Company No. 1.

WILLIAM A. SPONSLER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, was born in Boardman, Mahoning Co., Ohio, in 1834, and comes of a line of pioneer Pennsylvania people of German ancestry. His parents were pioneers in Ohio. The subject of this sketch was reared in Cumberland County, Penn., and, at twenty-one, went to Burbank, Wayne Co., Ohio, where he eventually engaged in merchandising. In 1874 he removed thence to Tiffin, this county, where he has since carried on a prominent business in his present industry. He was united in marriage at Burbank, in 1857, with Miss Sarah Jane Bowman, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Smith) Bowman, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Wayne County, Ohio.

C. D. SPRAGUE, manager of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Tiffin, was born in Fowler, St. Lawrence Co., N. Y., June 28, 1847. His parents, Seth and Cynthia (Bowen) Sprague, are of Scotch and English ancestry, respectively; the Spragues of pioneer Scotchmen in Connecticut and Rhode Island, who settled there in the seventeenth century, of the family lineage of Gov. Sprague of Rhode Island; the Bowens of early English settlers in New York State. The subject of our sketch was the youngest of a family of four sons and five daughters, of whom three sons and three daughters survive. His father carried on mercantile business in St. Lawrence County, N. Y. C. D. Sprague took up telegraphing at fifteen, at Gouverneur, that county; the year following he came to Elyria, Ohio, and clerked for awhile, completing his education in telegraphy. He was creditably identified with his profession in Ohio and New York States, alternately, till 1872, when he came to Tiffin, and has been connected with his present occupation here since, meanwhile taking an active part in other important pursuits. Mr. Sprague was married in Morristown, Minn., to Jane, daughter of Joseph Hopkins, of St. Lawrence County, N. Y. She is a lady of estimable attainments, and was reared and educated with Mr. Sprague. This union has been blessed with four children: Mildred, Mamie, Charles B. and Sadie. Mr. and Mrs. Sprague are worthy members of the Presbyterian Church, of which he is treasurer, superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and leader of the choir; she is treasurer of the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society. Mr. Sprague has been a Mason, socially, since he was twenty-one years old, passing all the chairs of the chapter and council, and is a member of the Royal Arcanum. He is a staunch Republican in politics, and served as private secretary to Gov. Foster during his canvass in 1877.

HON. DAVID J. STALTER, editor of the *Tiffin News*, was born in Eden Township, Seneca County, August 14, 1845. His parents, David and Nancy

(Beery) Stalter, natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, were old residents of Eden, and his father, one of the township's most enterprising farmers until 1863. Mr. Stalter attended the common schools of the district until 1859, when, owing to the death of his mother, he was compelled to work as a farm laborer. Early in 1865 he moved to Indiana, and during the summer of that year worked on the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad as a section hand. In the fall of 1865 he removed to Michigan, and was there employed in brick-making, and subsequently in the lumber industry. During the latter part of the year 1867, he returned to Ohio; entered a select school at Adrian, in 1868; soon obtained a teacher's certificate; took charge of a school in Big Spring Township, and subsequently presided over the school at Melmore for eleven terms. During this period of school-teaching he saved sufficient money to meet the expenses of schooling at Heidelberg College several terms. In 1873 he accepted the position of traveling correspondent for a Toledo paper, and eventually became one of its stockholders. His natural tact and industry, aided by the experiences which this position offered, pointed out to him other fields of labor. Disposing of his interest in the Toledo newspaper, he purchased a half interest in the *Ottawa County News*, and became editor and manager of that journal. The columns of this newspaper he stamped with his individuality, and its business department with marked success until the spring of 1878, when he purchased the *Wyandot Democratic Union*, which journal he published at Upper Sandusky until November, 1879. Like the *News of Ottawa County*, he built up the interests of the *Democratic Union* until the journal became valuable property under his management. Early in 1880 he founded the *Tiffin News*, a new journal which has won for itself a large measure of support from the people of Seneca County since the day of its establishment. Mr. Stalter's marriage, with Miss Lucy M., daughter of Amos and Penelope (Thompson) Westover, natives of Ohio, was solemnized at Nevada, Wyandot Co., Ohio, July 2, 1874. Two children were born to them—David K. and Miss Tonie Bernice; the former died in 1883, and was interred in Green Lawn Cemetery beside his mother, who died in February, 1883. Mr. Stalter was nominated by the Democratic Convention of 1883 to represent his native county in the Legislature. The nomination was bitterly opposed by the machine section of his party; and, in a measure, this opposition was carried to the polls, but the votes thus lost were largely compensated for by the votes of Republicans, as he received 4,762, or 966 votes over his Republican opponent, 4,717 votes over his Greenback opponent (W. H. Patterson), and 4,655 votes over A. T. McDonald, the candidate of the Prohibitionists. In 1872 he was elected clerk of Eden Township, the only Democrat ever chosen for that position by the people of Eden. His nominations for the major and minor offices were only agreed to by him on representations made by the best men of the party, and on condition of retiring after one term of office. Whether in the newspaper office, Legislature or Masonic and Odd Fellows' circle, with which he is connected, industry and zeal mark his every action.

EDWARD W. STEPHENSON, jobbing and commission house in general merchandising, Tiffin, was born in Hamilton, Ontario, in 1845, son of Charles H. and Emily (Bellechamber) Stephenson, natives of England, the former born in Yorkshire and the latter in London. The subject of our sketch served an apprenticeship at the tinning business, and at the age of twenty came to this country and after traveling through the States a few years located in Tiffin, this county, in February, 1870, and united with Mr. Ranaldo A. Gray in the establishment of the present enterprise, Mr. Gray retiring in 1878. The business at first was small, but by dint of steady and persistent industry, Mr.

Stephenson has reared it to an annual accounting of over \$20,000, and it now employs eighteen well equipped wagons on the road. Mr. Stephenson was married, in Tiffin in 1872, to Mary Cooper Gray, only surviving child of Ranaldo A. and Elizabeth (Jolly) Gray, the former a native of Connecticut and the latter of Zanesville, Ohio. They have an adopted child, Daisy May Stephenson. He and his wife are worthy members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an active member of the K. of P., is Grand Inner Guard of the Grand Lodge of the State and recorder of the Uniform Rank of that society. He is a member of the P. O. of A., and of the I. O. O. F.; is ex-president of the National Union Insurance Company of Mansfield, Ohio. In industrial matters Mr. Stephenson has always contributed liberally, and was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the National Machinery Company of Tiffin. In public life he has done efficient service and has contributed in no small degree to the advancement of the Republican party.

JAMES STINCHCOMB, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Bloom Township, this county, March 25, 1831. His grandfather, George Stinchcomb, emigrated from Scotland, with his family, to America, and died in Maryland. The father of our subject, John Stinchcomb, came from the neighborhood of Baltimore, Md., to this county, December 3, 1825, and settled in Bloom Township, where he purchased land and remained until 1851, when he removed to Clinton Township, and where he died, his widow, Barbara (Turnfinger) Stinchcomb, soon following him. They had ten children: Elizabeth A., George S., James, Mary J., Frances A., Daniel, Catharine (deceased), Amanda M., Henry and John. James Stinchcomb, the subject of this sketch, began to receive his education at the age of twenty-one, in Heidelberg College. He gradually worked up in his classes, and after the first term taught school, and continued teaching for twenty years. He is a quick observer, a lover of books, and a natural scholar. Mr. Stinchcomb was twice married; his first wife being Matilda, daughter of Ezra and Mary Baker. This wife dying February 15, 1871, our subject married, September 17, 1875, Annie S. Baker (a sister of his first wife), by whom he has one son—Robert Sherman.

FRANCIS EDWIN STONER, late auditor of Seneca County, was born in this county, April 15, 1842; son of Dennis Caspar and Charlotte (Smith) Stoner, who settled here from Frederick County, Md., in 1833. The Stoners were descended from German pioneers of Maryland, the name being originally "Steiner." The Smiths, originally from Holland, were also pioneers of Maryland. Of the family of nineteen children (born to the two families) nine now survive—four sons and five daughters. Francis Edwin Stoner was reared upon the farm in Clinton Township, this county, and was educated in the schools of the county. In 1872 he embarked in the grocery business, which he retired from in 1881, upon accepting his late incumbency, which he creditably filled to the time of his death. He married, in April, 1872, Juliet, daughter of the late Hon. J. D. O'Connor, M. D., and to this union were born two sons: Clark and Francis Edwin, Jr. Mr. Stoner died, after a short illness, at Ridge Farm, near Paris, Ill., August 9, 1885, and was buried in Green Lawn Cemetery, Tiffin. He was an obedient, affectionate son, a devoted, loving husband, and a kind, indulgent father. Mr. Stoner was a member of the Presbyterian Church, a worthy member of the I. O. O. F. He was always a generous supporter of all public measures, and contributed liberally toward the development of the social and industrial interests of his city and county. He was a most sociable gentleman, drawing around him a very liberal support, from all parties, to his official position. His widow is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

CHARLES J. M. SULLIVAN, Tiffin, was born in Cleveland, Ohio, September 6, 1849. His father, the late William Sullivan of Tiffin, was a native of Cork, Ireland, and son of Michael Sullivan, who died there in 1852. William Sullivan was reared to mercantile pursuits in his native land, and came to America in 1846, eventually locating in hardware merchandising, in Cleveland, Ohio, where he married Miss Hanora Leonard, a native of County Leitrim, Ireland, who bore him a family of nine children, of whom three sons survive: Charles J. M., Dr. Emmett W., of Cleveland, and Jerald E., business manager of the *Iowa State Leader*, at Des Moines, Iowa. In 1855 William Sullivan removed his family and business interests to Tiffin, this county, and was favorably known as an upright and successful business man, and an excellent citizen till his death, which occurred in April, 1873. The subject of this sketch received a good literary training in the college at Notre Dame, Ind., and in June, 1867, graduated from that institution in a commercial course of study. He continued in the hardware business of his father, retiring from it in 1875. In 1883 he opened his present business, insurance agency, and has operated it successfully since. He married here, in 1879, Miss Aldee M. Coonrod, a graduate of the Ursuline Academy, and daughter of the late Uriah P. Coonrod, of Hopewell Township, this county. They have two daughters, Mary and Elizabeth. He and his wife are regular communicants of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of St. Patrick's Total Abstinence Society and Catholic Knights of America. Is a liberal supporter of all measures tending to the development of the interests of his locality. He was clerk of Tiffin from 1879 to 1885.

IRA H. TOMPKINS, dealer in agricultural implements, Tiffin, was born in Thomson Township, this county, August 20, 1843, and comes of Welsh ancestry on his father's side. His father, Isaac, was a son of William, whose father, William Tompkins, Sr., settled in this country from Wales before the Revolution, and was a soldier in that war to its close. His mother, Christina (Scothorn) Tompkins, was a daughter of Samuel Scothorn, of pioneer Virginia stock, and settled in Reed Township, Seneca County, in 1823, from Fairfield County, Ohio. She and her one-year old sister, Ann, were the first white children in Reed Township. Ira H. is the fourth child and eldest son in their family of five sons and five daughters, and was reared to farming pursuits. At the age of twenty-three he embarked in the grocery business at West Lodi, this county, but after three years' successful work his store was destroyed by fire, and he subsequently engaged in dry goods and general merchandising there for about five years. In the meantime he dealt in agricultural implements, and upon retiring from his other interests there he came in 1875 to Tiffin, where he has since been identified with the implement business, meanwhile doing considerable in inventions in that industry. Mr. Tompkins was married in Adams Township, this county, May 8, 1870, to Louisa Jane, daughter of Henry and Catharine (Beard) Neikirk, of Adams Township. They have one son and one daughter: Cosie Dale and Vance Vick. Mr. and Mrs. Tompkins attend St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a worthy Mason, and has attained to the degree of K. T. of De Molay Commandery. Mr. Tompkins is a practical business man and an excellent citizen, and has contributed liberally toward the furtherance of many social and industrial interests of Tiffin.

DAVID C. TUNISON, of the firm of Tunison & Son, photographers, Tiffin, is a native of New Jersey, of Scotch ancestry. He learned his profession in New York City, where he completed a first-class education in the art. In 1854 he came to Tiffin, Ohio, where he has since been favorably known to the

profession and to the public. He was united in marriage with Abigail Fraser Dolbier, of New Jersey, of Scotch pioneer ancestry of that State. This union has been blessed with one son and three daughters: Emma, wife of Samuel S. Hunter, of Tiffin; Gusta, unmarried; Oscar Barnett, and Addie, wife of John De Witt, a manufacturer and machinist of Richmond, Ind. Mr. Tunison is a worthy member of the Odd Fellows' Society and of the National Photographers' Association.

OSCAR BARNETT TUNISON was born in New Jersey, November 11, 1842, but was reared and educated in Tiffin, where he learned the profession of his worthy sire, and joined him in the business. He was married, in Tiffin, to Mary E., daughter of John J. and Frances Hanna (Boyer) Steiner, worthy pioneers of Clinton Township, and this union was blessed with two bright sons: Hal and Berton. Mr. Tunison is a member of the National Photographers' Association. Mrs. Tunison is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

DR. JOHN FRANKLIN WAGNER, dentist, Tiffin, was born in Liberty Township, this county, August 1, 1857. His father, Edmund Carpenter Wagner, was a native of Franklin County, Penn., and settled in Liberty Township in 1843. His mother, Catherine Berkey, was born in this county. They were married April 18, 1850, and resided in Liberty Township, where they reared a family of eight sons and one daughter: Levi J., Byron A., Edmund Berkey (deceased), John F., George W., W. Scott, Rose B., William B. and Elmer E., all except John F. and W. Scott residing in Arkansas City, Kas. W. Scott resides in this county. The subject of our sketch completed a good common school education, and at twenty-one entered the Cincinnati Dental College, and after two years passed a very creditable examination before the Ohio State Board of Dentistry. He then located here, and has been very favorably connected with his professional work here since. He is a member of the K. of P., and P. O. of A. Societies.

AURELIUS C. WARNER, druggist, Tiffin, was born at Congress, Wayne Co., Ohio, February 28, 1860, and comes of honorable pioneer stock there. His father, Dr. C. J. Warner, stands among the most prominent men of the medical profession of that locality as well as of the State, being present member of the board of censors of the medical department of the University of Wooster, at Cleveland, Ohio; his mother was Mary Ellen (Pancoast) Warner, and both were of Pennsylvanian ancestry. Aurelius C. Warner, the eldest in a family of two sons, was reared to medical studies, and completed a regular pharmaceutical study at the College of Pharmacy in Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1883 he came to Tiffin, and, in company with Mr. Winkler, purchased his present extensive drug business, which he has successfully conducted since. He is an active and progressive business man and citizen, a clever gentleman, and altogether eminently fitted to fill no small position in the growth of the lively, commercial interests of Tiffin. He is a member of the K. of P.

HENRY J. WELLER, attorney at law, Tiffin, was born in Thompson Township, this county, January 21, 1856. His parents, John and Christina (Orner) Weller, were natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom settled here in 1843, from Snyder County, Penn.; the latter is a daughter of Joseph and Elizabeth Orner, pioneers in this county. The subject of our sketch (the eldest of a family of five sons and three daughters) obtained a good common school education in his native township, and developed such ability that at the age of fourteen he received a teacher's certificate. He, however, completed a normal education at Republic, this county, and at seventeen engaged in teaching, continuing in very reputable connection with the profession for five suc-

cessive terms. In April, 1878, he commenced to read law in the office of Messrs. Noble & Adams, and June 2, 1880, was admitted to the bar of the State, at Columbus, being the first from the county to receive his license from the Supreme Court of Ohio under the new law. He continued in the office of his worthy preceptors, till in March of the following year, he opened an office for himself, and may be found in professional dignity over the Commercial Bank. Mr. Weller has always been an ardent aspirant for the highest honors in his different professions, and while attaining them in teaching he is (since leaving that profession) rapidly gaining the golden promises of his present calling. June 10, 1885, Mr. Weller associated himself with Hon. John McCauley, ex-judge of the Ohio Supreme Court, and now composes the law firm of McCauley & Weller, with office over Commercial Bank, Tiffin, Ohio. Our subject married, in Tiffin, December 30, 1884, Miss Julia M. Paynter, a lady of estimable attainments, daughter of Martin S. and Sarah L. (Koller) Paynter, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. Mr. Weller has taken an active part in the development of the social and industrial life of his native county. He has been a member of the Seneca County Agricultural Society for several years; has been its secretary for the past five years, and is its present treasurer; is now a member of the city council of Tiffin, having been elected from the Fourth Ward of said city (a Republican ward) by the Democrats, by a majority of thirty-eight votes. He is a F. & A. M., and is Past Grand of the I. O. O. F. He speaks German fluently, and is a popular man with the German element in this county. A peculiar characteristic of Mr. Weller is that while busy in his different professional pursuits he has never missed an entry in his diary, which he has continued since his eighteenth year, and which contains not only the events of his locality but his personal monetary receipts and disbursements.

H. C. AND T. E. WELLS, physicians and surgeons of the New School of Medicine, Tiffin, come of pioneer Ohioans and are the only surviving sons of Job and Deborah (Butler) Wells, of English and Welsh descent, respectively. They reckon amongst their ancestry, on the father's side, some physicians of repute. Richard Wells, father of Job Wells, was of Quaker lineage from English stock in Virginia; he was a veterinary surgeon by profession, and came to Ohio from Virginia in early days and settled in Morrow County. His people were planters and owned slaves, and some of them figured in the Confederate service during the late civil war, a brother's son serving with prominence as surgeon in that army. The family of Richard, however, with the exception of Job, settled in the West, principally in Iowa and Missouri, and he returned from Iowa to be buried near the old home in Morrow County. Deborah (Butler) Wells, was a daughter of Barriek Butler, a native of Pennsylvania and of Welsh descent in that State. They were a literary people and developed some prominent teachers. The immediate family of Job and Deborah (Butler) Wells was three sons and three daughters; of the latter two are married and have families in Morrow County. Richard, the third son, died at Tiffin October 10, 1882, a student at Heidelberg College. Henry Clay Wells, senior member of the firm of Wells Bros., at seventeen entered the Union Army August 8, 1862, as a member of Company C, Ninety-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and continued in field service till after the fall of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., when he received an injury to his back, was taken sick and sent to hospital at New Orleans, where, after recuperating, being unfit for field duty, he was appointed ward master in the United States Marine and later to St. Louis hospitals. Receiving an honorable discharge at the end of the war he returned home and completed a course of study at Cardington Academy,

from which he and his brother graduated. He then taught school and studied medicine, graduating from the Homeopathic Hospital College of Cleveland in 1872. He then located in Tiffin and has been very successful in his professional practice since. He married, in Bellevue, Ohio, Amanda J., eldest daughter of John and Angeline (Close) Hilbish, pioneers there from Pennsylvania. This union has been blessed with one son and one daughter: John Hilbish and Mabel Grace. Thomas Elwood Wells (junior partner of the firm of Wells Bros.) after graduating from Cardington, taught school and subsequently embarked in the drug business with Dr. L. L. Benson, an eclectic school physician, with whom he read medicine for nearly two years. He, however, became convinced of the greater advantages of the practice of the homeopathic, and sold his interest in the drug business, and after a thorough course of study (of three years) graduated from Pult College of Medicine and Surgery at Cincinnati in January, 1877. He located in the practice at Mount Vernon, Ohio, where he remained until 1884, when he joined his brother at Tiffin, this county. Dr. T. E. Wells is a prominent member of the I. O. O. F., a very genial gentleman and of prepossessing appearance.

BERNARD WELTER, cigar manufacturer, Tiffin, born in Echternach, in the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, March 10, 1828, is a son of Henry and Elizabeth Schomer Welter. In 1851 he came to America and located where his brother Valentine had preceded him in 1849. Here he carried on the cigar manufacturing and tobacconist business. He married, in 1861, Agnes Riley, who bore him two daughters: Annie (deceased), and Elizabeth. Mrs. Welter died in September, 1864, and in 1868 Mr. Welter married Mary Kerch, daughter of Nicholas Kerch, a native of Greivelding, Luxemburg, and to this union were born nine children: Mary, Henry, Lucinda, Bernard, Florence, Blanche, Elsie and Pearl living; and Henry the eldest son (deceased). Mr. Welter and family are communicants of St. Joseph's congregation of the Roman Catholic Church. He is a member of the Bruderbund.

FRED L. WENNER was born in Tiffin, Ohio, January 8, 1864, second son of Henry S. and Sarah A. Wenner, both of whom were natives of eastern Pennsylvania, and of German descent. At the age of seven he entered the public schools of the city, and, with the exception of three intervals, he remained in them for twelve years, graduating from the high school on the 17th of June, 1883. Early in life he evinced an aptness for rapid composition, and during his first year in the High School he edited a small amateur paper called the *High School Reporter*, and the rest of the four years acted as correspondent for several papers. June 21, four days after graduating, he accepted a place as reporter on the *Tiffin Daily Herald*, and in the following October became local editor of the same. In November he resigned his position, owing to failing eyesight, and began teaching school in sub-district No. 1, Seneca Township, teaching a successful term of five months, and boarding at Eden Lease's. At the age of thirteen he had met with an accident, which destroyed the sight of his left eye, and caused him considerable trouble. He now entered the homeopathic hospital at Ann Arbor, Mich., where several operations were performed, which partially restored the sight and greatly relieved him. April 28, 1884, he again became local editor of the *Daily Herald*, and remained in that position until October 25, of the same year, when he resigned to accept a similar one on the *Tiffin Tribune*, which he holds at the present time. He was united in marriage, January 18, 1885, with Ammy D. Myers, a teacher in the Bloomville public schools, and the eldest daughter of Rev. S. P. and Ursilla Myers, of that place, her father being a minister of the Reformed Church.

THOMAS JEFFERSON WEST, M. D., Tiffin, comes of hardy pioneer descent in this county and State. His parents, Thomas and Margaret (Donnell) West (the former of English pioneer ancestry in New York State, and the latter of Scotch Irish ancestry, of Pennsylvania), were married here, and reared five sons and one daughter. Thomas West came to this county in 1820, and located land in Eden Township in 1822. The subject of our sketch received a liberal literary training in the Academy at Republic, and taught school. On the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion, he enlisted in Company C, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and did active and honorable service for over three years, and upon the expiration of term of service of his regiment, he was honorably discharged. He was wounded in the battles of Antietam and Gettysburg. After the war, Mr. West taught school and engaged in the study of medicine. In 1866-67 he attended Charity Hospital Medical College of Cleveland, from which he graduated. He located in the practice of his profession at Melmore, this county, where he remained in creditable professional work till the spring of 1884, when he came to Tiffin. The Doctor is a member of the State, Northwestern and County Medical Societies, and has contributed in no small degree to the advancement of his profession in this locality. He was married in 1871, to Mary Horner, a native of Darlington, England, who bore him two sons and one daughter: Nettie May, and Freddie and Eddie (twins). Mrs. West passed from life in 1881, in full communion with the Presbyterian Church, and is buried in Rock Creek Cemetery. Our subject was married on second occasion to Mrs. E. Steele, daughter of R. C. Steele, of Eden Township, this county, and by her he has one son—Robert Karl. Mrs. West is a worthy member of the Presbyterian Church, to which the Doctor is a liberal contributor and respectful attendant of. He is a worthy member of the Masonic order, in which he has attained the degree of K. T. in De Molay Commandery. He is also a member of the I. O. O. F. and of Isaac Rule Post, G. A. R., and of the Pioneers' Society of Eden Township.

R. H. WHITLOCK (*See Manufacturing Interests in History of Tiffin*, page 530).

GEORGE W. WILLIARD, D. D., president of Heidelberg College, Tiffin. Ohio, was born in Burkettsville, Frederick Co., Md., June 10, 1818, and is the fourth son and fifth child in the family of five sons and two daughters of John and Mary (Shaffer) Williard, natives of Frederick County, Md. Elias Williard, father of John Williard and a native of Germany, reared a large family in Maryland. John Shaffer, father of the mother of our subject, also a native of Germany, reared his family in Maryland. The subject of our sketch received a good rudimentary education in the common schools, and at sixteen went to the high school at York, Penn., and after its removal to Mercersburg (where it was merged in Marshall College) he pursued and completed a thorough literary and classical training in that institution, graduating at the age of twenty-one. He then pursued a theological course of study with his *alma mater*, and after about a year entered the ministry of the Reformed Church, and was ordained at Jefferson (in his native county) at twenty-two years of age. He continued in charge there for over four years, when he removed to Huntingdon, Penn., where he had charge of an academy in connection with his pastoral work. He afterward removed to Winchester, Va., and after laboring there three years he came to Columbus, Ohio, in the spring of 1850, where he carried on church work for about five years, during which time he took charge of the *Western Missionary* (1853), which paper he conducted for thirteen years thereafter. During his stay in Columbus, he translated from the original Latin and published the Commentary of Dr. Zacharias Ursinus on the Heidelberg Catechism

(the confessional book of the Reformed Church) into the English language. In 1855 he removed to Dayton, Ohio, where he edited and published the *Western Missionary*, in connection with his pastoral work, till his call to the presidency of Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio, in 1866. During the first four years of his residence in Dayton he had charge of the First Reformed Church there, and subsequently served congregations in the vicinity of Dayton. In 1866 he accepted his present incumbency from the Board of Trustees of Heidelberg College, and has also performed ministerial work in a variety of forms. Dr. Williard married, in Mercersburg, Penn., in 1842, Louisa Catharine Little, fourth daughter in the family of two sons and five daughters of Dr. P. W. Little, a prominent physician of that place, a native of Maryland and of German ancestry. To this union four sons and one daughter were born, of whom three sons survive: John Newton and Dr. George P., of Tiffin, and the Rev. E. R. Williard, of Germantown, Ohio. In September, 1863, Mrs. Williard departed this life, and is buried in Woodlawn Cemetery, at Dayton, beside her son and daughter, Cephas L., who died at the age of twenty-six, and Mary Louisa, who died at the age of six months. In 1866 our subject was married again; on this occasion in Xenia, Ohio, to Emma Jane Hivling, a lady of estimable attainments, and a daughter of Col. John Hivling, banker, of Xenia, and a prominent pioneer of Greene County. Dr. Williard while busy with his professional work has always taken a prominent part in the various benevolent enterprises of the day, and has contributed liberally thereto. He is the author of several books and a regular contributor to the periodicals of the Reformed Church. He is apparently as active as ever in his professional work and has the gratification of seeing many of his students occupying important positions in the various professions of life.

GEORGE PARKER WILLIARD, M. D., was born in Huntington, Penn., July 1, 1845, son of Rev. G. W. Williard, D.D. (president of Heidelberg College) and Louisa C. Williard, daughter of Dr. P. W. Little, of Mercersburg, Franklin Co., Penn. The subject of this sketch received a liberal literary training in the schools of Dayton, Ohio, and at the age of eighteen years began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. John Davis, of Dayton. He attended his first and second collegiate courses, at the Ohio Medical College in Cincinnati, and completed his professional studies at the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia, Penn., graduating from this honored institution March 9, 1867. In the following June he came to Seneca County, Ohio, locating at Fort Seneca, and carried on an active practice till 1874, when he went to California and located at San Buena Ventura, Ventura County, entering into partnership with Dr. Cephas L. Bard, a prominent physician of that place. He returned to Tiffin, this county, in 1876, and soon afterward entered into partnership with the late Dr. A. B. Hovey, with whom he remained two years. Retiring from that partnership, he established himself independently, and has carried on an active practice ever since. He has been prominently nominated, and has served as examining surgeon for many life insurance corporations; is a member of the Ohio State Medical Society, and of the Seneca County Medical Society. He has always given a cordial support to all measures calculated to elevate the character and standing of his chosen profession, and is ever ready and willing to lend his assistance in matters pertaining to the social and industrial development of Tiffin. During the war, and upon the organization of the One Hundred and Thirty-first Ohio National Guards, he enlisted as a private in Company A. of that regiment, and was shortly afterward promoted to the position of hospital steward. During its term of service, and while the regiment was stationed at Baltimore, Md., garrisoning Forts Marshall and Federal

Hill, he was appointed post-steward of Fort Federal Hill Hospital. Although broken in health from close confinement at the hospital, and the arduous duties of his position, he remained in the service until the term of his enlistment had expired, and he was honorably discharged with his regiment. In February, 1881, he was married to Miss Electa A. Stout, of Dayton, Ohio, a lady of estimable attainments, cultured and refined and of high Christian character. She is a daughter of Elias Stout, Esq., of Dayton, a merchant and native Ohioan.

FREDERICK WOLF, dealer in boots and shoes, Tiffin, was born in Eppingen, Baden, April 14, 1834, son of Ludwig and Catharine (Heiser) Wolf, the former of whom died in that country in 1845, and the latter in Tiffin, in October, 1856; the names of their children are as follows: Frederick; Elizabeth, widow of Christian Bloom, of Mexico; Christina, widow of Joseph Schoertsehinger, and Jacob (deceased). The subject of our sketch learned shoe-making in his native city, and at nineteen came to this country, locating in Tiffin June 8, 1853, and in 1862 embarked in business with which he has been successfully connected since. He was married in Tiffin, in 1857, to Catharine Baker, born in Detwiler, Rhenish Bavaria, November 18, 1835, and who came to this country in 1853. To this union four sons and one daughter were born: Henry, a merchant; Frederick, a harness-maker; Caroline; Louis Ludwig, a grocer, and William Dietrich. Mr. Wolf is a member of the Sangerbund and Bruderbund societies. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church. Jacob Wolf learned his trade here and united with Frederick in business, continuing with him until his death, August 8, 1884; he left five children.

CHARLES J. YINGLING, merchant, Tiffin, was born in Baltimore, Md., October 26, 1847, and descends from a line of mercantile people on both sides of his parentage. He is the fifth child and second son of Joshua and Margaret (Shriver) Yingling. The former a prominent business man and banker of Westminster, Md., and son of the late Jacob Yingling, a tanner and merchant of Westminster; and the latter a daughter of Hon. Isaac Shriver, banker of Westminster and of pioneer family of the State. The subject of our sketch completed a liberal education in the high schools of Westminster, and at seventeen entered the First National Bank of that place as teller, in which capacity he served with credit for about four years, when he was compelled by ill health to withdraw from the business and to travel through the West, principally in Iowa. Returning, he embarked in the dry goods merchandising with his father, January, 1869, firm being known as J. Yingling & Son. In September, 1872, he retired from that firm and came to Tiffin and engaged in manufacturing ladies' shoes, which he abandoned just two years later and then purchased his present extensive dry goods business. Mr. Yingling was married, in Taneytown, Md., in October, 1875, to Miss Mary E. Rudisel, only surviving child of the late Tobias Rudisel, merchant of that place. To our subject and wife have been born two sons: Tobias Rudisel and Charles Shriver. Mr. Yingling has, since locating here, established an excellent reputation as a business man and citizen. He has cordially supported all measures tending to the progressive development of this locality. He and his wife are estimable members of the Methodist Protestant Church, of which he has been for many years a member, and of which he has served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school, and secretary of the board of stewards. He is a K. T. and a member of the R. A. and K. of P. societies. Mr. Yingling comes from a line of slaveholders, but upon the event of the late war, his people renounced their principles and remained steadfast with the Union tenets for which they had always maintained strong preference.

JOHN FREDERICK ZELLER, coal merchant, Tiffin, was born at Canal Fulton, Stark Co., Ohio, May 4, 1842. His parents, John and Doretha (Jacobs) Zeller, were natives of Germany, the former born in Weiden, in the kingdom of Wurtemberg, and the latter in Kaiser Lautern, in the kingdom of Bavaria. They came to America in 1834 and settled in Stark County where John Zeller carried on contracting and building for many years, rearing a family of one son (John Frederick) and two daughters. The subject of this sketch was reared to building with his father. November 12, 1861, when nineteen years of age, he enlisted his services in defense of the Union, in Company K, Seventy-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and veteranized in Jackson County, Ala., in 1864, serving in all three years and eight months, receiving an honorable discharge at Camp Chase, Ohio, July 2, 1865. He served in the battles of Fort Donelson, Shiloh, Siege of Corinth, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Miss., Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain, Taylor's Ridge and Missionary Ridge, and was in the engagements at Lovejoy, Atlanta, Marietta, Kenesaw Mountain, Pumpkin Vine Creek and Sugar Creek Gap; was with Sherman in his march to the sea. February 26, 1865, he was captured by Gen. Hampton's cavalry at Cheraw, S. C., and spent four days in Libby prison, after which he was paroled. Our subject marched and traveled by rail and water over 11,000 miles, and after his capture, as just related, he was marched over 500 miles barefooted and half naked over rough and often frozen ground. After the war he spent several years in the drug business in his native place and in 1873 embarked in the coal business, in Norwalk, Ohio, which he retired from there, and opened up in Tiffin, in 1878. Mr. Zeller was married in Canal Fulton, Ohio, in 1867, to Margaret Jane Porter, a lady of estimable attainments, daughter of Alexander and Nancy (Stotler) Porter, the former a native of Beaver County, Penn., the latter of Wayne County, Ohio, and by this union there are three sons living: Clarence Porter, William Newton and John Logan; two deceased, Carl Frederick and James Garfield. Mr. Zeller is an active member of the F. & A. M. and I. O. O. F., has served his ward in the city councils. Politically he is a staunch Republican and has been an active worker for his party.

L. W. ZIMMER, bookseller and stationer, Tiffin, was born in Tiffin, this county, November 25, 1856; son of Jacob and Caroline (Von Blon) Zimmer, the former a native of Windesheim, Prussia, and the latter of Waldmohr, in Rhenish Bavaria. They were married in Tiffin, and reared two sons and a daughter: L. W., Caroline Louisa and Jacob, latter a clerk with L. W. Mr. Zimmer was reared to bookbinding, and followed the drug business for a few years. In 1880 he joined Mr. Emich in the book and stationery business, from which he retired in 1883, and established his present business. He was united in marriage, in 1881, with Emma, daughter of John and Susan (Gross) Laux, natives of Bavaria. He and his wife are members of the Second Reformed Church. Mr. Zimmer is a member of the U. A. O. D. and Turnverein Societies.

JOHN BURGERT ZINT, of the firm of Zint & Kreader, plumbers and gas-fitters, Tiffin, was born in Paris, Stark Co., Ohio, July 31, 1842; son of Joseph and Julia Ann (Burgert) Zint, the former a native of Germany and the latter of Pennsylvanian German ancestry. The subject of our sketch was reared in Adrian, Ohio, and in 1861 came to Tiffin and began the trade of harness-making. August 12, 1862, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and did honorable service till the end of the war; was honorably discharged as drummer from the Eighth Veteran Reserve Corps, to which he had been transferred. Returning to Tiffin, Ohio, he engaged in the woolen-mills, where he spent fifteen years, the last eight of which he was engineer. Upon the dissolution of that company, in 1881, he

embarked in his present industry. Mr. Zint was married in Tiffin, Ohio, to Ellen Lowe, by whom he has two daughters: Laura Bell and Myrtie May. He and his wife are members of the M. P. Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., and of Leander Stem Post No. 31., G. A. R.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

BAKER FAMILY. Among the well known pioneer families of Seneca County, and of Eden Township, was the Baker family of four brothers: Franklin, Thomas, John and Richard, and four sisters: Mary Baker, Sophia Stearns, Lucretia Arnold, and Ann Knapp. They were the children of Judge Samuel Baker, a native of Branford, Conn., and a descendant in the fourth generation of Thomas Baker, who settled at Milford, Conn., in 1639, whence in 1650 he removed to East Hampton, L. I., which town he represented in the Colonial Assemblies of New York and Connecticut. During the invasion of New York by Burgoyne, Samuel Baker, then a boy of thirteen, was captured by Indians, taken to Burgoyne's camp and sold to a British officer. He was released by the surrender of Burgoyne's army, and afterward enlisted in Col. Marinus Willett's regiment and served until the close of the war. He was one of the first settlers in Steuben County; was for many years first judge, and one of the most prominent citizens of that county. Franklin and Thomas Baker came to Eden Township in 1822. Franklin entered the farm known as the Umsted farm on the Kilbourne road, where he resided until his death in 1831. Thomas entered the farm adjoining, and there lived until his death in 1863. Samuel Baker and Mrs. C. Y. Brundage, of Eden Township, and Mrs. Albert Ewer of Tiffin are children of Thomas Baker. His widow, Sarah B. Baker came to Seneca County with her father, Col. Boyd, in 1824, and since 1863 has resided in Tiffin. John Baker came soon after his brothers and settled upon the farm on Rock Creek upon which he died in 1876. Mary Baker, with her husband, Joseph Baker, settled in Scipio Township in 1822. Mr. and Mrs. Stearns settled on Rock Creek in 1828. Ten years afterward Mr. Stearns died, and his widow married the late William Fleet, and soon afterward died. John B. and George W. Stearns, two of the largest farmers of Scipio Township, are the sons of Mr. and Mrs. Stearns. Mrs. Knapp and Mrs. Arnold removed to Garden Grove, Iowa, where they now live. Richard Baker, the youngest of the four brothers, came to Seneca County in 1835, and purchasing several small farms made the fine farm of 400 acres upon which he resided until 1871, and which is now owned by his son, Grattan H. Baker. In 1836 he was married to Fanny Wheeler, daughter of Grattan H. Wheeler, who was a member of Congress, and for many years a State Senator from Steuben County, N. Y., and grand-daughter of Captain Silas Wheeler, who, in April, 1775, enlisted in Capt. Thayer's company of Rhode Island Volunteers; was at Bunker Hill; with Arnold in his terrible march through the forests of Maine and Canada, to attack Quebec; was captured in the unsuccessful attack on Quebec, in which Montgomery was killed and Arnold wounded, and kept a prisoner and in irons until August, 1776, when he was exchanged. He again entered the army; was again captured and taken to Ireland, whence he escaped to France through the aid of Henry Grattan, the Irish orator and patriot, after whom he named his only son. In 1871 Richard Baker removed to the farm adjoining Melmore.

on which he now resides with his wife, whom he brought to what was then little more than a wilderness almost fifty years ago. Time and fortune have dealt kindly with them both. With six sons and twenty grandchildren, into their family, death has never come. Notwithstanding the weight of seventy-seven years, Mr. Baker is still erect, vigorous, strong, self-reliant, but kind and tender-hearted. For years his class in the Methodist Sunday-school (of which church he and his wife have been members for more than forty years) has been the infant class into which no child was too small to enter, and from which no child was ever willing to go. Of the six sons of Richard and Fanny Baker, Silas is a farmer in Dickinson County, Kas.; Frank, a lawyer in Chicago; Job, a farmer in Wyandot County; Grattan H., a farmer, and the owner of the old homestead; Ralph, a farmer at Garden Grove, Iowa, and Richard W., still at home. Richard Baker brought to his farm, in 1837, thirty pure Spanish merino sheep, the first brought into Seneca County, and probably the first in northern Ohio, and has been one of the most successful wool growers, as well as one of the best grain farmers in the county.

JOHN W. BARRICK, farmer, P. O. Morris, was born January, 1817, in Frederick County, Md., son of George and Margaret (Cramer) Barrick, also natives of Maryland. George Barrick died in Maryland, and in 1846 his widow came to Ohio and settled in Eden Township, this county, where she died in 1858. Their children were six in number: William, Catharine (Mrs. Dean), Margaret (deceased), John W., Mary C. (widow of Mr. Shriner) and Albert. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1839, with Catharine S. Devillbiss, by whom he has seven children: George W., married to Elizabeth Ogden; Simon F., married the first time to Martha Burnside (by whom he had one child, Howard; and the second time to Ella Kemp, by whom he has one daughter, Bertha); Margaret, wife of A. Cox; Virginia R.; Alice A.; Mary C.; and Walter, married to Sarah Kemp. Mrs. Barrick died in 1881. Our subject, in 1846, moved on the farm where he has since lived, and which was partly improved. He has been very successful; has served as assessor, assistant assessor, and as school director. He is a member of the Reformed Church of Tiffin.

JAMES H. BRINKERHOFF, farmer, P. O. Melmore, was born March 17, 1819, in Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn.; son of Hezekiah and Jane (Kerr) Brinkerhoff, natives of Pennsylvania. Hezekiah Brinkerhoff came to Ohio in 1834, and settled in Seneca Township, this county, where he purchased land, made a home for his family, and there remained until his death in 1847. Of his ten children six are now living: Alexander W., Sarah J., Margaret M., John N., George F., and James H. Our subject, who received his education in his native State, taught school after coming to Ohio. He was reared on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits as an occupation. Mr. Brinkerhoff was twice married; first, in 1843, to Esther McGeehan, who bore him one child; Robert A., married to Flora Stewart (have two children). Our subject was married on second occasion, October 23, 1852, to Sarah A. Marquis, and to this union were born two children: Nelson M., married to Mary F. Burns, and Elizabeth, wife of G. A. Bassett. Mr. Brinkerhoff is one of Eden Township's thorough-going farmers and good business men. Politically, he is a Republican.

JOHN L. CROSS, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born July 17, 1812, in Berkeley County, Va.; son of John (a farmer) and Deborah (Comegys) Cross, natives of Maryland, and who came to Ohio in 1828, settling in Eden Township, this county; their family, Maria, Benjamin C., John L., Deborah A. and Cornelius, accompanying them. Of this family only John L. and Deborah A.

(Mrs. Boroff) survive. Here John Cross entered a piece of unimproved land, and began the life of a pioneer. Our subject has lived in this county since he was sixteen years old. He was married, in 1839, to Eliza, daughter of Henry and Sarah Boroff, of Virginia, and who was one of four children to come with their widowed mother to this county, their father having died in Virginia. To Mr. and Mrs. Cross have been born seven children: Mary E. (wife of A. Woolpert), Henry C. (married to Mary R. Geary), Hamilton J. (married to Susan Kinser), Newton (married to Ida Geary), Lewis C., Benjamin F. and Eliza J. (The three last named are deceased.) Our subject owns a farm of 102 acres in this county, and eighty acres in Wyandot County, Ohio.

WILLIAM R. DE TRAY, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born June 16, 1811, in the village of Johnson, R. I., a son of Anthony and Amy (Mathewson) De Tray, the latter a native of Rhode Island. Anthony De Tray, born in Connecticut, emigrated to New York State in 1821, where he remained until 1822, when he came to Ohio and settled in Crawford County, near Melmore, and there spent the remainder of his days. His family consisted of two sons and two daughters: Amy, widow of Philip Perdwé; Jackson, who died in Michigan; Nancy, formerly the wife of R. Weeks, now Mrs. Bartlett, and William R. Our subject was married, December 28, 1836, to Mary S., daughter of Robert Weeks, and by this union were born six children: Mary E., now Mrs. Ebersole (the only one surviving, has one child named Minnie), and Annie, Anthony W., Charles, Alice and Willie, all deceased. Anthony W. had two children: William W. and Josephine. Mr. De Tray came to this county and settled in Eden Township, where he still resides, having a farm of 160 acres of land, with fine improvements, located on the Melmore Road. He is a thorough going and successful farmer, and a highly respected citizen. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Tiffin and Rock Creek.

JOHN L. DOWNS, farmer, P. O. Melmore, was born August 22, 1812, in Ross County, Ohio; son of John and Caroline (Holden) Downs, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Kentucky. John Downs, Sr., came to Seneca County in 1821, and with his brother entered 480 acres of land, which he afterward took himself. In 1823 he came again, and let the job of clearing ten acres and putting up a cabin. The following year he brought his family and began pioneer life. There were fourteen children in his family, four of whom are living: Catharine (Mrs. P. Minich), Eliza M. (Mrs. J. Corbett), Lemuel, a neighboring farmer, and John L. Our subject was married, in 1845, to Margaret A. Wheaton, born in Brown County, Ohio, daughter of Jehosaphat Wheaton, and who bore him ten children: James (deceased), Frances A., Orville, Caroline (deceased wife of C. H. Funk, had one child - Nettie M.), Sarah J., Lehre, Katie, Dora, Ida M. and Mertie (latter died in infancy). Mr. Downs occupies the land which his father entered, now a well-improved farm of 200 acres. Having been a successful farmer, he is now enjoying the fruits of his labor. His first vote was cast for Martin Van Buren for President.

WILLIAM FERGUSON, farmer, P. O. Rockaway, a native of Pennsylvania, was born May 6, 1817; son of Thomas and Jane (Marshall) Ferguson, also natives of Pennsylvania, and who were the parents of twelve children (all of whom grew to maturity and had families), nine surviving. Our subject, the second born, is the only one of the family now living in Ohio, the others reside in Virginia, Pennsylvania, Illinois and Missouri. William Ferguson received his education in his native State. There he was married, in 1843, to Martha C. Tittle, by which union there were six children (two now living): an infant (deceased, not named); Marshall Beatty, educated at Heidelberg College and

graduated from Wooster University, and was one year at Princeton Theological Seminary of New Jersey, and died soon after, March 3, 1877; J. T., died July 26, 1850; and J. A., died June 7, 1862; Thomas Calvin received his education in Heidelberg College, and was married to Gusta Philips (have four children: Nellie May, Martha Louise, Grace and Kate); and William Wilson, who received his education at Heidelberg College, and graduated at Iron City College, Pittsburgh, Penn., and married Tilly Outhwait. William Ferguson came to Seneca County in 1845, and first lived on Silver Creek, afterward purchasing the farm of forty acres on which he now resides, and to which he has added thirty acres from the old Clark farm and sixty acres from Mr. Breininger's farm. Mr. Ferguson has been fully alive to the advantages of his children, giving them good education. His grandfather, William Marshall, was held prisoner by the Indians in this county at an early day.

DR. W. D. FLEET, farmer, P. O., Tiffin, was born January 8, 1849, in Eden Township, this county, son of William and Eliza Ann (Ogden) Fleet, natives of New York State. William Fleet, who began in the world a poor boy, came to Ohio in 1830 and settled in Eden Township, where he worked by the month for a time; afterward he went to Indiana, where he entered land near Waterloo; while there, on one occasion, he was lost in the woods and remained with a tribe of friendly Indians until morning when they put him on the right track for Fort Wayne; he was twice married, on first occasion to Sophia Sterns, by whom there is one child living, Mrs. Sophia Nolan; he was again married, this time to Eliza Ann, daughter of Amos Ogden, and she bore him five children: Dr. William D.; Frank, married to G. H. Baker; Abram K., married to Hattie Wood; Lucy M., married to Newton Ward; and Grettie L. William Fleet, Sr., had about 1,600 acres of land in Eden Township, this county, which was divided among his family at his death, which occurred June 20, 1880. He extensively engaged in stock-raising, was a successful farmer, and gave his children the advantage of a good education. Our subject was married, February 15, 1876, to Laura, daughter of James Dunlap, of Wyandot County, Ohio, by whom he has three children living: William, Nellie M. and Eliza. Dr. W. D. Fleet and his brother Abraham occupy the old home farm in Eden Township.

SAMUEL HERIN, farmer, P. O., Melmore, was born August 21, 1812, in Columbia County, Penn., son of James and Mary (Smith) Herin. He is a grandson of Richard Smith, a native of England (who was sold to pay his passage to America) and John Herin, who came from Ireland, and both of whom were early settlers in the United States. James Herin (father of subject) was united in marriage in Bucks County, Penn., and had a family of ten children, of whom four are now living: Joseph, Hannah, David and Samuel. The subject of this sketch came to Ohio in 1828, with his parents, and settled near Tiffin, this county, where his father entered eighty acres of land, making some improvements. He bought 160 acres of land on which he lived and where he died in 1833. His widow, who survived him five years, resided in Risdon (now Fostoria). Our subject was married, in 1835, to Tabitha A., daughter of Aaron Umsted, and they were blessed with four children: Mary E. (deceased); Ann C. (deceased); Caroline D., wife of Philip Garrick (have seven children); Jennie L., wife of Alfred P. Cook (have one child). Mr. Herin was elected justice of the peace in 1845, which position he retained nine years; he served three terms as coroner in the early history of the county; was county treasurer from 1859 to 1863. Previously he had bought the farm on which he now lives, and on which he settled at the expiration of his term as county treasurer. Mr. Herin, who is a genial, kindly old gentleman, lost his wife in 1881 and has

since made his home with his son-in-law Mr. Cook. He sold the land on which the county infirmary was erected. His family were members of the Methodist Episcopal Church; he himself is not a member of any sect. Politically he is a Democrat.

EDEN LEASE, farmer, P. O., Melmore, was born October 29, 1813, in Frederick County, Md., son of Henry and Barbara (Jacobs) Lease, also natives of Maryland, where they lived and died. Of their seven children, six came to Ohio: Orho (deceased), Joseph (deceased), Jacob, Eden, Henry and Mary (latter now Mrs. Walsh). The subject of our sketch early came to Ohio, arriving in this county May 17, 1835, where he went to work at his trade (carpentering), which he carried on in connection with running a saw-mill for some years. He was elected sheriff of the county in the fall of 1846, and was re-elected, serving in all four years. After this he commenced agriculture, purchasing a farm of Dr. Coon, which he afterward sold, then bought the property on which he now resides. Mr. Lease was united in marriage, October 12, 1843, with Mary, daughter of John Keller, of Clinton Township, this county, and by this union there were born eight children: John D.; Jesse (deceased in infancy); Lewis C.; Ami (deceased in infancy); Clinton D.; Almada E., wife of James B. Gibbs, of Eden Township, this county; Mary A., wife of Milton McComie; and Clementine B. Mr. Lease is now occupying a pleasant farm which is well improved. He has filled the office of justice of the peace three years, and also served as infirmary director for six years.

WILDMAN LOOMIS, farmer, P. O., Tiffin, a descendant of one of the pioneers of this county, was born March 24, 1819, in Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, son of Reuel and Anna (Lyons) Loomis, who had three sons: Samuel C., Rudolphos L. and Wildman (the latter being the only survivor). Reuel Loomis, a native of Massachusetts, came thence to Michigan, arriving in Detroit in 1811, where he was taken prisoner by the British and kept in confinement for six months after Hull's surrender; he then settled in Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio, in 1814, where he remained until 1822, when he came to Eden Township, this county, and here lived on Section 16, until his death in 1852, his widow following in 1857. He was a tanner and currier by trade, and also made shoes for his neighbors in an early day. Our subject was educated in Seneca County. He was married, in October, 1839, to Miss Catharine, next to the youngest in the family of nine children of George Myers. This union was blessed with five children: George, married to Susan Beery; Elizabeth (deceased); Lucy, wife of Matthias Wagely (died leaving four children); Mary (deceased while young), and Omar, married to Alice Woolf (have one child). All the family reside in this county. Mr. Loomis enlisted during the late war of the Rebellion, in 1864, serving 100 days as a member of Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment, under Col. Lee and Capt. Benj. M. Gipson. Mrs. Loomis took charge of the farm during his absence. Our subject lives on his father's old farm, and on which the first schoolhouse (a log cabin, with slab desks and benches) in the township was built. He is one of the leading farmers and has served many years, at different times, as constable.

ROBERT M. C. MARTIN (deceased) was born September 18, 1822, in Perry County, Ohio; son of Samuel and Mary Martin, natives of Pennsylvania, and who came to Seneca County in 1827. Samuel Martin first bought a tract of land in Scipio Township, which he traded for land on Section 19, Eden Township, holding the same until his death, though he purchased other property at different times. Of his children, eight in number, five now survive: Absalom, Samuel, Nathan, Nancy and Hannah. Hugh, one of the sons, and who became a noted lawyer, read law under Gen. Gibson, opened practice in Iowa,

and was killed by a rolling boulder at Colorado. Our subject, the eldest son, received a fair education, and was reared a farmer. He was married, October 12, 1848, to Miss Barbara, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Wrouff) Kagy, and by this union there were thirteen children, ten now living: Mary E., Samuel S., Hannah J. (Mrs. Clinton Lease), Eliza E., Isaac R. (married to Hattie Hoverstock), John V., Hugh Mc., Charles E., Francis A. and Anna C. Robert M. C. Martin was a successful farmer, having acquired several large farms, together with everything that denotes prosperity. He was appointed county recorder to fill an unexpired term, and then was elected and subsequently re-elected to this office. He was present at the last reunion of the Kagy family, where there were over 100 members of the family gathered. He died April 4, 1879, leaving his property to his widow during her life time, and at her demise, to his children. Mrs. Martin and some of her children occupy the homestead. She is a pleasant lady, striving to make home comfortable for her family.

DANIEL PRICE, farmer, P. O. Melmore, was born March 24, 1835, in Eden Township this county: son of Jacob and Esther (Heisbaum) Price, natives of Virginia, who came to Ohio in 1823, and settled on Section 20, in Eden Township, where Jacob Price's father-in-law entered land the same year, and where he began as a pioneer, having to cut the bushes to enable him to turn his team. Jacob Price's children were eleven in number, four living: Isaac, Daniel, Joseph and Esther, wife of Abraham Saul, residing in Indiana; all educated in Eden Township, this county. Our subject was married, in 1859, to Delila, daughter of Thornton Cross, and to this union was born one child, G. C. Price. The mother of this child died April 4, 1864, and Mr. Price then married, in 1867, Martha, daughter of Henry Berry, by which union there were four children: Pearl (deceased), Harvy, Robert M. and Dallas J. (latter deceased). Daniel Price's parents are deceased, and he now occupies the old home farm, comprising 160 acres, well-improved and watered by streams. Mr. Price's family are members of the United Brethren Church.

LORENZO ROGERS, farmer, P. O. Melmore, was born April 29, 1819, in Lake County, Ohio, son of Barnabas and Polly (Rider) Rogers, natives of Vermont and Connecticut respectively, and who were parents of three children: Lorenzo, Orange and Martha, latter now widow of A. Lee, residing in Michigan. Barnabas Rogers, a tanner and currier by trade, when a young man came to Ohio on foot, carrying a kit of tools, making shoes as he journeyed. He entered land December 24, 1824, and erected the first cabin on his place, in the township, where he engaged in cutting timber, farming, and part of the time working at his trade, establishing also a tannery, which he carried on for several years. He was a member of the Baptist Church. He died in 1879; his wife died in 1874. Our subject received his early education in Eden Township. He was twice married, the first time to Susan Babcock, by whom he had two children, both now living: Luther, married to Mary Sailor, and Eliza, married to John Nichols. His second marriage was with Mrs. Lucinda Shoemaker, and by this union there is one child living, Mattie M. Our subject, who has been one of the prominent farmers of the township, and is a well-to-do citizen, not being in the best of health, has rented his farm and now occupies a pleasant home of twenty acres on Section 27. He has served his township as trustee. Politically he is a Republican.

SAMUEL SAUL, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born September 25, 1801, in Northampton County, Penn., son of Leonard and Eve (Rubrecht) Saul, who were the parents of ten children. Leonard Saul, a native of Germany, came to America and to Mahoning County, Penn., when but six years old, with his

parents, who had a family of five sons and two daughters, four living—three of whom are residents of Ohio: John, Mary (Mrs. Raider, a widow in Franklin County), and Samuel. Leonard Saul came to Ohio in 1815 and settled in Franklin County, purchasing land, where he lived the remainder of his days. Our subject has been twice married, first in Fairfield County, Ohio, to Miss Ann Spittler, and by this union had seven children: Edward (deceased), was married to Lovina Kagy; Rachael, wife of David Fowley; Abraham, married to Hester Price; Eliza (deceased wife of William Martin); Regina, wife of Michael Bair; Ann, wife of Thomas Singer; Elizabeth, wife of W. Southerland. This wife dying, Mr. Saul was subsequently married to Mrs. Catharine (Slimmer) Coleman, a widow, by whom he had three children: Jesse, married to Sarah Kirshner (have one son, L. H.), and occupies the farm north of the homestead; Martha, wife of David Geis; Mary, a maiden lady keeping house for her father (who is partially blind), her mother having died in 1877. Four of Mr. Saul's children reside in this county. Our subject came to this county in 1828, began pioneer life, entering eighty acres of land, and built a house where he still resides. He was a leading farmer in his earlier days. Was elected county commissioner, serving six years.

JOHN SEITZ, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born March 12, 1829, in Bloom Township, this county; son of Lewis and Barbara (Kagy) Seitz, natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, and Virginia, respectively, and grandson of Lewis Seitz, Sr., and great-grandson of John Seitz, who with his young wife came to York County, Penn., from Prussian Germany in 1767. He reared a family of nine children—three sons, Lewis, John and Andrew, and six daughters: Catherine, Anna Mary (married Zeller, and Stabler), and the four youngest girls came to Fairfield County, Ohio, and were married to Keller, to Einsel, to Leib and to Swartz, respectively. John lived and died in York County, Penn., after rearing a family of fourteen children; Andrew moved to Maryland. Lewis Seitz, Sr., left York County, Penn., in 1789, and moved to Rockingham County, Va., where he remained twelve years, and there had ten children. In 1801 he moved to Fairfield County (one of its first settlers). Here four more children were born; fourteen of the family grew to manhood and womanhood and reared families, seven sons and seven daughters, all of whom lived to be over sixty years of age, and of whom two now survive: Lewis (father of our subject) and Rebecca (Mrs. Friesner, of Illinois). Lewis Seitz, Jr., came to Seneca County in 1825, locating on lands his father had entered, and here began as his father had done before him as a pioneer, and like his father he was a minister of the Old School Baptist Church, and labored among the people for many years. Lewis Seitz, now eighty-three years old, was twice married, his children by his first wife numbering fourteen: Catharine, Lydia, Elizabeth, John, Mary, Anna, Daniel, Barbara, Hannah, Abraham, Lewis, Aaron, Lavina and Jonas, eight of whom are living (Daniel and Jonas died in infancy). Our subject was reared on a farm, educated at the common schools and Seneca County Academy, then under Prof. T. W. Harvey. He was married, April 9, 1851, to Miss Celia, daughter of David Hite, a pioneer of Marion County, Ohio, and by her he has had seven children, five now living: Milford K., Omar B. (married to Susie Richardson), Marshal, May (wife of R. W. Thornburg), Nettie, Orin and Jay. The three oldest sons are in Texas, engaged in sheep rearing. Our subject was elected justice of the peace of Bloom Township in 1862, which office he held till 1865, when he removed to Eden Township, where he purchased a farm which is now finely cultivated and improved. He was elected a member of the State Legislature of Ohio in 1869, where he served four years, after which, in the fall of 1873, he was elected to the Senate from the

Thirty-first District of Ohio, which position he held two years; was re-elected in 1877, and after serving four years returned to his farm. Mr. Seitz, during his second term in the Ohio Senate introduced a bill which became and is now law: to make it a felony to bribe or intimidate a voter at any general election, or during the canvass of any candidate for "nomination" or election, and makes a guilty candidate ineligible to hold the office, though elected. This statute is now known throughout the State as "the Seitz election law." Of the legislative record of Mr. Seitz it is said of him in the biographical sketches of the General Assembly of Ohio (63d) and other State officials: "He has made a brave member of the Senate; brave because it requires courage of the highest order for a representative of the people to fearlessly fight the schemes of a powerful and active lobby, which is doing more legislation than the Legislature. Mr. Seitz has been severe in his advocacy of retrenchment in public expenditures, and has justly earned the title of 'the watch dog of the treasury.'" In 1880 he was a candidate for Congress on the Greenback labor ticket, and in 1881 candidate for governor, on same ticket. He is a leading politician, and in 1882 was before the people as candidate for Congress, making no canvass. In 1883 he was candidate for State Treasurer, and in 1884 was candidate (Greenback labor ticket) as elector at large.

JOHN TITTLE, farmer, P. O. Melmore, was born November 20, 1820, in Westmoreland County, Penn., son of Jonathan and Susan (Beaty) Tittle, also natives of Pennsylvania. Jonathan Tittle came to Ohio in 1840, and settled on Honey Creek, Eden Township, this county, where he bought a farm of Thomas West, of which a few acres were cleared, now one of the most valuable farms in Eden Township, with fine improvements. Mr. and Mrs. Jonathan Tittle had six sons and three daughters when they came to this county, and were parents in all of eleven children: Martha C. (wife of William Ferguson), John, Sarah, two infants (deceased), Ralph W. (married to Agnes Spittle), Benjamin B. (married to Rachael Finch), Jonathan, Allen (married to Amanda Johnson), William W. (married to Emily Johnson), Samuel W. (married to Hattie Beals). Our subject was united in marriage, in June, 1857, with Lina, daughter of John and Nancy (Weidner) Chamberland. Mr. and Mrs. Tittle have no children of their own, but have an adopted daughter, Lottie. Our subject now owns the old home farm on which his parents lived, and is a thrifty, neat farmer living at his ease, enjoying the fruits of his labor. He has served as township trustee.

JOSEPH WALTER, P. O. Tiffin, a well-to-do farmer of Eden Township, was born September 4, 1832, in Northumberland County, Penn., only child of David and Nancy (Huntsicker) Walter, who came to Ohio in the fall of 1851, purchasing a farm and settling in Richland County. David Walter died in Mansfield, Ohio, in 1864; his widow now makes her home with her son. Our subject received his education in his native State. He was a farmer in his earlier days, but later entered the drug business at Mansfield, in which he continued for ten years. He was married, in 1855, to Susan, daughter of Joel Keller, of Pennsylvania, and who came to Ohio in an early day, settling near Mansfield. Of their children, eight in number, four are now living: Anna E.; David K.; Amos J., married to Sophia Kerschner (have one child, Grace), and Albert C. Mr. Walter came to this county in the spring of 1880, and purchased, of Samuel J. Seed, the farm of 157 acres, with fine improvements, located on the Mohawk road, where he now resides. He is proprietor of the hack lines of Tiffin.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

THOMAS BALTZELL, farmer, Tiffin, was born July 22, 1815, in Frederick County, Md., son of Charles and Elizabeth (Creidler) Baltzell, natives of Maryland and of German descent. Charles Baltzell died in Maryland, and in 1837 his widow came to Ohio, bringing her only son, Thomas, with her; she died in 1857. Thomas Baltzell was a successful farmer, but in 1881 he retired from his farm, moved to Tiffin and bought a house on Clay Street, where he now resides. He was married, in June, 1844, to Caroline Souders, the fifth born in the family of six children of David Souders, natives of Frederick County, Md. To Mr. and Mrs. Baltzell were born ten children: Charles D., married to Mallie Butler; Henry C., married to Kate Pennington (have four children: Carrie, Henry, Willie T. and Bessie); Malinda E., wife of C. Shuemaker (have following children: Viola, Leora, Carroll, Calvin); Emma, widow of T. A. Kaup (has one child, Hallie D.); Nettie; John T.; Flora C.; Clara B., married to J. C. Royer (have one child, Helen); Ida B., and Jesse M. One son enlisted in the late war of the Rebellion when but twenty years of age and served until the close of that struggle. They are all members of the Presbyterian Church.

JACOB A. BONER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born May 2, 1809, in Frederick County, Md. He has no remembrance of his father, who died when our subject was very young. His mother subsequently married John Julian. Our subject came to Ohio in 1826 and located near Tiffin, where his step-father bought forty acres of land and spent the remainder of his life. The Indians, who were then quite numerous, would often visit the family in those early days. To Mr. and Mrs. Julian were born seven children: Samuel, Margaret, John, Sarah A., William, Joseph and Victoria. All of this family are now deceased but Victoria and John. The subject of this sketch was married, in September, 1831, to Elizabeth, daughter of George Slosser, one of the pioneers. In 1844 Mr. Boner and wife came into the woods of Hopewell Township, settling where they now live, and when there was but one log schoolhouse in the township. They have six children living: Agnes, wife of Joseph Staub; William, married to Rachael Cook; Ann, wife of Mathias Uman; Joseph, married to Mary Kuhn; Catherine A.; Jacob A.; all residing in this township but Ann, who lives in Indiana. Mr. Boner has been an eye witness to the growth and improvement of Seneca County. He was justice of the peace for three years in Hopewell Township, and has been a leading farmer. His wife, who is now seventy-seven years old and who has been married fifty-four years, is a lively old lady, with a retentive memory, and remarkably quick in her actions considering her age. The family, one of the oldest in the county, are members of the Catholic Church.

JOHN BRITT, retired farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born June 24, 1811, in County Longford, Ireland, son of Patrick and Alice (McCormie) Britt, who with their six children came to America in 1830, and settled in Pennsylvania, where they remained twenty years. The names of the children are John, Mary J., Annie (deceased), Timothy, William (deceased), Catharine (deceased). Our subject was married, in Huntingdon County, Penn., to Miss Mary Nolen, by whom he had the following children: Frank P. (he was a soldier in the late war

of the Rebellion, a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, remaining until the war closed), Ann (Mrs. Leonard Beacox), Elizabeth, Alice, John, Ella (Mrs. F. Plack), Clara, Esther A. (deceased wife of S. W. Rohrer) and Maggie. In 1848 the subject of our sketch came to Ohio and settled in Hopewell Township, this county, where he lived and reared his family, and became a very successful farmer. He removed to Tiffin in 1883, but still retains his farm. He lost his wife by death May 19, 1884. Mr. Britt was elected justice of the peace of Hopewell Township, but resigned in favor of U. P. Connor. He filled the office of treasurer of the school funds and volunteer funds of Hopewell Township, for eight years; was director of the infirmary six years. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

CHARLES M. COMER, physician, Bascom, was born June 13, 1849, in New Albany, Franklin Co., Ohio, son of the late John Comer, one of the leading farmers of Franklin County. He was educated in his native county, and there spent the early part of his life. In 1879, and while engaged in the drug business, he began the study of medicine under Dr. Smith, of Franklin County. He afterward took two terms (six months each) of lectures at Columbus Medical College under Dr. Hamilton, and graduated in the class of 1882. His father died at New Albany, April 14, 1878, and Charles M., being the only child, inherited his lands and personal effects. The Doctor was married, in September 1872, to Sarah J., the fifth born in the family of seven children of Aden Mullen, of Delaware County, Ohio. This union has been blessed with three children: Melissa, John and Charles N. December 9, 1882, the Doctor came to this county and began the practice of medicine at Bascom, where he still follows his profession.

HENRY M. CREEGER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, is a son of Henry and Catharine (McDonald) Creeger, natives of Frederick County, Md., and who, with their three children, came to Tiffin, Ohio, in 1826, and the following spring bought a piece of land on Fulton Creek, in Hopewell Township, on which there was a small cabin raised by Michael Shaul, and which was located on the site of an Indian wigwam; but the timber was yet uncut, and there were no roads, and Mr. Creeger, with the assistance of his sons, cut the first road to Tiffin. This pioneer couple had ten children, seven born after their arrival in Ohio: John H., Catharine, James, Laurence, Mary, David, Margaret, Sabina, Delila and Henry M. Our subject was educated in Hopewell Township, this county, attending the log schoolhouse with its puncheon floors and paper windows; helped to cut the first road, and also assisted in building the first bridge across the river, and operated the first saw-mill in the township. There were Indian mounds on his farm, on which trees grew that measured three feet through, and out of these mounds Mr. Creeger excavated a skeleton. Mr. Creeger now occupies the old homestead on which he has built a fine, large, brick residence, and opened a large stone quarry and a limekiln on the creek where thousands of bushels of lime are made, and thousands of perches of stone are taken yearly. The first church he attended was the German Reformed at Tiffin, Rev. Daniel Cron officiating. Our subject was twice married, the first time to Ruth A. Culbertson, who bore him four children, three now living: Melissa, Orrow J. and Chipway L. Daniel is deceased. Mr. Creeger was married, on second occasion, March 21, 1864, to Christena Biddle, by whom he has the following children: Josephena, James, Catharine, Oliver, Bertha, Minnie, Ross and Ida. Mr. Creeger is one of the leading farmers in the county, and has the finest residence in the township. He has served as school director for years.

LAURENCE CREEGER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born July 22, 1820, in Frederick County, Md., and came to Tiffin, Ohio, with his parents, Henry and Catharine (McDonald) Creeger, July 6, 1826, and there remained until the following spring, when his father bought a piece of land on Wolf Creek, Hopewell Township, and began life in real pioneer style with a family of small children around him. Our subject, the fifth born, soon began to labor. His parents had ten children in all: John (deceased), James (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Mary L., Laurence, David (deceased), Henry M., Margaret, Sabina, and Delila (latter deceased). Our subject early became interested in educational matters and fitted himself to be a teacher; then taught school for twenty years. He was twice married, the first time, October 3, 1842, to Susan Mussetter, who bore him three children: Samuel Levi (deceased), Catharine, wife of F. Kipke, and Mary E., wife of Calvin Smith. The mother of these children died August 4, 1848. Mr. Creeger was married on second occasion, September 20, 1849, to Belinda Chenoweth, by whom he had the following children: Christopher (married to Minnie Osborn), Minerva A. (deceased), Henry M., Alice (deceased), Adelia, Laurence (deceased), Emma A. (deceased), Minnie I. (deceased), Hiram D. and Adam, twins (both deceased), Mintie B. (married to J. M. Ruse) and John Henry. Mr. Creeger is one of the elder children of the county, having seen the rise and progress of Hopewell Township, and remembers well the first deer killed by his father on the Wentz farm, now in the corporation of Tiffin, and many another afterward. He has been a peaceful, law-abiding citizen, and is now reaping the reward of his labor, having been a successful farmer. Mr. Creeger has been a follower of Christ for over fifty years and intends to hold out to the end of his life.

L. D. CREEGER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born August 22, 1848, in Hopewell Township, this county, son of John H. and Mary (Young) Creeger, of Stark County, Ohio, and grandson of Henry and Catharine (McDonald) Creeger, who came to Tiffin, Ohio, in 1826, settling in the following spring in Hopewell Township, near Wolf Creek, where they entered land, being among the first permanent settlers, and here they lived, overcoming all the difficulties of a pioneer's life, and reared their family. At that time there were no roads, only Indian trails. Our subject's parents were married, December 11, 1834, and had a family of four children, three now living: Ann Elizabeth, Ann Rebecca and Lorenzo D. Ann Lucinda is deceased. Soon after marriage John H. Creeger moved on a farm bought of his father, and there lived and labored the balance of his years. He died May 26, 1872, and his widow August 28, 1881. Our subject lived in Hopewell Township on a part of his father's land, to which he has added by subsequent purchase, and has made fine improvements. He obtained the timber from the woods, and built his barn, 40x80 feet, in six weeks; has also erected a fine large brick residence. He was married, June 6, 1871, to Elizabeth Shaferley, by whom he has three children: Charles R., William F. and Russel E. Mrs. Creeger died September 17, 1881. Mr. Creeger is an enterprising man, engaged in farming and selling agricultural implements.

ELIAS W. CRUM, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., April 28, 1846, second son in the family of eight children of Frederick and Susanna (Reeme) Crum, natives of Dauphin County, Penn., and who moved to this county in 1857, settling on the farm Elias W. now occupies. Our subject was reared to manhood on the farm and educated in the common schools. In 1871 he took charge of the homestead, containing 160 acres, which he purchased in 1880. January 31, 1871, he was married to Miss Frances A. C. Lambright, born in Frederick County, Md., November 23, 1841, daughter of Henry and

Catharine Lambright, also natives of that county: the former born December 13, 1801, the latter June 30, 1804, and who came to this county in the fall of 1856, settling near Fort Seneca, where they resided till the following year, when they moved to Clinton Township, this county, and purchased 120 acres of land, eighty acres being in Hopewell Township. Since the death of Mrs. Lambright, May 1, 1876, Mr. Lambright has lived with his children, who in all numbered nine: Susan E., Philip G. J., Mary J., Henry V., Elijah D., Catharine M., Hamilton K., Frances A. C. and Charles C. To our subject and wife have been born the following children: Minnie Idella, Mary Oleta and Herbert L. Mr. Crum has always successfully followed farming. He is a member of the Bethel Methodist Church, and Mrs. Crum of the first Reformed Church, of Tiffin. The farm now owned by Mr. Crum was entered by John Rosenberger, who sold it to Andrew Dorcas, who four years later sold it to Frederick Crum.

WILLIAM CUPP, retired farmer, Tiffin, was born May 7, 1808, in Augusta County, Va., son of Valentine and Mary (Fall) Cupp, of German descent. Valentine Cupp was twice married, and had nine children, of whom six survive, two David and William being residents of Ohio. Our subject was brought to Fairfield County, Ohio, by his parents in 1808, his father carrying him in front of him on his horse most of the way. They settled in Walnut Township, Fairfield Co., Ohio, where the father purchased a farm, on which he passed the remainder of his life. Our subject was educated in Fairfield County and was there united in marriage with Miss Catharine Fall (a second cousin), by whom he had three children: Mary A., now the widow of Joel Keller (has two children): Elizabeth C., wife of William Orme (have four children), and George W., married to Lucy Fisher: they reside in Tiffin and have one child living. Mr. Cupp bought a fine farm in this county, and moved here in 1865. Retiring from same in 1877, he came to Tiffin, where he now lives, having bought a fine property on Market Street. He has been a successful farmer, and is a fine gentleman. He is a member of the first Reformed Church, of Tiffin. Col. Valentine Cupp, of the First Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, a brother of our subject, was killed at the battle of Chickamauga in September, 1863.

WILLIAM N. DUNN, of Hopewell Township, was born in Sullivan County, N. Y., February 1, 1815. In 1834 he, in company with his parents, removed to Wayne County, remaining there until the year 1841, at which time he removed to Hopewell Township and cleared off the site of his present homestead, containing 120 acres. In 1842, after having cleared a small space and erected a log-cabin, 18x20 feet, he married Sophia W. Clark, of New York. They resided here eight years, when Mr. Dunn erected a large building and moved his family into it, where they resided until it was destroyed by fire, together with eight other buildings, which calamity occurred April 13, 1872. The family consists of six children— all sons—an only daughter dying in infancy. Of these sons Arlington married Mary L. Oster; Devolson married Mahala E. Miller, and William G. married Alice M. Smoyer, all residents of the township. The farm contains 200 acres of land, a fine residence (which is occupied by D. C. Dunn, a son of Mr. Dunn) and a barn, 40x82 feet. The family now reside in a fine brick house in Tiffin, No. 23 Water Street, overlooking the Sandusky River. Mr. Dunn has been a hard worker, and is now enjoying the fruit of his industry.

ARLINGTON DUNN, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born February 6, 1845, in Hopewell Township, this county, son of William N. and Sophia W. Dunn, natives of New York State, and who came to Ohio in 1842, settling on the old

homestead. Our subject's grandfather, James Dunn, came to the county in an early day, and bought 400 acres of land. His sons came here afterward. To William N. Dunn and wife were born seven children: Elnora (died in infancy), Arlington, Devolson, William G., Deroy C., Norman and John A. They were all educated in the county schools. Our subject was married, August 12, 1873, to Mary L. Oster, the second in the family of seven children of Jacob and Catharine (Seewald) Oster, the former a native of Nassau, the latter of Sipperfelt, Germany, and who came to America in 1844. To Mr. and Mrs. Dunn were born three children: Cora Sophia, Clara May and William Arlington. Mr. Dunn enlisted in the army during the civil war, and served in the Twenty-fourth Corps in the Army of Western Virginia two years, ten months and six days to the close of the war, being then twenty years old. He is now erecting a fine brick residence in the most modern style, having a fine location on Wolf Creek. He is a member of the G. A. R.

DEROY C. DUNN, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born October 16, 1852, in Hopewell Township, this county, son of William N. and Sophia W. (Clark) Dunn, natives of New York State. Our subject was united in marriage, January 16, 1877, with Savilla, daughter of Frederick and Susan Crum, of Clinton Township, this county, and to this union has been born one child. Mr. Dunn and family occupy the old home farm belonging to his father, and which is finely improved.

MICHAEL FREDERETZE, farmer, P. O. Bascom, was born in October, 1814, in Alsace, France, son of Matthew and Barbara Frederetze, parents of four children, and who came to America in 1828, and, after residing five years in Pennsylvania, settled in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1832, and here purchased a farm on which Mr. Frederetze lived for many years. He died, in 1851, at the home of his son, Michael. Our subject was married, in 1851, to Christine Ruse, and to this union were born six children: Frederick, married to Sarah Hoot; Joseph; Andy; Henry; Theresa and Ann. Michael Frederetze has lived fifty-two years on his present farm which he has improved; he has been an eye-witness to the growth and improvement of this county. Some of his children live with him and help to manage the farm which is located near Bascom.

SOLOMON GLICK, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born October 2, 1811, in Lehigh County, Penn., son of Daniel and Sally A. (Stininger) Glick, who lived and died in that State; they were the parents of nine children, of whom three are now living: Charles, Lucy A. (Mrs. Hartman), Euphemia (Mrs. Leichenwalter). In 1847 our subject moved from Pennsylvania to Illinois, where he remained until 1855, when he came to Ohio and settled in Eden Township, this county, and there lived until 1858 when he removed to Hopewell Township, where he still resides, owning a farm of 150 acres with fine improvements. He was married, in 1835, to Salome Litzenburger, by whom he had nine children, six now living: Lucy A.; Willoughby H., married to Henrietta Miller; Adam S., married to Ellen C. Ish; Levi T., married to Nora Lichtner; Benjamin F., an enterprising young farmer, married to Emma Conrad (have two children—Gertie E. and Frankie Blaine); and Lewis N., married to Nancy B. Feasel. Henry, Theron and an infant are deceased.

HIRAM HART, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in 1804, in Oneida County, N. Y., son of Ozias and Polly (Pryar) Hart, natives of Connecticut and Vermont respectively. Ozias Hart went to New York when young, and there married, and in 1827 he moved to Ohio, and entered land in Hopewell Township, this county. His children were Martha (deceased wife of Mr. A. Mallet); Orrin; Orlow and Hiram. Our subject helped his father put up the cabin which they afterward lived in, and to clear the farm (comprising 145 acres)

which is now among the best in the township. Hiram Hart afterward bought a piece of land for himself near Tiffin, for which he paid \$6 per acre (the Government lands were \$1.25 per acre), and which is now one of the finest farms here. He was a good workman, an expert ax-man, and a hunter who killed many a deer and other wild game. He was married, January 28, 1841, to Rebecca, daughter of Nathan Cadwallader, an old settler of this county, and who reared a large family. To Mr. and Mrs. Hart were born five children: Francis M.; Mary E., wife of J. Roop, died, leaving one child; Orrin, married to Emma Hodge (have four children); Emma, wife of N. Cadwallader (have three children); and Della, wife of Philip Snyder (have one child living). Our subject and family were among the pioneers of the county, as well as his wife's father. Mr. and Mrs. Hart are now enjoying the fruits of their labor, having lived to see the growth and improvements of the county. They are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HENRY HOSTLER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born July 9, 1816, in Lancaster County, Penn., son of Henry and Catharine (Dinger) Hostler, also natives of Pennsylvania. Henry Hostler, Sr., came with his family to Ohio in 1831, and entered a farm in Hopewell Township, this county, when there were but few inhabitants in the township or county. They came here with one horse, and a wagon in which they slept at night most of the way, and had but little save health and willing hands. They made a clearing, built a cabin, and began to work in earnest on the site where the beautiful dwelling of our subject now stands. On their way to this township they stopped at the then village of Sandusky, except the father, who came ahead and entered his land, then returned for his family. His children all attained maturity, and now the living occupy good positions in life, while their parents sleep, free from care and toil. Of their children (four sons and two daughters) the following survive: Henry; Sarah, widow of J. Martin; Catharine (wife of Rev. J. Powell, of Sandusky County) and Henry. Our subject, the only one who resides in this county, was educated here. He married, January 20, 1846, Miss Fannie, the eldest in the family of twelve children of John Baughman, of Liberty Township, this county, and who still occupies the old home farm, the property never having changed hands. Mr. and Mrs. Hostler have been blessed with nine children: George W., married to Mary Propps; Rebecca E., wife of Isaac Merchant; Moses L., married to Margaret Shaull; Silas J.; Dennis S. and David M. (twins); Stephen; A. D.; and Ira J., married to Harriet Benecoff. Mr. Hostler is one of the leading farmers of his township, and among its very successful men. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

JACOB HUNDERLACH, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in September, 1825 in Rhenish Bavaria, son of Adam and Anna (Mott) Hunderlach, who were the parents of three children: Andy, a resident of Germany; Mary (Mrs. Miller), who died in Tiffin, Ohio, and Jacob. Mary and Jacob were the only members of the family who ever came to America. The mother died while Jacob was young, and his father married again. Our subject received his education in Germany and came to America in 1850, first locating in Indiana, but later in Ohio, where he followed the trade of a butcher, at Tiffin, Ohio, for twenty-five years. He was married, March 8, 1854, to Frederica, daughter of Frederick Sander, and to this union were born ten children, nine now living: Ida, widow of George Hammon; Ann; Flora A., wife of John Pennington, and who removed to Douglas County, Kas.; Rosa (deceased); Rosa (second), wife of Charles Miller, of Tiffin; Neddie J.; Minnie; Charles H.; Albert and Ralph. In 1878 Mr. Hunderlach moved on his highly improved farm located near the railroad. He and his family are members of the German Lutheran Church.

MICHAEL KELLER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in County Kerry, Ireland, September 29, 1818; son of Thomas and Margaret (Keeffe) Keller, natives of Counties Kerry and Limerick, respectively. The father died early in 1820, and the mother the following year, leaving six children, of whom Michael is the youngest, and was reared by his aunt, Mrs. Ellen Carter. In May, 1843, the subject of this sketch landed in New York City after a voyage of thirty-eight days, and proceeded to Fayette County, Ky.; in 1846 he spent eight months in Seneca County, Ohio, then revisited Kentucky, and January 1, 1850, returned to this county and purchased seventy-five acres of land near Bascom, where he resided until 1858. November 4, 1850, Mr. Keller was married to Margaret Kinney, born in Hopewell Township, this county, June 8, 1831, daughter of Bartholomew and Mary (McBride) Kinney. In 1852 he went to California and spent three and a half years in pursuit of gold, during which time Mrs. Keller had charge of the farm. He made the round trip by water. In 1858 Mr. Keller sold his property near Bascom and bought a farm of 198½ acres near Tiffin, where he now resides. In 1875 he erected a large two-story brick house at a cost of \$7,000. He owns one of the best farms in the county, finely improved, and has constructed over six miles of under drainage on the land. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Keller, eight are living: Frank E., John E., Joseph P., James M., Eugene A., Lewis A., Irvine B. and Ellen C. Mary E., the eldest, and Leo F. are deceased. Mr. Keller and family are members of the English Catholic Church, of Tiffin. He is one of the substantial farmers of the township; starting with but small means he has acquired, through industry, a comfortable competence.

GEORGE KEPPEL, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., March 1, 1810. His parents, Henry and Anna C. (Stamatz) Keppel, were natives of Northampton and Westmoreland Counties, Penn., respectively. They removed to Knox County, Ohio, in 1822, and resided there until 1839, in which year they came to this county. Henry Keppel died in 1842 at the age of seventy-four years. He served one year in the war with the Indians in Pennsylvania. Mrs. Keppel died in 1860, aged seventy-four. Our subject is the eldest son and third child in a family of whom six are now living. He was reared on the farm, and educated in the common schools, and, being the eldest son, the management of the farm fell largely upon him. In the fall of 1838 he bought the homestead, containing 160 acres, all of which was woodland. He moved upon it the next year, and has since lived here. He has cleared most of it, made fine improvements, and has laid four miles of tile for draining. In 1875 he erected a brick residence, two stories high, at an expense of \$3,000. He is now engaged with his son in agriculture and in rearing good grades of stock. He also owns a farm of 100 acres, two and a half miles west of the homestead. November 10, 1843, Mr. Keppel was united in marriage with Mary E. Rosenberger, born in Jefferson County, W. Va., March 19, 1822, daughter of Henry and Jane Rosenberger, early settlers in this county. Five children were born to this union, four of whom are living: Anna C., wife of Daniel L. Crum; Jane E., wife of John Lautzenhiser; Henry D., married to Mary M. Miller; and Harriet L., wife of Nelson A. Miller. An infant is deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Keppel are members of the First English Lutheran Church of Tiffin. Mr. Keppel is an enterprising, public-spirited citizen, and has done much in advancing the public improvements of his township and county. He gave \$500 toward the erection of the church in Tiffin, of which he is a member and an earnest supporter.

JERRY R. KING, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born March 15, 1847, in Hopewell Township, this county; son of Jeremiah and Hannah King, natives

of Ireland, the former of whom came to America in an early day: the latter accompanied her sister and two brothers to this country and settled in Buffalo, but after a time came to Ohio, where she was in the course of time married to Jeremiah King, and to this union were born eight children, all now living: John, Philip, Jeremiah R., Elizabeth, Stephen, James, Mary and Lawrence. Jeremiah King died October 19, 1856, and in May, 1884, his widow was married to Charles Bukman. They occupy a large brick residence on a part of the original farm, which is well improved. Our subject was married June 28, 1882, to Mary A., one of the six children born to Richard Johnson, of Chicago, Ill. Mr. King is living beside his mother.

PHILIP KING (deceased) was born in County Kerry, Ireland, A. D. 1806, and was a son of Timothy King, of the same county. Our subject came to America in 1836, and for a few years was engaged on the public works of Pennsylvania, constructing pikes, etc. He subsequently came to Ohio and was employed about three years superintending work in the construction of the Miami Canal, and in 1840 he came to this county, where he purchased 120 acres of land of Samuel Waggoner, began a farmer's life and here remained the balance of his days. He was married soon after coming to this country to Miss Ellen Sullivan, and by this union there were three children: a son, Timothy, who died in his infancy; Mary L. (a bright intelligent lady, a student at the convent of Cleveland, where she was taken ill, returned home and died in 1856, aged eighteen years), and J. F. King, the present sole survivor. They also adopted a child, Philip B., who was highly educated, studied law, was admitted to the bar and subsequently became one of the able lawyers of California, where he died. Philip King was a man of influence and highly esteemed by all who knew him. He was a hearty, robust man, but after an illness of but five weeks duration died February 10, 1879. His widow followed him to her rest the same year, leaving her only surviving son to occupy the old home farm where he now resides. This son, J. F., was educated in the common schools of Hopewell Township, and afterward attended St. Mary's Seminary, near Cincinnati. He was married, in September, 1873, to Mary, daughter of John Keane, and to this union were born five children: Philip, Mamie L., John F., Eleanor and Catharine L. J. F. King is a large, well proportioned man, a good farmer, and member of the Catholic Church.

BARTHOLOMEW KINNEY (deceased), one of the early settlers of Hopewell Township, this county, was born in County Cork, Ireland, a son of Bartholomew and Margaret Kinney. He came to America when a young man, and settled in Chester County, Penn., where he married, in 1827 or 1828, Mary McBride, born in Ireland in 1809, daughter of Bernard and Nancy McBride, who immigrated to the United States about 1824, settling in Chester County, Penn. In 1830 Mr. Kinney moved with his family, and located in the southern part of Hopewell Township, this county, where he bought eighty acres of woodland, on which he resided until his death, which occurred July 16, 1831. He was crossing the Sandusky River at Tiffin, where, by some accident, he was drowned. He left a widow and two children: Edward, born in Chester County, Penn., October 29, 1829, and died September 17, 1852, and Margaret, born June 8, 1831, now the wife of M. Keller. Mrs. Kinney remained a widow for four years, a part of which time she spun flax to maintain herself and family. The house she lived in was a rude log-cabin, and often she had to support the door with the furniture to prevent the wolves entering. In 1835 she married John King, with whom she lived until her death, March 27, 1852.

BENJAMIN F. KNEPPER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born December 4, 1838, in Franklin County, Penn., son of Peter and Eliza (Wagoman) Knepper

natives of Pennsylvania, former of whom was twice married, having by his first wife (Elizabeth Geeseman) three children, two now living: Sarah and Levi; by his second wife four children: Cyrus, Benjamin F., Elizabeth and Amanda. Peter Knepper lived and died in Pennsylvania, where his widow still resides. Our subject received his early education in his native State. He was married, February 6, 1862, to Mary Ellen, daughter of William and Catharine Reeme, by whom he has ten children: Minnie V., Cyrus D., Eva G., Arletta S., Emma S., Benjamin D., William I., Russell M., Clara C. and Katie E. The daughters are now engaged in school. Mr. Knepper came to Ohio in 1856, and bought the farm of Aaron Ruse, on which he has since made many improvements and erected a fine, large brick residence.

DENNIS MALOY, farmer, Bascom, was born August 25, 1825, in Huntingdon County, Penn., son of Patrick, a contractor, and Esther (Kagen) Maloy, natives of Ireland, and who immigrated to Canada in 1825, thence went direct to Philadelphia, Penn., where they remained but a short time, however, moving to Lancaster, Penn., and thence to Huntingdon County, Penn., where they remained the balance of their days. Their children, five in number, are all living: Mary, wife of F. McCormic, residing at Hollidaysburg, Penn.; Thomas, residing at same place (was a soldier in the late civil war); Bedelia, wife of D. D. Wood, in Tyrone, Penn.; Catharine (deceased wife of O. Manning, of Hollidaysburg, Penn.); and Dennis. Our subject was educated in his native State, and came with an uncle to Ohio in 1846 and commenced business in Tiffin. He soon came to Hopewell Township, where he began farming. He was married, in 1848, to Margaret E., daughter of John Anderson, and by this union there are six children: Esther, wife of Andrew Hoover; John T., married to Mary J. Kuhn; Anson A., married to Kate Wade; Loretta C., wife of David Haverstick; Margaret A., wife of J. W. Wilson; and Timothy A. Mr. Maloy has been township clerk, and has held the office of justice of the peace for eight years; he was also county surveyor for several years. He resides in Bascom and is one of the leading citizens of the township. He is a member of the Roman Catholic Church.

JOHN MAULE (deceased), one of the old pioneers of this county, was born in Pennsylvania, October 21, 1793, and was next to the eldest of four children born to Lewis and Edith (Thomas) Maule, also Pennsylvanians. He grew up on the farm till sixteen years of age, when he commenced learning the blacksmith trade, an occupation he followed for twenty-five years. In 1820 he went to Frederick County, Md., where he pursued his trade till the spring of 1830, at which time he came West and purchased 212 acres of land in the east line of Hopewell Township, this county. The following year he built a shop on the State road, one mile and a half north of Tiffin, where he continued at his trade till 1838. Returning that year to his farm he resumed agriculture, which he followed till his death. May 24, 1827, Mr. Maule was united in marriage with Miss Elizabeth Derr, born in Frederick County, Md., September 14, 1804, daughter of Thomas and Ann Barbara (Stoner) Derr. This union was blessed with six children, of whom L. T., born in Frederick County, Md., February 19, 1829; William W., born in this county, December 11, 1831; and Lydia M., also born in this county, March 18, 1833, are living; the deceased being Anna E., born in Frederick County, Md., March 23, 1830, married to Adam Repp; Charles L., born January 9, 1835 (died near Goldsboro, N. C., during the late civil war); John E., born May 18, 1839, died August 25, of same year. Mr. Maule was one of the pioneers of this section and cleared up a part of a large farm. He was an enterprising citizen, aiding in advancing every improvement within his power. He departed this life October 31,

1866, at the age of seventy-three. He was reared a Quaker, but at his death was a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. In his political views he was a stanch Republican. Mrs. Maule, now in her eighty-first year, has for more than forty years been a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. Since the death of Mr. Maule the farm, comprising 192 acres well-improved land, has been conducted by L. T., the eldest son, who is engaged in farming and rearing live-stock.

W. W. MILLER, merchant, Bascom, was born November 8, 1841, in Adams Township, this county, son of Simon and Hannah (Wax) Miller, the former a native of Dauphin County, the latter of Perry County, Penn. Of their four children, our subject is the only one surviving. He received his education in Seneca County, and has followed farming most of his time. He was twice married, the first time to Sophia Jamison, who died in July, 1870, leaving one child, Simon J. Mr. Miller was married on second occasion, in April, 1871, to Mary L., daughter of David and Sophia (DeLong) Creeger, early settlers of the county, and who were parents of two children. To Mr. and Mrs. Miller were born two children: Martha J. and Bertha M. Our subject embarked in merchandizing, has a general stock of groceries and dry goods at Bascom, where he does a lucrative trade; he is postmaster at Bascom and a member of the United Brethren Church. During the late civil war Mr. Miller enlisted (in 1861) in Company I. One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served 100 days.

JOSEPH OGLE (deceased) was born, in 1781, in Fredericktown, Md., son of Thomas Ogle and grandson of Joseph Ogle, of English parentage, and who was one of the old ship-masters, spending most of his time on the waters; his son, Joseph, became enamored of a Scotch girl, and the father, being determined he should not marry her, enticed him on board his vessel and started on a voyage to England, but Joseph jumped from the ship and swam ashore. He subsequently came to Maryland where he lived, reared his family and died. Our subject had but little means when he started on his career in life. He was married to Miss Elizabeth Valentine. He came to Ohio in 1824 and settled in Hopewell Township, where he made a small clearing and began pioneer life. The Indians were numerous at that time, and he had also to defend himself against wild beasts. On one occasion his daughter, while milking the cows, was attacked by wolves, and he had to fly to her rescue. To Mr. and Mrs. Ogle were born ten children: Maria (Mrs. L. D. Shawn), Margaret, Elizabeth (deceased), Thomas, George (deceased), John (deceased), Joshua (deceased), Aaron (deceased), Benjamin F. (a soldier in the late war, a member of Company A, Eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was appointed first lieutenant and afterward captain of the company, participated in the battle of Antietam and then came home; he now resides at Great Bend, Kas.), and Joseph, the youngest. Margaret and Joseph are occupying the old homestead, having a grand farm of the best bottom land in the county. Mr. Ogle, the subject of our sketch, died January 4, 1864, and his widow occupied the farm June 15, 1876. There were but three families in Tiffin when our subject came to this county. He had served as school director.

JOHN G. OSTIEN, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Prussia, February 17, 1801, son of Jacob and Catharine (Moltre) Ostien, also natives of that country, and who were the parents of seven children, all of whom, except John G., died in Germany. Frank, one of the sons, served two years in the army of Napoleon I. Our subject was brought up on a farm and educated in the common schools of the Roman Catholic Church. He followed the trade of blacksmith in his native land until 1833, when he immigrated to America.

arriving in New York after a voyage of nine weeks. He located in Wayne County, Ohio, pursuing his trade there till 1840, when he removed to Tiffin and the following year to a farm of eighty acres in Loudon Township, this county, which he had entered in 1834. He cleared this land and resided on it till 1867, when he returned to Tiffin and lived in the city till 1877, at which time he purchased his present farm of 160 acres. In March, 1826, Mr. Ostien was married to Agnes, daughter of Francis Stein, and by her he had ten children, seven of whom lived to maturity: Catharine, Mary (deceased), George (deceased), William, John (killed at second battle of Bull Run), Jacob (a soldier for three years in the late war of the Rebellion), and Elizabeth. Mrs. Ostien departed this life June 11, 1854, and in September, 1854, Mr. Ostien was married to Mrs. Rebecca Groff, widow of Jacob Groff (by whom she had three sons and five daughters), and who died September 17, 1879. Mr. Ostien is now living retired, on his farm. In religious views he is a Roman Catholic. In politics he is a Republican, formerly a Democrat.

MRS. MARY REDFOX, hotel keeper, Bascom, was born in 1833 in Germany, and in 1846 came to America, settling in Bascom, this county, where her parents kept the hotel now conducted by herself. She was twice married, her last husband, Speltz Redfox, dying at Bascom. Mrs. Redfox has seven children: Elizabeth, wife of George Wilson (have five children: Flora, Eddie, Ralph, Mary E. and Lena, latter married to John Kepkins); Rosa (wife of Frank Bettinger), Mary, Catharine, Frederick, Louisa and Cora. This family are among the early settlers of Hopewell Township, where they all reside at present.

MILTON D. RICKETTS, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born November 10, 1836, in Hopewell Township, this county, son of William L. and Elizabeth (Docherty) Ricketts, natives of Pennsylvania. William L. Ricketts, a son of Rezin Ricketts, was born in 1791, and in 1800 came with his parents to Fairfield County, Ohio, where they began as pioneers. Rezin Ricketts was among the early settlers of Ohio, and William Ricketts was one of the first settlers of Hopewell Township, moving in 1828; the latter began life in the woods, where there was no road open between him and Tiffin. He was twice married, and had the following children: Rezin Ricketts, Washington (deceased), Turza (Mrs. Jacob Einoc), Cinderella (deceased wife of J. Adelsberger), Matilda (wife of Joseph Culbertson), Catharine (deceased), Mary (wife of James Vanvleet) and Milton D. Our subject was educated in the schools of this county. He was united in marriage, in 1870, with Annie, the second born in the family of eight children of John Shaferly. He is now occupying the well-improved lands entered by his father, and which are located on the Findlay and Tiffin State road on Section 30, Hopewell Township.

BENONI ROHRER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born January 10, 1816, in Berkeley County, Va., son of Henry and Margaret (Hadrick) Rohrer, natives of Bedford and Lancaster Counties, Penn., respectively. Henry Rohrer removed to Virginia in an early day and there died. Of his eight children seven are now living: Elizabeth, Benoni, Daniel, Margaret, John H., Maria and Martin. Isaac died in Maryland. Benoni Rohrer, the subject of this sketch, was educated in Virginia. He was united in marriage with Rebecca, daughter of Joseph and Esther (Seeman) Loose, and this union was blessed with two children, both living: Silas W., married to Esther A. Britt, daughter of one of the early pioneers of this county, and who died, leaving one son—Walter; and Amanda A., married to Solomon Britt (have four children: Silas, Earl, Mary R. and an infant). Mr. Rohrer has been one of the leading citizens of the township, having filled most of its offices of trust. He has been

successful as a citizen and as a farmer. From time to time he has made improvements on his farm, until now it is one of the most beautiful in the township. He built a brick residence in 1879 (from the upper part of which a grand view of the surrounding country is to be had), and here he and his venerable wife enjoy the fruits of their successful labors.

SILAS W. ROHRER, former, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Berkeley County, Va., April 8, 1845, eldest son of Benoni and Rebecca (Loose) Rohrer. Our subject came to this county with his parents when very young, and was reared to manhood on the homestead farm. He obtained such an education as the common schools of the neighborhood afforded, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. February 18, 1879, he was married to Miss Esther A. Britt, daughter of John and Mary Britt, early settlers here. Mrs. Rohrer was born in Hopewell Township, this county, in 1856, and departed this life November 16, 1881, leaving one son—Walter, born March 27, 1880. Mr. Rohrer has devoted himself to agriculture, and has been successful. He gives considerable attention to rearing stock, and keeps a good grade of all kinds. He displays an interest in all enterprises of a public character that are intended to benefit or enrich the community or county. He was chosen trustee of the township, and is now an efficient member of that body. His political affiliations are with the Democratic party.

HENRY ROSENBERGER. This pioneer and early settler, of Hopewell Township, was born in Shenandoah County, Va., June 28, 1798, and is a son of Anthony and Barbara Rosenberger. He came to Seneca County with his wife and three children December 20, 1823, and settled on 170 acres of land that he had entered the preceding year, located on Section 1, of Hopewell Township, and Section 6, of Clinton Township. Here he soon erected a round-log house 18x20 in size, into which he moved. It is related by him that on his arrival with his family his possessions amounted to one horse, a wagon, a small quantity of pork and 25 cents in money. For the first year and a half they had but one barrel of flour, part of which was spoilt at that. The family subsisted principally on game meat, which was abundant (deer especially, of which he killed many). Corn bread was the great "stand by." His 170 acres of land he cleared up, and in course of time a hewed-log house took the place of the first, and upward of thirty years ago a frame house was built by him, which is now occupied by his son, Jacob, on this farm. The Seneca Indians were his near neighbors, with whom he was always on friendly terms, they sometimes stopping over night with him: one of their "trails" passed through his land. Before leaving Virginia Mr. Rosenberger was a member of the German Reformed Church, and after coming here he joined the United Brethren, but upward of thirty years ago he became a member of the Methodist Church, still retaining his connection with that society, of which he is steward. He largely aided in erecting the Rosenberger Methodist Protestant Church that is located on his old farm. In politics he was formerly a Whig, later a stanch Republican, and during the Rebellion he was active in encouraging enlistment and assisting the Union cause. He was married twice, first, April 5, 1818, to Miss Jane Shoul, who bore him the following named children: James, William, Mary E., Harriett, George N., Anthony D., Margaret Ann, John B., Martha J., Jacob and Eliza. This wife dying, Mr. Rosenberger married, in 1876, Maria Smith, and by this union there are two children: Lona May and Henry Ellsworth. In 1876 Mr. Rosenberger sold 330 acres, left his farm and moved to Tiffin, where he has since lived in retirement, and although eighty-seven years of age, has, until the past year, been vigorous and healthy. He is one of the very few pioneers still living, and enjoys the respect of all who know him.

JACKSON SAGER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born August 27, 1828, in Washington County, Md., son of Jacob and Mary (Newcomb) Sager, also natives of Maryland. Our subject came to Ohio in 1850 and settled in Clinton Township, where he remained for fifteen years; he then moved to Hopewell Township. His father came to Ohio in 1865 and remained with our subject until his death; his wife died in Maryland. They were the parents of ten children, eight now living: Daniel, Benjamin, Jackson, Jacob, Emanuel, Lena (wife of David Miller), Matilda (wife of J. Wolf), and Catharine; Samuel and Sarah are deceased. Our subject was married, in April, 1857, to Sarah, daughter of David Shaw, and by this union there were born six children: Emma G. (wife of J. Shiley), Flemmon (married to Nettie Crayley), Matilda A., George, Charles, Minnie V. In 1869 Mr. Jackson Sager moved on the farm where he now lives, located in the north-western portion of the township. Mrs. Sager is fifth born in the family of eleven children of David and Jane (Blue) Shaw, who with five children came to Ohio in 1829, settling in Clinton Township, this county, where Mr. Shaw lived the remainder of his days.

GEORGE W. SHOEMAKER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Liberty Township, son of Emanuel and Elizabeth (Starky) Shoemaker, natives of Virginia. Emanuel Shoemaker was born in 1807, his parents being early settlers of Fairfield County, Ohio, where they moved when he was but a babe. He, Emanuel, came to this county in 1815 and located in Liberty Township, afterward moving to Hopewell Township. To him and his wife were born ten children: Matilda, wife of James Hudson; George W.; Absolem, married to Annis McCamel; Sarah, wife of J. Grosscup; John; Jacob, married to Ellen Gurnes; Rebecca, wife of E. Leiby; Ellen; Alice, and Jane. Emanuel Shoemaker, now seventy-eight years old, resides with his son, George W. Our subject was married November 30, 1865, to Sophia, daughter of William and Charissa (Wenner) Smoyer, residents of the township, and by this union there were ten children: Nettie L., Harry W., Herbert W., Cora (deceased), John W., Kate (deceased), Iva A., James R., Olive A. and Homer. Mrs. Shoemaker is one of following named children born to her parents: Emeline, Caroline, Sophia, Madison and Alice. The mother is still living. Mr. Shoemaker, with the assistance of his worthy wife, has acquired a valuable farm on which he resides, in Hopewell Township.

PETER SHULTZ, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born March 7, 1821, in Belgium, son of Henry and Mary (Mulliton) Shultz, who had a family of five children, three of whom are living in America: Henry, Catherine (Mrs. Peter Lucius) and Peter. Our subject immigrated to America in 1843, and came direct to Tiffin, Ohio, where he worked at his trade (shoe-making) until 1846, when he enlisted and served through the Mexican war. He then returned to Seneca County, where he remained until 1849, in which year, the gold fever raging in California, Mr. Shultz crossed the plains, and after enduring much suffering reached the land of gold, where he labored until 1859, and then came back to Seneca County and bought the farm on which he now lives. Mr. Shultz was married, in 1859, to Jane, daughter of Martin Mann, and by her he has the following children: Henry, August, John, Martin, Peter, Nicholas, Charles, Jacob, Joseph and Jane, and one deceased in infancy. Mr. Shultz is a pleasant farmer, well fixed in life, and has a jolly set of boys, all working on the home farm. Mr. Shultz states that he has made shoes for the Wyandot Indians, who were here when he first came to Ohio.

JOHN SLOSSER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born October 10, 1811, in Jefferson County, now in West Virginia, son of George and Ann Mary (Pantner) Slosser, natives of Washington County, Md., and Germany, respectively.

and who crossed the Ohio River at Wellsburg October 10, 1830, coming direct by team to this county, locating east of Tiffin for over fifteen months. February 2, 1832, they removed to Hopewell Township, this county, where Mr. Slosser had entered 160 acres of unimproved land, the roads not yet being cut through, and had built a cabin the previous fall, which he chinked and daubed in January. Mr. and Mrs. George Slosser were members of the German Reformed and Tunker Churches; they had nine children when they arrived here, two married at that time: Peter and Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Boner; John; Susannah, married to Isaac Miller (she died in September, 1884, leaving six children); Henry; Mary A., married to Robert McCormick (have one child); George; Catharine, who was twice married, first to Wesley Freeze (by whom she had two children), and at his decease to Rev. Sonder; and Daniel. Our subject has been twice married, the first time May 15, 1845, to Emeline A. Woolf, by whom there are no living children. His second marriage May 23, 1867, was with Louisa, fourth in the family of six children of Samuel H. Woolf, a resident of Virginia, and who was an early settler of Muskingum County, Ohio. By this union there are two children: Vernon W. and Daisy E. John Slosser received a meager education in his native State. He has been a successful farmer; has held the offices of township clerk and was justice of the peace for twelve years. He now occupies the old homestead farm. His father thought much of his family, and at the age of seventy-one said he wanted to see all his children before he died, saddled his horse and started on the journey and had visited the second, when he was taken sick at the house of his daughter, Mary, and died there in 1843. His wife had preceded him three years before.

SAMUEL SMITH, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born November 8, 1806, in Kent County, Del. His parents, Benjamin and Rachael (Thistlewood) Smith, came to Ohio and settled in Fairfield County, where the former rented land and where they reared a large family of children; the father afterward bought land in Madison County where he spent the balance of his days; their children were nine in number, six of them now living. Our subject, one of the pioneers of this county, came here in June, 1830, and soon after entered land near Tiffin, where he still lives. He was twice married; on first occasion, November 25, 1832, to Elizabeth Sice, who bore him the following children: Calvin, Rachael, Christena, Martin, Harriet, Maryann (deceased), Samuel, Sidney (deceased), Martha, Delila, John W., Benjamin F. and Elizabeth. Mr. Smith was married, on second occasion, October 17, 1872, to Mary Stoltz. Our subject, who has done his share toward clearing and improving this county, has divided his property among his children. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOSEPH G. STAUB, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born November 18, 1825, in Adams County, Penn., son of Philip and Margaret (Kuhn) Staub, also natives of Pennsylvania. Philip Staub came to Ohio in 1833, and purchased land near the old Fort Seneca, built one of the first cabins in the township, and was a resident here when the Indians were removed. He helped establish schools and churches, and aided in the general improvement of the county. He was a soldier in the war of 1812 and assisted in sinking three English ships in Chesapeake Bay. His children, who had but limited school advantages, have been successful in life and those living are among the leading farmers in the county. Their names are as follows: Elizabeth (Mrs. Hayes) deceased, Annie (Mrs. Handley Tracy), Joseph G., Malinda, Agatha, Mary J. (Mrs. Sonders), John P. and James. Our subject was married, in 1853, to Lucy Stransbaugh, who bore him seven children: Lovina (Mrs. Ulman), Henry,

Clara, William and Emma living; and two deceased, Ella and Nora. Mr. Staub lost this wife August 19, 1870, and subsequently married, October 30, 1871, Miss Agnes, daughter of Jacob Boner, an old settler and pioneer, and to this union were born two children: Francis May and Sylvester. Mr. Staub has just built a handsome brick residence on his farm in this township.

WASHINGTON WADE, farmer, P. O. Bascom, was born May 26, 1829, in London Township, this county, son of Abner and Temperance (Gorden) Wade, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively. Abner Wade came to this county in 1826, entered 160 acres of land and began pioneer life. He cut a road from what is now Tiffin, the entire country being then a wilderness. He was a blacksmith and worked at his trade previous to coming to Ohio; also did a good deal of work for the Indians after coming here. His children were as follows: Benjamin, Nathan (deceased), Washington, Abner, Hannah (Mrs. D. Coner), Rebecca (Mrs. Dr. Rosendale), Matilda (Mrs. L. Coner), Emily (Mrs. H. Chance), James (deceased) and Harriet (deceased). Abner Wade cleared his land, formed a home and there lived the balance of his days. He was a prominent man of his township and served as one of the first justices of the peace. He died December 1, 1853, his widow July 24, 1876. Our subject was married, in 1852, to Catharine Richards, and by this union there have been born six children: William, married to Elizabeth Hoverstick; Harriet, wife of H. Eissler; Oscar, married to Violet Dillen; Catharine, wife of A. Maloy; Lewis, married to Catharine Hoverstick; and Washington at home. In 1852, Mr. Wade went across the plains to California in search of gold, and there remained two years; thence returned to Ohio, and three years ago he came to Hopewell Township, where he now owns 170 acres of land.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM ASH, farmer, P. O. Amsden, born in Bedford, Penn., April 14, 1830, is a son of George and Tishey (Reed) Ash, natives of Pennsylvania, of Pennsylvania-Dutch origin and who settled in this county in 1833. George Ash, the father of our subject, who has been a farmer all his life, resides in Jackson Township, this county, and is now eighty-six years old. William Ash is the fourth in a family of six children. He received his education in the pioneer schoolhouse in Seneca County, Ohio, and has followed farming all his life, being now owner of 600 acres of well-improved land; and for the last fifteen years has been largely interested in the shipping of live stock east, in company with his son, who is still engaged in the business. He married, in 1852, Rebecca Trumbo, a daughter of Enoch Trumbo. This union was blessed with three children, two now living: Ellen (wife of A. Mowery) and Charles. Mr. Ash has held the office of justice of the peace for twenty-eight years; he is a stockholder in the National Bank of Fostoria, and is one of its directors. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN BIGHAM, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, born in Knox County, Ohio, March 5, 1833, is a son of John and Eliza (Lewis) Bigham, natives of Maryland, the former of Scotch and the latter of German descent. He came with his parents to Eden Township, this county, in July, 1834, and remained until 1855, then went to Washtenaw County, Mich. He married, September 4, 1855, in Jackson, Mich., Miss Jane Clark, a native of New York, but for

many years a resident of Michigan. After their marriage the young couple remained in Michigan about one year, and moving to Ohio in 1856 they settled on a farm in Crawford County, where they remained until 1864, and then came to this county, remaining only a short time, when they purchased another farm in Crawford County, and after staying there about six years, finally located permanently, in the fall of 1870, on the farm where they now reside, in Jackson Township, this county. They are the parents of three children, all born in Crawford County, Ohio: Mary Eliza, born July 25, 1857; Robert, born October 29, 1858; and Martha Jane, born June 23, 1869. Mr. Bigham is the owner of 180 acres of well-improved land, with fine orchard, good buildings, and other improvements, making it one of the most comfortable residences in Jackson Township. He is a practical farmer, has been successful in life, and by industry and economy has acquired a competence.

DAVID BOYD, farmer, P. O. Longley, Wood County, born in Pennsylvania February 22, 1822, is a son of Hugh and Margaret (Rogers) Boyd, of German descent, and who settled in this county in 1844. Our subject married, in 1844, Rosana Weiser, which union has been blessed with two children: Jacob H. C. and Hugh W. A., both farmers. David Boyd was a pioneer blacksmith, and has worked at that trade for over fifty years. He has been successful in life, owning at one time 360 acres of land in Jackson Township, this county. This land he has divided among his children.

HUGH W. A. BOYD, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, born February 27, 1845, in Jackson Township, this county, is a son of David Boyd, a pioneer blacksmith of Jackson Township. Our subject received his education in the common schools of Jackson Township, was reared on a farm, and has been engaged in agriculture all his life. He married, in 1869, Margaret Longley, a daughter of John Longley, and to this union were born Cora A., Ella R., Kittie M., Anna M. and Perry O. Mr. and Mrs. Boyd are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. He has held the office of school director, and for fifteen years has held continuously one of the following offices: trustee, township clerk, assessor and justice of the peace. He enlisted in 1863 in Company C, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served six months, then re-enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry (100 days men), then re-enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Eighty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war; he was a non-commissioned officer. Mr. Boyd is a member of the G. A. R. As a farmer he has been successful, and is the owner of a good farm on which he has a fine residence.

DANIEL COCHARD, farmer, P. O. Longley, Wood County, was born in Dolphin County, Penn., February 26, 1832, and is a son of Jacob and Rebecca (Heller) Cochard, natives of Pennsylvania, being Pennsylvania-Dutch. Jacob Cochard, who was a carpenter, reared two children, Daniel being the eldest. Our subject received a common school education in Pennsylvania and learned farming, which he has made the main occupation of his life. He has a fine farm of 415 acres of land where he now resides. He married, in 1857, Mary Ann Shaffer, daughter of Philip Shaffer, a Pennsylvania-Dutch farmer. This union has been blessed with thirteen children, ten of whom are now living. Mr. and Mrs. Cochard are members of the Evangelical Church, of which Mr. Cochard has been treasurer and trustee. In politics he is a Democrat. He has been school director for sixteen years in the school district where he now lives.

JOHN CRAUN, farmer, P. O. Kansas, born in Franklin County, Ohio, May 12, 1825, is third in the family of eleven children of Abraham and

Rosana (Miller) Craun, natives of New Jersey, of German descent. Abraham Craun was a farmer, and came with his family to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1835. He entered land, and passed the remaining portion of his life here. His wife died in 1878, aged seventy-six years, and he died in 1883, at the advanced age of eighty-seven years. Abraham's father was in the Revolutionary war. He died in Franklin County, Ohio. Mrs. Craun's father lived to the age of one hundred and fifteen years, and died in Franklin County, Ohio. John Craun was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and chose agriculture as an occupation. He has resided in Seneca County since 1835. He began working by the month, to get a start in life, and, unaided, has made his own way in the world. He married, in 1836, Nancy Kinsey, a daughter of Joseph and Maria (Kiser) Kinsey, of Pennsylvania-Dutch extraction, and this union has been blessed with eight children: Samuel, a farmer and married; Jeremiah; Andrew, deceased, was a farmer, he left a family; Cornelius, a carpenter, in Kansas, Ohio, and married; Abraham, dealer in farming implements; Martha J., wife of Peter Stainbrook; Joseph, still residing with his parents; and Peter, a farmer and married. Mr. and Mrs. Craun are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a class leader for many years; has also been Sabbath-school superintendent. Mr. Craun enlisted in 1864, in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years, and was mustered out at the close of the war. In politics he is a Republican.

PETER EATON, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, born in Chenango County, N. Y., November 15, 1812, is a son of William and Ann (Stricker) Eaton, the former a farmer, of Scotch descent, and the latter of German. William Eaton reared a family of twelve children, Peter and his twin brother who resides in Cuyahoga, Ohio, being the sixth birth in the family; both grew to manhood and followed farming in Jackson Township, this county. The subject of our sketch received a limited education in the old log schoolhouse, and has been engaged in farming all his life. In 1840 he entered land in Jackson Township, this county. He has been twice married, first in 1834, to Miss Louisa Torry, who died without issue in 1835. In 1839 Mr. Eaton married for his second wife, Rebecca, daughter of Reuben and Elanore (Benschotter) Brooks, of German descent, and by her he has five children: Flavilla, wife of J. W. Deacon, and Reuben E., a farmer in Jackson Township, are in this county. In politics Mr. Eaton is a Democrat.

REUBEN E. EATON, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, is a native of Jackson Township, Seneca Co., Ohio. Peter Eaton, the father of our subject, had five children, Reuben E. being the only son. Our subject was reared on a farm, attended the common school, and has been engaged in agriculture all his life. He is the owner of a fine farm of seventy-five acres, where he now resides, near Fostoria. He married, in 1873, Martha Johnson, daughter of Henry F. Johnson, and by this union there are two children: Leona E. and Margaret A. Politically Mr. Eaton is a Democrat.

JOHN FEASEL, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 12, 1828, is a son of George and Jane (Anderson) Feasel, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of Dutch, and the latter of Irish descent. George Feasel was a farmer all his life, and an early settler in Seneca County, Ohio. He reared a family of eleven children, John being third. Our subject received his education in the common schools, has been engaged in farming all his life, and is now the owner of a well-improved farm. He was married, in 1860, to Rebecca Stahl, daughter of Henry Stahl, and their children are Clara Alize, Charlie Elsworth, Willie Franklin, Ester Ann, John Leroy and Irvin Larne.

Mr. Feasel has served twelve years as justice of the peace, three years as school director, and eleven years as township treasurer: was land appraiser in Jackson Township in 1880, the last time the land was appraised in the State: was also supervisor of roads.

JONAS FOSTER, farmer and breeder of fine stock, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Perry County, Ohio, November 4, 1826, son of Christian and Mary (Groves) Foster, the former of German, and the latter of English extraction. Christian Foster followed farming all his life. He reared ten children, Jonas being fourth. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education in Jackson Township, this county, and at the age of fifteen years he began learning the carpenter's trade, which he followed for sixteen years, but farming has been his main business. He has been a resident of this county since he was three years old. His father gave him forty acres of wild land, and he is now the owner of 200 acres of well-improved land. He married, September 4, 1849, Elizabeth Stahl, daughter of Michael Stahl, and to this union ten children have been born, six of whom are now living: W. H. S. (an attorney in Fostoria, Ohio), O. L., Louisa E., Maria E., Ida I. and Charles W. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Foster enlisted, in 1861, in the Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving his time; then enlisted in the Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was a lieutenant, and afterward was promoted captain. He was wounded at Mission Ridge, and in 1864 he resigned. In politics he is a Republican.

JACOB HEISERMAN, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 15, 1847, is a son of Jacob and Savillia (Peters) Heiserman, natives of Germany, who came to America in 1833, settling in Seneca County, Ohio, on a farm in the woods. Our subject is the second child in a family of six children. He was reared on a farm, received a common school education and has followed farming all his life; he now owns 192 acres of well improved land. Mr. Heiserman married, in 1870, Esther, a daughter of Henry Stahl, a wealthy and influential farmer in Jackson Township, this county. The children born of this union are Henry M., Jacob F., Esther E., Laura E., Ida A., Charles M., George W. and Emma Amanda. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Heiserman is a Democrat in politics: has filled the office of school director.

GEORGE F. HULL, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Venice Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, November 19, 1840, fourth child in the family of ten children of Michael and Barbara (Free) Hull, former a wealthy farmer, now residing in Venice Township, this county. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm, received his schooling in this county, and was engaged exclusively in farming until 1876, since which date he has been dealing in agricultural implements in connection with farming. He married, in 1863, Martha E., daughter of James Hanna, and to this union have been born the following children: Ella, wife of J. W. Yost; Eugene D., deceased; Jena J.; Mollie C.; Zilpha A.; Myrtle I.; Maud Hanna; Cleora M. and Ada B. Mr. and Mrs. Hull are members of the German Baptist (or Dunkard) Church. In politics he is a Republican.

IRA M. JAMESON, farmer, P. O. Longley, Wood County, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, August 9, 1843, and is the son of Ira and Rebecca (Polson) Jameson, who were of Irish and Scotch extraction. Ira Jameson, the father of our subject, and who was a farmer, moved to Hancock County, Ohio, over fifty years ago; his family consisted of ten children, seven of whom grew to maturity, Ira M. being the youngest. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and his education was obtained in the common schools.

in Hancock County, and in the high school at Findlay. He followed farming till he was twenty-six years old, when he received a license to preach. He has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church since he was thirteen years old; joined the conference when twenty-eight years old, and was ordained deacon when thirty years of age, and elder when thirty-two. He accepted a regular appointment and was moved from place to place in regular Methodist itinerancy, remaining from one to two years in a place as suited the order of the church authorities. In 1879 he retired to farm life on account of ill health. He is the owner of forty acres of land where he now resides. In 1870 Mr. Jameson married Cirena Miller, and two children, both now deceased, were born to them.

HENRY F. JOHNSON, farmer, born in New York March 11, 1810, is a son of Archibald (a farmer) and Amy Johnson, both of Scotch descent. Archibald Johnson was the father of five children, Henry F. being the eldest. Our subject was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and followed agriculture all his life, till 1875, when he retired from active farm life, though still residing on his farm; his wife is still living. They were married in 1828, and came to this county in 1851, settling where they now reside, and reared a large and respectable family. They have deeded their farm to their youngest daughter, with whom they now reside.

HON. GIDEON JONES (deceased), was born March 10, 1810, in Gallia County, Ohio; son of James and Perseilla (Blagg) Jones, of Welsh descent, former a farmer and an early settler in Gallia County, Ohio, a prominent citizen; he held the office of sheriff of that county. Hon. Gideon Jones was the eldest of a large family of children. His father moved, with his family, to Wood County, Ohio, when that county was a dense wilderness, settling not far from the line between Seneca and Wood Counties, near the farm where Gideon afterward lived for many years. The subject of our sketch married, in 1841, Eliza H., daughter of Phineus and Sarah (Way) Davidson, of Welsh and German descent, natives of Pennsylvania, and the children born of this union, now living, are Laura F., wife of M. F. Stockwell; Mary A., wife of E. R. Lewman; Orleno, wife of Uriah Sours; Olive, wife of Sylvester Henderson; Emma, wife of Henry Strouse; Plato, at home, farming; Pliny, a farmer; Ella, wife of P. Hatfield; Hattie, wife of W. W. Kinniman, and Jessie. Hon. Gideon Jones was a member of the Ohio State Legislature during the years 1860 and 1861. He departed this life in 1883, and this sketch of his life was obtained from his widow, who survives him; she is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

WILLIAM KASSING, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Prussia, June 15, 1836; a son of John F. and Mary (Sekman) Kassing, who came to America in 1855, and settled in New York, where they remained three years, then moved to Seneca County, Ohio. Our subject, the youngest in a family of five children, was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and has made farming his occupation. He is owner of a farm of seventy-seven and a half acres of land, and his wife owns a farm of seventy-three and a half acres. He married, in 1858, in Jackson Township, this county, Elizabeth Brumm, born in 1833, a daughter of Peter and Maria M. (Brumm) Brumm, former of whom was a successful farmer. To Mr. and Mrs. Kassing have been born eleven children: Margaret Elizabeth, Louisa Ellen, William Charles (deceased), Augusta Amelia (deceased), William, John Peter, Mary Anna, Clara Ellen, Emma Laura, Charles Henry (deceased) and Ada, now (1885) aged six years. The family are all members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Kassing is a Democrat in politics. He has been school director.

B. L. LONG, farmer, P. O. Kansas, is a native of Ohio, born September 12, 1823; son of Daniel and Margaret (Brill) Long, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. Daniel Long worked forty years of his life at blacksmithing; he was a soldier in the war of 1812, and came to this county in 1834; he entered land where his son B. L. now resides, and was a prominent man; he was born in 1779, and died in 1871. Mrs. Margaret Long was born in 1783, and died in 1853. They reared a large family of children, of whom B. L., our subject, is tenth. Samuel, the eldest, who was born in 1801, is a minister of the United Brethren Church. The subject of this sketch is the owner of a fine farm of 172 acres of land. He married, in 1850, Mary Johnson, daughter of Henry F. Johnson, and this union has been blessed with three children: Malissa, wife of Levi Boyd; Margaret C., wife of Ary Stahl, and Daniel F., a farmer, and married. Mr. and Mrs. Long are members of the United Brethren Church, of which he has been a class leader, steward and trustee.

EZRA MILLER, farmer, P. O. Longley, Wood County, was born in Jackson Township, this county, October 15, 1845; a son of Isaac and Susannah (Slosser) Miller, the former a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and the latter a native of Virginia; they were of Irish and German extraction. Isaac Miller, who was a farmer, came to this county in an early day. (His father, Abraham Miller, was a pioneer farmer of Jackson Township, this county.) Ezra Miller, the subject of this sketch, the sixth in a family of twelve children, ten of whom grew to maturity, was reared on a farm, and received his education in the common schools in Jackson Township, this county. He has followed farming all his life with the exception of the time he spent in the army during the late war; he enlisted, in 1863, in Company C, Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for six months; then enlisted for 100 days in the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and then re-enlisted for one year in Company D, Fifty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving till the close of the war in 1865. In 1868 Mr. Miller married Ann Riley, a lady of English extraction, daughter of Thomas Riley, and this union has been blessed with one child—Wallace. Mr. and Mrs. Miller are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics.

CONRAD MYERS was born in Mahoning County, Ohio. He was a son of Conrad and Barbara (Robb) Myers, who, emigrating from Maryland, settled in eastern Ohio, in 1796. Here the subject of this sketch grew to manhood. He received but nineteen days' schooling in a subscription school. In 1828 he was married to Miss Leah Rauch, of Columbiana County, Ohio. In the fall of 1835 he brought his family to Hancock County and settled in the woods on a tract of land near Fostoria. This land he had purchased from the government five years previous. In the fall of 1845 the family removed to Jackson Township, in Seneca County, on a farm where he remained the rest of his life. Mr. Myers was the father of nine children—five sons and four daughters. The sons and two of the daughters are still living (1885). Three of the sons are engaged in agricultural pursuits; one is a minister in the Reformed Church, and one is a professional teacher. The mother of these children dying, the father was in time married to Miss Keziah Fear, of Shelbyville, Ill. Mr. Myers was of German parentage. He followed farming all his life. He was much devoted to the interests of the Reformed Church, of which he was an active member for nearly sixty years. He was one of the prominent men in all public affairs and enterprises in his neighborhood. He always took a deep interest in the welfare of the young people, especially those who were left without parental guidance. He was one of the pioneers of this county, and died August 11, 1885, aged nearly seventy-eight years.

V. D. NEWCOMB, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, born in Loudon Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, May 11, 1849, is a son of Myron and Sarah (Lantz) Newcomb, natives of Ohio, of English extraction. Myron Newcomb was a wealthy farmer and pioneer of Seneca County; he reared a family of seven children. Our subject, who is third in the family, was reared on a farm, and received a common school education. He has been engaged in farming all his life, and is now owner of eighty-two acres of well-improved land on which he resides. He married, in 1873, Laura E., daughter of David Coe, a native of Wood County, Ohio, of English descent. They have two children: Elsworth M. and Schuyler D. Mr. and Mrs. Newcomb are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has held the offices of trustee and clerk. Mr. Newcomb is a member, in good standing, of the Masonic fraternity. He has filled the offices of constable and trustee of Jackson Township, this county. Politically he is a Republican.

MONTGOMERY NOBLE, farmer, P. O., Fostoria, was born in Luzerne County, Penn., February 4, 1823, son of William and Rebecca (Little) Noble. His father, William Noble, born in Connecticut, was early left an orphan and thrown upon his own resources. In early life he was a millwright but later on became a farmer. He came with his wife and nine children to Jackson Township, this county, in 1835, settled on a farm of eighty acres, cleared sixty acres, and died here in 1863, aged eighty-one years. He and his wife were members and liberal supporters of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he was first a Democrat, afterward became a Republican and cast his vote for Lincoln. His wife, the mother of our subject, was a native of Pennsylvania, and of Irish descent. She died in this county in 1874, aged seventy-four or seventy-five years; she was the mother of nine children, six of whom are now living: Warren P.; Montgomery; Mary, wife of Thornton Histe, of Loudon Township, this county; William; Harrison and John. Montgomery Noble passed his early days on his father's farm, and received such education as could be obtained in the common schools of that neighborhood; at the age of twenty-two years he left home to begin farming on his own account; in 1847 he located in Adrian, and in 1852 he bought his first piece of land, fifteen acres in Big Spring Township, this county. In the spring of 1856 he removed to Tiffin, and served as deputy clerk. In 1860 he bought 100 acres of his present farm (which now consists of 180 acres of well-improved land) in Jackson Township, this county; here he has resided and carried on farming and stock-raising. In 1850 he married Margaret Spielman, of Big Spring Township, this county, born in Maryland, daughter of David Spielman, an early settler of Clinton Township, this county. This union has been blessed with two children, one of whom is now living: Homer. Mrs. Noble dying in 1853, Mr. Noble afterward married, February 15, 1855, Ann M. Mills, and this union was blessed with four children, of which three are now living: Ella, wife of Wesley Bankhust; Belle, wife of Allen Delmeil, an editor in Wheeling, Va., and Charles. In 1862 Mr. Noble entered the army; he was commissioned captain of Company K, One Hundred and First Regiment, Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he participated in the battles of Perryville and Stone River, and in 1863 resigned and returned home. Politically Mr. Noble is a Democrat; he has filled the office of justice of the peace three years; township assessor, one year; school director, twelve years; township clerk and township trustee.

MADISON PENNELL, farmer, P. O., Longley, Wood County, was born near Bridgewater, in Beaver County, Penn., July 12, 1812, son of James and Elenore (Innman) Pennell, natives of Pennsylvania, of French, Dutch and Welsh extraction. In early life James Pennell was a chair and cabinet-maker.

in later life he followed farming. His family consisted of thirteen children, seven of whom were boys, Madison being the eldest. Both of Madison's grandfathers were in the Revolutionary war. Our subject received his schooling in the log schoolhouse in his native county; he studied hard, improving his leisure hours, and taught school for several years. He married, December 28, 1834, Elizabeth Porter, daughter of Richard Porter, and of Irish descent. Their children now living are Thomas, a merchant in Kansas; Nancy, wife of Sampson Switzer, a lieutenant in the late war; James G. B., now a farmer, was orderly sergeant in the late war. Mr. and Mrs. Pennell are members of the United Brethren Church; he was a class leader for eight years. Politically Mr. Pennell is a Republican and has held the offices of justice of the peace for nine years, township clerk, and assessor of Jackson Township, and is highly respected by his fellow townsmen.

NOAH RINEBOLD, farmer, P. O., Longley, Wood County, was born on Section 16, Jackson Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, May 15, 1851, the eldest son of Jacob Rinebold, a wealthy farmer. Noah Rinebold received a common school education, and was engaged exclusively in farming until 1882, since which time he has also been dealing in farm implements. He married, March 7, 1872, Anna Craun, a daughter of Isaac Craun, and of German extraction. To this union have been born the following children: A. A., Daisy A., Bertha L. and Martha May. In politics Mr. Rinebold is a Democrat.

JOSEPH SCHUPP, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Jackson Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, September 19, 1847, son of Jacob and Catharine (Yemey) Schupp, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Carroll County, Ohio. Mrs. Schupp's parents were born in Germany. Jacob Schupp was a farmer, and entered land when he came to this county, where he died in 1883. He was the father of six children, five of whom grew to maturity, Joseph being the third. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has followed agriculture all his life; is the owner of a fine farm in Jackson Township, this county. He married, in 1871, W. G. Eaton, daughter of Peter Eaton, an early settler of Jackson Township, this county. Two children were born of this union: Vincent Peter and Lillian G. Mr. Schupp is a Democrat in politics. He holds the office of school director. His father's family are members of the German Reformed Church.

CHRISTIAN STAHL, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, born in Jackson Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, March 10, 1845, is son of William and Rebecca (Foster) Stahl, natives of Ohio and of German descent. William Stahl followed farming all his life, and was among the early settlers of Seneca County, Ohio. Christian Stahl is the third in a family of twelve children. He was reared on a farm, educated in Seneca County, attended the Heidelberg College, and has taught school for twenty winters; has also taught several other terms. He is unmarried, and is the owner of a farm of eighty acres of land on which he has lately built a new brick house. He has filled the office of assessor.

HENRY STAHL, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, born in Perry County, Ohio, January 2, 1821, is a son of William and Elizabeth (Boyer) Stahl, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Henry was the youngest in a large family of children. He was reared on a farm, and has resided in this county since 1836, and is the owner of 700 acres of land. He married, in 1839, Elizabeth Rinebold, a daughter of John and Catharine (Wininger) Rinebold, of German descent. Mr. Stahl is the father of five children: Rebecca, Lucinda, Lydia, Ephraim and Esther.

JACOB STAINBROOK, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Fostoria, is a native of Ohio, born August 27, 1830, son of Abraham and Sarah (Weller)

Stainbrook, natives of Pennsylvania and Kentucky, and of German descent, former of whom, a farmer, was twice married, Jacob being fifth child by the first wife, who had eleven children. The subject of this sketch was reared on a farm, and was educated in the district schools. He worked at farming for a time, and in 1853 crossed the plains in a company of forty people; they crossed north of the foot range. Eight years later he returned to Seneca County, Ohio, and bought a farm. He married, in 1864, Miss Fanny Swingle, daughter of George Swingle, and a native of Ohio, of German descent. The children born to this union are Eli Grant, William Oscar and Emma I. Mr. and Mrs. Stainbrook are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he is an elder. In politics he is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. STEWARD, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, born in Crawford County, Penn., June 2, 1844, is son of Samuel and Mary (Renner) Steward, natives of Pennsylvania, who were the parents of seven children, William H. being their second child. Samuel Steward is a wealthy retired farmer. William H. was reared on a farm, and has been engaged in agriculture all his life. He is owner of 116 acres of well-improved land, where he now resides. In 1882 he met with a misfortune, having his large barn and all of its contents, together with four valuable horses and 700 bushels of wheat, destroyed by fire. He married, in 1866, Sarah S., daughter of Joseph and Catharine (Seizeloft) Haggerman, natives of Pennsylvania, and the children by this union are (Glendure, Nora, Hattie, Alice, Ida, Alverti and Charles. The family are members of the Reformed Church. Mr. Steward enlisted, in 1862, in the One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and received injuries at the battle of Perryville, from which he has never fully recovered. In politics Mr. Steward is a Republican. He has held the office of trustee.

ENOCH TRUMBO, retired farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Pennsylvania, November 23, 1804, a son of John and Rebecca (Dye) Trumbo, who were Pennsylvania-Dutch. The male members of the Trumbo family are generally large men. John Trumbo, who was a farmer, came to Ohio in 1810, and settled in Tuscarawas County. He raised a family of ten children, Enoch being his second child. The subject of this sketch received his education in the common schools, and learned the stone cutter's trade when young, a trade he worked at for seven years, then entered land in Seneca County in 1831. He was a pioneer of Jackson Township, this county, where he still resides. Mr. Trumbo has filled most of the offices in his township, and has served Seneca County as one of its county commissioners. As a farmer he was successful, owning at one time 400 acres of valuable land, and still owning a good farm. He married, in 1834, Eleonore Robertson, a daughter of Robert Robertson; her parents were natives of Ireland. To Mr. and Mrs. Trumbo were born six children: Rebecca, Daniel Webster (deceased), Maria (deceased), Marcus, Pliny and Etty, all married. Mr. Trumbo attended the first election held in Jackson Township, this county.

PLINY TRUMBO, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, born in Jackson Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, May 17, 1845, is a son of Enoch Trumbo, a pioneer of Jackson Township, this county, and who is still living here. Pliny Trumbo was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. He has followed farming all his life, and is now the owner of a well-improved farm, where he resides. He enlisted in 1862 in Company E, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was in several engagements, was wounded at the battle of Stone River, taken prisoner and confined in Libby Prison a short time. He received his discharge from the service in 1865, and in 1867 married Lydia Nederhouser, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Kinsley) Nederhouser, the former of

German and the latter of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Trumbo were born three children. The family are all members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Trumbo is a member of the G. A. R. He has filled the offices of trustee, assessor and clerk of Jackson Township, this county.

BENJAMIN WYANT, farmer, P. O., Amsden, born in Jackson Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, November 6, 1853, is a son of Isaac and J. C. (McDugle) Wyant; the former a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and the latter a native of Virginia, of Scotch descent. Isaac Wyant was a pioneer farmer of Jackson Township, this county, coming to the township in 1833, where he spent the remaining portion of his life. The subject of this sketch, the eldest in a family of three children, was reared on a farm, received a common school education, and has followed agriculture all his life, being now owner of a fine farm. He married, in 1879, Sarah Lybarger, daughter of William C. and Elizabeth (Ash) Lybarger, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent. The children of our subject and wife are William, Charles and Elizabeth. Mr. Wyant and family are members of the Methodist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JACOB YOCHUM, farmer, P. O., Fostoria, born in Germany, December 13, 1836, is a son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Nuser) Yochum, who came from Germany to America in 1845, and settled in Jackson Township, this county. Jacob Yochum, Sr., was a cabinet-maker, but followed farming most of the time after coming to America; he died in 1855. The subject of our sketch, the eldest in a family of four children, was reared on a farm, educated in the common schools, and has followed farming all his life. He is the owner of 240 acres of land in Jackson Township, this county, where he now resides. In 1860 he married Sarah Sowders, a native of Germany, and their children are Henry, Jacob, Edward, Walter, Peter, Mary, George, William and Laura Anna. The family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which Mr. Yochum has been deacon and trustee for many years, also superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He has held the office of school director. Politically he is a Democrat.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

DR. JAMES A. ANDREWS (deceased), was born in Philadelphia, Penn., son of John and Elizabeth (Abercrombie) Andrews, of English descent, the former of whom was cashier of the old United States Bank, in Philadelphia, for many years. Dr. Andrews came to the farm now occupied by his widow in 1837, having married, April 12, of the same year, Miss Emy Rozell, who was born near Trenton, N. J., daughter of John and Jane (Twigley) Rozell, who came, in 1836, to Liberty Township, this county, where they died. Mr. Twigley was a gallant Revolutionary soldier. Dr. Andrews served under Gen. Morgan (who was his cousin) during the Mexican war. He was the father of the following named children: John H., in Mackinaw City, Mich.; Margaret, wife of Henry Park, in Pelletown, Mich.; Calander, wife of David D. Fisher, near Bloomville, Ohio, and George W., in Liberty Township, this county. Dr. Andrews was a Master Mason; a man of rare talent and ability. He died in 1860.

EDMUND R. ASH, farmer, P. O. Kansas, was born in Liberty Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, November 9, 1844; son of Upton and Barbara A. (Bower)

Ash, both of whom are still living, the latter born April 22, 1823, son of Moses and Martha (Robinson) Bower, who were among the earliest settlers of Liberty Township, this county. Upton Ash was born June 8, 1822, in Bedford County, Penn., son of George and Tishey (Reed) Ash, who came to Liberty Township, this county, in 1833. The subject of this sketch married, in 1867, Emeline Elder, who was born in Bedford County, Penn., November 13, 1843, daughter of Acher and Eliza (Cessna) Elder, the former of whom died in Mahoning County, Ohio, in 1855; Mrs. Elder, who is a daughter of William and Nancy (Barnes) Cessna, is still living, in her sixty-seventh year. To Mr. and Mrs. Ash were born the following children: Curtis A., Lewis, Harvey J., Willoughby R. and Elsie J. In August, 1862, Mr. Ash enlisted in Company K, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and after ten months' service was discharged on account of disability. He subsequently served in the 100 days' service, as corporal, in Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, and in January, 1865, he enlisted in Company E, One Hundred and Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged September 18, 1865. Mr. Ash is engaged in general farming and stock raising, and is one of the most enterprising young men of Liberty Township.

JACOB ASH, farmer, P. O. Kansas, was born, October 13, 1836, in the house in which he now lives. His parents, Jacob and Sarah (Willerson) Ash, natives of Bedford County, Md., former of whom was a son of Abraham Ash, came to Liberty Township, this county, in 1832, and here died. They were parents of six children: John (deceased, leaving a family in Liberty Township); Edmund (deceased, leaving a family in Liberty Township); Abraham, in Fostoria; Harriett, wife of Benjamin Lewman, in Liberty; Wesley (deceased) and Jacob. Our subject was a member of Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was a fifer, serving at Washington, D. C. August 3, 1866, he married Lettia A. Brown, born in Seneca County, Ohio, March 11, 1838, daughter of George and Julia (Scott) Brown, natives of Maryland, and among the early settlers of Seneca County, Ohio. To this union were born the following children: Julia A. (deceased wife of Thomas Ferrell; she left two children); Sarah, wife of Lewis Peifer, in Sandusky County, Ohio; Lilly, wife of Jacob Schubert, in Big Spring Township; Clarissa (deceased); Charley; John; Beda (deceased); Daisy and Lola L.

AMANDUS BETTS, railroad contractor, P. O. Bettsville, was born July 9, 1843, son of Daniel Betts. He received such an education as could be secured in the common schools, and August 22, 1862, enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving in the Eastern army and discharging his duties faithfully until June 19, 1865, when he was discharged with the rank of sergeant. February 13, 1870, he was married to Mrs. Phoebe (Rosenberger) Halter, who was born in Liberty Township, this county, January 15, 1844, daughter of Nicholas Rosenberger. By her first husband Mrs. Betts has one son—Milo—now residing in Liberty Township, this county; by her second marriage she has one daughter—Lottie—born July 14, 1871. Mr. Betts for several years was engaged in farming, and dealt largely in grain. He is the owner of one of the most beautiful farms and picnic grounds in Branch County, Mich. In 1876 he commenced contracting with the Pennsylvania Railroad Company for supplying all kinds of lumber and ties, since when he has done a very large business; has also large contracts with the Lake Shore, O. C. and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroads. Mr. Betts is a member of the K. of H. and of the chapter, a member of the G. A. R. and the I. O. O. F., of Bettsville; also a member

of the K. of P., Lodge No. 147, and the F. & A. M., Lodge No. 336, at Fremont, Ohio. He is prominent in lodge matters, having filled the highest positions in the subordinate lodges, and been representative to the Grand Lodge.

MICHAEL BETTS, farmer, P. O. Bettsville, was born in Center County, Penn., January 3, 1809; son of John and Barbara (Boyer) Betts, who moved to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1821, and to Liberty Township, this county, in 1832, locating on Section 3, where the father of our subject caused to be laid out the twenty-one original lots of Bettsville in 1838. John Betts was the father of six children: John (deceased), Michael, Mary (Mrs. Daniel Martin), Sarah (deceased wife of Abraham Borough), Daniel, in Bettsville, Ohio, and David, in Fremont, Ohio. Michael Betts was married, April 20, 1850, to Catharine Bish, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, April 12, 1821, and is the daughter of Henry and Mary (Zirkle) Bish, natives of Virginia, but early and prominent settlers in Fairfield County, Ohio. To our subject and wife have been born five children: Irena D., Henry A., Isaiah F., Salome E. (deceased), and Mary C. Mr. Betts followed the mill-wright trade for about thirty years in various States. He was active in township affairs, and took a leading interest in securing the Pennsylvania Railroad through Bettsville, and in the various enterprises for the good of the people he has always been among the foremost. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Church.

JACOB O. BOWLUS, merchant and postmaster, Kansas, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, December 22, 1837, son of David and Nancy (Holloway) Bowlus, natives of Frederick County, Md., who settled near Fremont, Ohio, in 1822, where they died at an advanced age. They were the parents of six children: Rohanna (wife of Daniel Shook, residing near Fremont, Ohio); Margaret (deceased wife of Greenbury Burdette; she left a family near Fort Clinton, Ohio); Rebecca (deceased); H. A. (a merchant in Melrose, Ohio); Louisa (wife of James Hiett, a merchant in Fremont, Ohio); and Jacob O. Our subject was engaged in farming until 1865, when he embarked in merchandising in Kansas, Ohio, where he has since remained. For a time he was in partnership with his brother, but has been sole proprietor of the large and commodious store now occupied by him since 1879. Mr. Bowlus was married, in 1861, to Miss Sarah E. Deemer. No children have been born to this union, but Mr. and Mrs. Bowlus have an adopted daughter—Mannie E. Mr. Bowlus is a member of the encampment, Kansas Lodge I. O. O. F., also of the K. of P. of Kansas, No. 183. He was appointed postmaster of Kansas, Ohio, in 1872. He is a man of prominence, and is held in the highest esteem by the people of the community in which he lives.

PETER CRAUN, farmer, P. O. Kansas, was born December 29, 1828, in Franklin County, Ohio, son of Abraham and Rosanna (Miller) Craun; the former, born March 24, 1796, died May 25, 1883, was a son of John Craun, a native of Holland; the latter, born December 25, 1799, and died February 12, 1876, was a daughter of Jacob Miller, a native of Virginia. Their children were Jacob; Rachael, wife of Henry Murphy, in Indiana; John, in Jackson Township, this county; Abigail; Peter; Catyan (deceased); Elizabeth, wife of John Finkenbinder; Rebecca, wife of William Flack; Adaline; Martha; Sarah A.; James A. and Isaac. The Crauns came to Jackson Township, this county, about 1834. Peter Craun enlisted in November, 1862, in Company F, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until July 28, 1863, when he was discharged on account of expiration of his term of enlistment. Mr. Craun is one of the energetic and enterprising farmers of Liberty Township.

HIRAM CROMER, Esq., farmer and justice of the peace, P. O. Cromer's, was born in Liberty Township, this county, April 29, 1844, son of Ezra and

Sarah (Craun) Cromer, natives of Maryland, but who were among the early settlers of this county, where the former died in 1881 in his sixty-eighth year; the latter, a daughter of John and Deborah (Lee) Craun, is still living. Mr. Cromer was married, April 4, 1867, to Rebecca Onwake, who was born in Franklin County, Penn., March 31, 1846, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Beck) Onwake, who came to this county in 1848, many of whose family died of cholera in 1855. To Mr. and Mrs. Cromer were born four children: Alton E., Annie E., Mary B. and Hiram F. In the spring of 1883 Mr. Cromer was elected justice of the peace. He is doing a large business, and his decisions are universally respected. He served two terms as trustee and twelve consecutive years as a member of the school board, securing by his untiring energy, an extension of the school year. He is a member of the K. of H., at Fort Seneca. He is very active in the cause of temperance; is a member of the Methodist Protestant Church, and has been a representative to the annual conference. Mr. Cromer served in Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, doing duty at Washington, D. C. In politics he is a Republican.

J. H. DAVIDSON, merchant and notary, Bettsville, was born in Ottawa County, Ohio, September 1, 1843, son of Hugh and Salina (Poole) Davidson (both now deceased), early settlers in Ohio, and who had seven children, two of whom died without issue: Laura, married to Stephen Cowell (by whom she had one child, Alice), her second marriage was with James McNutt (by whom she had a family), she died in Lucas County, Ohio; Mary, married to John Fish (she died in Wisconsin leaving a family); those now living are Sarah, wife of Charles Lutz, in Tiffin, Ohio; J. H. and William, in Rice County, Kas. The subject of this sketch started out in life with but a meager education, and with nothing but a willingness to do and a strong determination to succeed. He learned the trade of milling, which he followed several years, then engaged in farming and merchandising at Fort Seneca, where he held the office of justice of the peace for six years. In September, 1881, he came to Bettsville, engaged in merchandising, and the following March received his notarial commission. He enlisted, August 22, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until June 29, 1865. At the battle of Rude's Hill he was severely wounded in the thigh, and with eight others was taken prisoner upon the field and confined in Libby prison, only he and one comrade escaping death at that place. He was married, February 3, 1867, to Emma Abbott, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, and daughter of Henry and Eliza (Lott) Abbott, who were among the early and prominent settlers of this county. By this union there have been born three children: Mand and Mabel, twins, who died early in life, and Henry, who is still living. Mr. Davidson was a good soldier, and is an energetic and enterprising business man.

SOLOMON GARDNER, carriage manufacturer, P. O. Kansas, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, December 31, 1857, son of Horace and Elizabeth (Cary) Gardner. Horace Gardner was born in Connecticut, October 6, 1799, and came to Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1832, where he entered a large tract of land and became prominent among the people of the time; he died November 25, 1878. Elizabeth Gardner was born August 3, 1833, in Richland County, Ohio, died September 9, 1877, she was a daughter of William and Margaret (Baker) Cary. Both parents of our subject were twice married and had children by each union. Of their eight children four died young. Those living are Solomon: Reuben, in Freeport, Ohio; Rosetta, wife of John Bovey, and Emma E., wife of John D. Flandt, both residing near Rising Sun, Ohio.

Solomon Gardner came to Kansas, Ohio, in 1882, and engaged in the manufacture of wagons and buggies, and in general repairing. He recently began the manufacture of knives. April 19, 1879, he married Sarah Graves, who was born June 13, 1864, daughter of William and Rebecca (Littles) Graves, and by this union there are two children: Horace and Albert.

JOHN F. GASSMAN (deceased), son of Philip and Elizabeth (Hummel) Gassman, was born in Eppingen, province of Baden, Germany, December 24, 1812, and came to America in 1833 and to Liberty Township, this county, in 1834. He married, in 1836, Margaret A. Zimmer, who was born in Beinheim, Hessen Darmstadt, Germany, December 2, 1819, daughter of Gerhart and Catharine E. (Fink) Zimmer, who came to America in 1832, and the same year settled in this county, where they died— the former in 1875, aged ninety-six years, and the latter in 1874, aged eighty-two years. Mrs. Gassman is the mother of fourteen children, five of whom are deceased. Those living are George, in San Francisco, Cal.; Mary, widow of Jacob Bender, in Hancock County, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of John Beck; Amanda, wife of George Beck, and John are in Pleasant Township, this county; Sophia, Tillie, Franklin and Emma are living at home. Mr. Gassman was a carpenter and worked at that trade for several years. He was a F. & A. M., a member of the lodge at Tiffin, and of the Reformed Church, a highly esteemed citizen. His death occurred April 23, 1863. His widow and her family are living on their farm of 155 acres, engaged in agriculture, and they rank high among the enterprising farmers of Liberty Township.

JAMES L. HOSLER, grandson of Henry Hosler and son of Moses F. and Amanda (Lynch) Hosler, was born in Liberty Township October 10, 1857; educated in the schools of the district and at Heidelberg College, he taught school for two terms (1875-76); was appointed agent of the Lake Erie & Western and Northwestern Ohio at Burgoon, Ohio, which position he held about five years, when he was transferred to the Bettsville office, where he was employed until July, 1883, when he with others, mentioned at page 327, purchased the office of the *Optic* and founded the *Enterprise*. Mr. Hosler was married December 24, 1878, to Miss Emma C., daughter of Solomon Warner, of Sandusky County. Our subject was elected village clerk in April, 1883, and re-elected in April, 1885. Was also elected a justice of the peace in April, 1885, for Liberty Township.

JACOB HUNKER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born near Sulz, in the kingdom of Wurtenburg, December 16, 1842, son of Jacob and Catharine (Smith) Hunker, who came to America in 1853, landing in New York, and the same year locating in Clinton Township, Seneca Co., Ohio. The father of our subject, now (1885) in his eighty-first year, a son of Martin Hunker, lost his wife in 1854; she was a daughter of Martin Smith, and the mother of the following children: Martin, in Clinton Township; Mathias, in Hopewell Township; Jacob, our subject; Mary, wife of Christian Snyder, of Liberty Township, all in this county; and Frederick, in Buffalo County, Neb. The father's second marriage was with Mary Schantz, who is still living, and by her he has had one child, Annie, now the wife of Frederick Flaxenhair, of Liberty Township, this county. Owing to the limited means of his parents our subject received but meager advantages in early life. He was married, October 5, 1869, to Rosa Smith, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, September 21, 1850, daughter of George and Rosina (Duminger) Smith, natives of Wurtenburg, and who settled in this county about 1845; they are still living and are the parents of John, in Bloom Township; Rosa, Mrs. Hunker, in Liberty Township; Mel, choir, in Pleasant Township, and Andy, in Clinton Township, all in this

county. To Mr. and Mrs. Hunker have been born the following children: John F., William F., David M., Oliver E. and Ollie M. (twins), and George I. Mr. Hunker is farming 220 acres of land, and is one of the most industrious and enterprising men in Liberty Township. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church.

GEORGE KING (formerly Koenig), farmer, P. O. Bascom, was born on the river Rhine, in the province of Baden, Germany, July 14, 1808, son of Michael and Julia A. (Haas) King, who with a family of four children came to America in 1817, settling in Frederick County, Md. The children were all sold to service to pay for their passage across the ocean. George, being the youngest, was sold for twelve years. The other members of the family were Barbara, widow of Christly Schwoverland, in Ashland County, Ohio; Christian, deceased, leaving a family in Richland County, Ohio; and Michael, deceased, leaving a family in Noble County, Ind. In 1859 our subject removed to his present farm, coming from Richland County, Ohio. He was married, January 10, 1833, to Catharine Lambright, who was born in Lancaster, Ohio, January 4, 1814, daughter of John and Annie C. (Smith) Lambright, natives of Frederick County, Md., who settled in Richland County, Ohio, in 1812, the former a son of Henry Lambright, and the latter a daughter of John and Ann M. Smith, natives of Germany. To this union were born eleven children: six died young: John died, leaving a family in Jackson Township, this county; Henry, in Jackson Township, this county; Louisa, married to William Anderson, by whom she had one son (her second marriage was with John Corigan, of Bascom, this county); Susan, wife of Milton M. Grove, in Hillsdale County, Mich.; and Rachael, wife of Joseph Babcock, by whom she has three children: Charles B., Gertrude and James. Mr. King, who is one of the leading farmers in the county, has accumulated a fortune by his own energies. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church.

DANIEL MARTIN, retired farmer, P. O. Bettsville, was born in Frederick County, Md., October 19, 1814, son of Jacob and Elizabeth Martin, natives of Maryland, of German descent, who removed early in 1816 to New York State, where our subject learned the miller's trade, which he followed in New York State and Pennsylvania until 1837. In 1838 he and his brother, Peter, built the first house in Bettsville. The same year he embarked in general merchandise, in which he continued several years, and then engaged in agriculture; for several years, however, he has led a retired life. Mr. Martin was married, in May, 1849, to Mary Betts, daughter of John Betts, and by this union he has one son, John A., who served in the late war of the Rebellion, and is now engaged in buying and shipping horses. Mr. Martin at one time owned all that part of Bettsville west of Emma Street. He has been active in the various enterprises of the village, and is a most affable and pleasant gentleman.

J. W. MONTGOMERY, teacher, P. O. Cromer's, was born near Fort Seneca, Ohio, October 28, 1856, son of William and Marian A. E. (Hoke) Montgomery, both of whom are still living, the former born near Tiffin in 1827, a son of William Montgomery, one of the first settlers of this county. The mother of our subject was born in 1836, in Franklin County, Penn., daughter of John Hoke. J. W. Montgomery received a college education. He began life as a teacher before reaching his sixteenth year. He is now devoting his leisure hours to the study of medicine, which profession he expects to enter in the future. He was married, April 3, 1881, to Kate Murray, who was born in Liberty Township, this county, July 12, 1863, daughter of J. B. and Sarah (Greene) Murray, both living, the former born near Massillon, Ohio, to Jacob

and Catharine Murray (the latter still living, and nearly one hundred years old); the latter was born in Virginia, to Valentine and Helah (Robertson) Greene. Mr. Montgomery has one child—Fay—born May 8, 1884.

JOHN PUFFENBERGER, farmer and stock-breeder, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Frederick County, Va., May 27, 1823, son of George and Catharine (Null) Puffenberger, who were the first settlers in Liberty Township, this county, coming in 1825. They entered land in Section 28, enduring the trials and hardships of pioneer life, and were always ready to render assistance to other new settlers. George Puffenberger died in 1850, aged about sixty-three years; he was a son of Christian Puffenberger, who was a servant to some of the nobility of Holland. Mrs. Catharine Puffenberger, a daughter of Jacob and Lucy (Ohler) Null, natives of Virginia, died in 1877, aged eighty-three years; she was the mother of nine children: Joseph, in Liberty Township, this county; Adam, in Jackson Township, this county; Lucy, in Eaton County, Mich.; Henry, in Johnson County, Mo.; Catharine, wife of David Shaull, in Eaton County, Mich.; George and Jacob, in Eaton County, Mich.; Rosauna, wife of Jacob Shomaker, in Johnson County, Mo., and John. Our subject, at the age of thirteen, began teaming, and was away from home most of his time. At the age of eighteen he went to Cincinnati, Ohio, where he assisted in boat building for a time. He then went to Kentucky and Tennessee. He worked at the carpenter trade in nine different States, and for two years worked at bridge building on the Lake Shore Railroad. He was married, November 2, 1854, to Margaret J. Shaull, who was born in Virginia March 8, 1828, daughter of Bartholomew and Rebecca (Blue) Shaull, of Frederick County, Va., the latter born August 3, 1799, died in her sixty-sixth year; she was a daughter of John and Hannah (O'nan) Blue, who were among the early settlers of Pleasant Township, this county. Bartholomew Shaull, born August 16, 1797, died in his seventy-eighth year; was a son of John and Elizabeth (Benner) Shaull, who were among the earliest settlers of Pleasant Township, this county. The children of our subject were Henry B., Rebecca C. (wife of Solomon Srodes, in Pleasant Township, this county), Alice (wife of John Anderson), H. V. J. and S. A. D. (twins, H. V. J. died September 4, 1885, at the age of twenty-five years), J. S. and Jessie B. Mr. Puffenberger is engaged in general farming and stock-raising. He is proprietor of the Percheron horse "Young Silver Mane." The members of Mr. Puffenberger's family are well educated, and are rapidly rising to a degree of prominence as artists and inventors. The family is highly esteemed by the community in which they live.

ANDREW RINGLE, farmer, P. O. Bettsville, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., October 11, 1817, son of Abram and Elizabeth (Cole) Ringle, who settled in Stark County, Ohio, about 1832. Abram Ringle died about 1836, aged sixty-five years; his widow died in Gratiot County, Mich., in 1870, aged seventy-eight years. They were the parents of nine children, only two of whom are now living: Abram, who resides in Gratiot County, Mich., and Andrew. The subject of this sketch settled on his present farm in 1846. He was married, in September, 1844, to Hannah Reeder, a native of Stark County, Ohio, who died April 16, 1884, aged sixty-five years. She was a daughter of Thomas and Elizabeth (Hewett) Reeder, and the mother of ten children, eight of whom died young. Those now living are William and Mrs. Eliza Sechman, both living at home. William was married, December 15, 1864, to Lucinda Cook, a native of Liberty Township, this county, and a daughter of William and Sarah (Fry) Cook, of Wood County. By this marriage there were nine children, seven of whom are now living: Mahala, Irvin, Andrew, Jessie,

Ida E., Dayton and Hannah. Mr. Ringle started out in life with but a few dollars, but by faithful effort he has accumulated a property of 280 acres of choice land, after having endured all the trials and hardships of pioneer life, clearing over 200 acres of the wilderness and swamp of Liberty Township.

NICHOLAS ROSENBERGER, P. O. Bettsville, was born near Charles-town, Va., January 12, 1814, son of Frederick and Catharine (Shaul) Rosenberger, former a son of Frederick and (Hopewell) Rosenberger, latter a daughter of Michael and Rosanna (Seidner) Shaul, early settlers of Liberty Township. The parents of our subject came to this county in 1826, and in the spring of 1827 to Liberty Township, where they built the third house in the township. In this house was assembled the first meeting for divine worship held in the township. They entered 240 acres of land in Section 4, where in 1829 our subject's father built the first saw-mill in Liberty Township, and in 1831 added the first grist-mill in the township, and the same year he assisted in building, on the line between Sections 7 and 8, the first schoolhouse in the township. Our subject's educational advantages were poor, and he was unable to write until after his twenty-first year, but by close application he soon afterward acquired the rudiments of a common school education, and became one of the most prominent of the early officials of Liberty Township. He held the office of constable eleven years, also the offices of assessor and land appraiser, and was first lieutenant of the early militia company of the township. He was married, in 1836, to Jane A. Betts, who was born in Chatauqua County, N. Y., November 22, 1820, daughter of Nathan and Phœbe (Caulkin) Betts, who located in Liberty Township, this county, in 1834. Mr. and Mrs. Rosenberger have five children: Mariette (deceased wife of N. Lyberger, leaving family), Clarissa (deceased), Phœbe E. (wife of A. Betts), Avilda and Edgar (deceased).

GEORGE SAUL (deceased), was born in Lancaster County, Penn., and settled near Tiffin, Ohio, in 1823. In 1826 he married Mary McCune, born in Northampton County, Penn., September 19, 1807, daughter of William and Sarah (Johnson) McCune, the former a son of John and Sarah McCune, the latter a daughter of John and Jerusha (Kitchen) Johnson. In 1831 Mr. Saul moved to the farm in Liberty Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, where his widow now resides. He died April 6, 1850, aged fifty-six years. He was the father of nine children, five of whom died without issue; James died leaving a family in Henry County, Ohio; and there are now living: William, Phœbe, wife of Jacob Beard, in Henry County, Ohio, and George, born March 7, 1845, and who enlisted in Company E, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, March 2, 1864, and served fifteen months. May 27, 1864, he was severely wounded at Dallas, Ga., which disabled him from further duty. He was married December 23, 1873, to Mary E. Zies, a native of Pleasant Township, this county, born April 8, 1853, daughter of William and Eva (Latherman) Zies, (the former a son of Martin and Christina (Stroub) Zies, and the latter a daughter of John and Eva (Gough) Latherman. George has two children: Viola B. and Milo E. He is a member of the G. A. R., at Tiffin, Ohio.

SILAS J. STACKHOUSE, a retired farmer residing near Bettsville, was born in Columbia County, Penn., October 6, 1806, son of Benjamin and Sarah (Jackson) Stackhouse. His paternal ancestors settled in Pennsylvania at or near the present site of Philadelphia about the year 1682. His maternal ancestors in the Jackson line, viz.: Robert Jackson with his wife, Agnes, were among the first settlers at North Hempstead, L. I., in 1643. Our subject's great-grandfather, Joseph Jackson, was born on Long Island February 9, 1710, and with his wife, Annie, removed to Rockaway, N. J., about 1731. To

them were born eleven children, one of whom, Daniel, was the grandfather of our subject. This Daniel removed with his family to Columbia County, Penn., and raised a family of eight children, of whom Sarah was one. She married Benjamin Stackhouse about the year 1803, and died in 1865, at the age of eighty-three years.

Genealogy of Jackson family: I. Robert Jackson and wife, Agnes, settled on Long Island, at North Hempstead, in 1643; died about 1684. II. Col. John Jackson (son of Robert), birth not known; died in 1725. III. James Jackson (son of John) and wife, Rebecca (Hallett) Jackson, his birth not given; died in 1735. IV. Joseph Jackson (son of James), born on Long Island February 9, 1710; removed to Rockaway, N. J., in 1731 or 1732; died in 1769. V. Daniel Jackson (son of Joseph), married Jemimah Benjamin, born about 1754. VI. Sarah (Jackson) Stackhouse (daughter of Daniel), married Benjamin Stackhouse; she was born about 1782; died 1865. VII. Silas J. Stackhouse (son of Sarah Jackson) married Sarah Lockhart; he was born October 6, 1806.

To Benjamin and Sarah (Jackson) Stackhouse were born eleven children, our subject, Silas J., being the second, and besides whom there are still living Mrs. Hannah Kearney, of Morrow County, Ohio, and Sarah, now Mrs. William Blair, of Knox County, Ohio. December 20, 1829, Mr. Stackhouse married Sarah B., daughter of Robert and Flora (Leigh) Lockhart. She was born in Northumberland County, Penn., February 1, 1809, and died January 28, 1859. Of this union ten children were born, four of whom died in infancy in Pennsylvania. In 1851 Silas J., with his wife and six children, removed to Seneca County, Ohio, and in 1857 settled on the farm in Liberty Township, where he now resides with his son, in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He had two sons in the late war: Joseph G. M., who served three months in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry and again enlisted in the fall of 1864, in the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and was transferred to Gen. Nelson's staff. He died near Corinth, Miss., June 20, 1862. William L. enlisted at the same time in the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, and served until the close of the war. He now resides in Jackson County, Kans. His other children, still living, are Benjamin, on the homestead; Ann B., wife of W. C. Boor, of Wood County, Ohio; Lockhart, of Sandusky County, Ohio, and A. Judson, in Fostoria, Ohio. Mr. Stackhouse is a member of the Baptist Church, in politics a Republican and is a highly esteemed citizen.

BRADFORD STRUBLE, farmer and justice of the peace, P. O. Kansas, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, June 26, 1832, son of John and Lydia (Bradford) Struble; the former a native of New Jersey, was a son of George Struble, who served in the war of 1812. John Struble came to Trumbull County, Ohio, in 1812; removed to Stark County in 1837, and to Hancock County in 1846. He was a local preacher in the United Brethren Church; also agent for the American Sabbath-school Union and was most highly respected by the people who knew him. He died November 7, 1872, aged seventy-two years. His widow is still living. She was born in what is now the city of Cleveland, June 10, 1811, daughter of James Bradford, who was a native of Massachusetts and a member of the first surveying party to the "Western Reserve." He was a son of Joshua, he of William, of Canterbury, Conn., he of Lieut. James, he of Thomas, of Norwich, Conn., he of Maj. William Bradford, a native of Ansterfield, England, who was a passenger on the "Mayflower," and in 1621 became governor of the Plymouth colony, succeeding John Carver, filling the office for twelve successive years. He married, for his second wife, Mrs. Alice Southworth, of the nobility of his native country, and from this union the family in this country sprang. The grandmother of Mr. Struble was Elizabeth Frazee, wife of James Bradford. She was born in Pennsylvania in 1788, came to Trumbull County, Ohio, in

1800. She was a daughter of Jonathan Frazee, a native of New Jersey, who at the age of nineteen years enlisted in the "Dunmore war." He was a son of Stephen, he of Gen. Frazee, of France. Mr. Struble married, June 29, 1858, Susan Kemble, who died January 9, 1864, leaving three children: Flora M., wife of Arthur Hudson, near Dishler, Ohio; Susan L., wife of Thomas Leedy, in Fostoria, Ohio, and Emma (now deceased). His second marriage was May 10, 1864, with Mary J. Clifford, who was born in Lancaster, Ohio, March 1, 1844, daughter of Thomas and Keziah (Darst) Clifford, and the children born of this union were Charles B. (deceased); Nellie and Lillie (twins, the former the wife of J. C. Long; the latter the wife of J. W. Kies, of Sandusky County, Ohio); Z. D.; Arthur; I. J.; Minnie; Bertha (deceased); Dor and Duff (twins, deceased), and Clifford. In the spring of 1876, Mr. Struble removed to Seneca County, and in the spring of 1882 was elected justice of the peace, and re-elected in 1885. He is a member of Sandusky Annual Conference, and for more than twenty years traveled as an itinerant United Brethren minister.

BARNEY ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Fort Seneca, was born in Washington County, Md., November 15, 1804, son of David and Sarah (Swope) Zimmerman, the latter of whom died in Martinsburg, Va., in 1812. She was the mother of three children: Elizabeth, deceased wife of William Baugher (she left a family in Seneca County, Ohio); Sarah, deceased wife of George W. Sager (she left a family near Olney, Ill.), and Barney, the subject of this sketch. David Zimmerman had four children by his second marriage: Jane E., wife of John Knipe, of Hainesville, W. Va.; Susan, deceased wife of William Wegley (she left a family in Berkeley County, W. Va.); John W. (deceased, leaving a family in Berkeley County, W. Va.); and Mary, wife of Joseph F. Poole, living near Harper's Ferry, Va. Barney Zimmerman located on his present farm in May, 1836, and endured all the hardships and trials of pioneer life, assisting in the construction of the early churches, school buildings, roads, bridges, etc. He served six years as county commissioner, also six years as county infirmary director, and has filled various township offices; has always taken an active part in public affairs and in the advancement and welfare of the people of the county. He has been a member of the Reformed Church nearly sixty years, and is one of its pillars. He was married, December 2, 1827, to Miss Sarah Sager, who was born in Washington County, Md., March 7, 1810, daughter of Jacob and Barbara (Fifogle) Sager, and by her he has had six children: Jacob, in Pleasant Township, this county; David (deceased, leaving a family in Williams County, Ohio), Solomon, in De Kalb County, Mich.; Margaret, whose first marriage was with David B. Rosenberger (deceased), her second marriage being with David Sherriek, residing in Pleasant Township, this county; John B., residing on the homestead; and Sophia, wife of Levi Repp, in Allen County, Ind. Mr. Zimmerman is a public-spirited, enterprising man, and much esteemed by the citizens of his county.

LOUDON TOWNSHIP.

GEORGE D. ACKER, farmer, P. O., Fostoria, was born in Clarion County, Penn., February 6, 1834, son of George and Catherine (Delp) Acker, of German descent, and who settled in Washington Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, in April, 1853. They were parents of ten children, of whom nine grew to maturity: Mary, wife of Enoch Farmer; Susan, wife of Audridge Cathon; George D.; Christian K.; Andrew L.; William J.; Warren A.; Thomas G.; Sevilla E., wife of Jacob Eckert, and Ellen J., wife of Robert Hooton. Our subject remained in his native county until eleven years of age, then moved with his parents to Mahoning County, Ohio, where they resided eight years. George D. Acker received a common school education, and in 1853 located in Fostoria, serving a three years' apprenticeship at the shoe-maker's trade with J. Q. Albert, after which he worked as journeyman up to 1862. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted, August 18, 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving as a private up to April 6, 1863, when he was promoted to second lieutenant, and January 6, 1865, was promoted to first lieutenant. June 15, 1863, he was wounded, taken prisoner at Winchester, Va., and confined in Libby Prison eleven months; from there he was transferred successively to Danville, Va., Macon and Savannah, Ga., Charleston and Columbia, S. C., escaping from the last named point November 3, 1864. He reported to the Union Army at Dalton, Ga., whence he was sent to Gen. Steedman, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and ordered to the officers' hospital on Lookout Mountain. January 20, 1865, he reported in person to Secretary Stanton, at Washington, D. C., by whom he was given thirty days to report to his regiment. After rejoining his regiment he was sent before a board of medical examiners, who ordered his discharge on account of disability March 16, 1865. He immediately returned to Fostoria, this county, and was appointed street commissioner for one year. After this he engaged as clerk till 1874, when he was elected sheriff of Seneca County and re-elected in 1876, serving two terms; in 1879 Mr. Acker located on the farm he now occupies in Loudon Township. He was married, May 3, 1857, to Julia A., daughter of Washington and Mary Henry, of Fostoria, Ohio, and by her he has had three children: Elmer W., Frank (deceased) and Ada (deceased). Mr. Acker is a F. & A. M., and a member of the G. A. R. He was a member of Fostoria city council in 1866. Politically he is a Democrat.

THOMAS D. ADAMS, merchant, Fostoria, was born in Washington Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, February 27, 1848, son of Jonathan and Margery (Dillon) Adams, the former a native of Jefferson County, Ohio, and the latter of Virginia. Jonathan Adams was a pioneer of Washington Township, Hancock County, first entering and clearing a tract of eighty acres of land, and he afterward purchased the farm he now occupies, most of which he also improved. He had a family of five children, of whom two survive: Emma (Mrs. W. W. Earnest) and Thomas D. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county and lived on the home farm until 1874. In 1875 he located in Fostoria and embarked in dry goods business in partnership with Alpheus Weaver, which existed up to March, 1885, when the firm dissolved and Mr. Adams entered the boot and shoe trade, having one of the finest stores in northern

Ohio, where he carries a stock of goods unequaled in the State. Mr. Adams was married, November 9, 1878, to Minnie, daughter of Andrew Bucher, of Fostoria, and by her he has one child—Verda L. Mrs. Adams is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Adams is a stockholder in the First National Bank of Fostoria, and was elected one of its directors in January, 1884. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN Q. ALBERT, shoe-maker, Fostoria, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., March 6, 1827, son of Daniel B. and Ann M. (Free) Albert, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent, who settled in Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, in 1837, where his father, who was a farmer by occupation, entered eighty acres of land in the then unbroken wilderness, which he cleared and improved, and where he resided up to 1878, when he moved to Fostoria and here died the following spring in his eighty-fourth year. The family of Daniel B. Albert consisted of five children: John Q., Mary A. (Mrs. John Addlesparger), Elizabeth (Mrs. Ephraim Hughes), Sophia (Mrs. Philip Kepple) and Henry F., who resides on the old homestead. Our subject came to Fostoria when sixteen years of age, and served an apprenticeship of two years at the shoe-maker's trade, and at the age of nineteen embarked in business for himself, which he has carried on to the present time (thirty-nine years). He was married, in April, 1849, to Catherine, daughter of George and Sarah Histe, of Fostoria, by whom he has nine children living: Florence (Mrs. C. Steckwell), Ida (Mrs. George Boly), Fatama (Mrs. J. Starns), Alice, Stephen D., John, Howard, James and Morris P. Mr. Albert served three years in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry in 1861, and was honorably discharged at the close of the war in 1865. He was in the battles of Winchester, Berryville, Hunter's Raid, also New Market and Piedmont, W. Va., in all twenty-two battles and skirmishes; was taken prisoner at Winchester and sent to Belle Isle, remaining thirty days, when he was paroled and exchanged; was again taken prisoner at Berryville and sent to Salisbury, N. C., where he remained six months and was paroled at the close of the war. Mr. Albert is a P. & A. M. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN ANDES, carriage manufacturer, Fostoria, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 14, 1836, son of Peter W. and Margaret (Henry) Andes. He was reared in his native land until sixteen years of age, when he came to America and located in Tiffin, Ohio, where he learned the general blacksmith trade and remained four years. He then took a trip through the West, returning to this county in 1860 and locating in Fostoria, where he worked as journeyman for five years and in 1865 he embarked in business for himself, which he has conducted successfully to the present time. He was married, May 6, 1862, to Philibema, daughter of John and Philibema (Game) Rice, of London Township, this county, and by her he has four children: Matilda (Mrs. Willis Howell), Charles, Nettie and John W. Mr. and Mrs. Andes are members of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Andes is one of the leading and public spirited citizens of Fostoria, and has done much to aid the improvement of the city. In 1878 he built the "Andes Block," three stories high, dimensions 66x100, the ground floor containing three large stores with basements, and the upper part four large commodious offices, while in the rear is a large opera house, one of the finest in this section of the State, having a seating capacity for 800 people, with opera folding chairs, stage 24x64 feet, and full sets of scenery. Mr. Andes is a member of the I. O. O. F. He has held the office of township trustees seven years in succession; in politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN W. ARNOLD, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Philadelphia, Penn., March 29, 1818, son of Levi and Hannah (Wright) Arnold, natives of New Jersey. Levi Arnold, a carpenter by trade (an occupation he followed for many years in Philadelphia and New York), moved, in 1831, with his family to Goshen Township, Columbiana (now Mahoning) Co., Ohio, and engaged in farming there until his death. Our subject was reared in Philadelphia, and there received a limited education in the schools of his day. September 1, 1842, he was united in marriage with Hannah S., daughter of Daniel and Elizabeth (Stradton) Dole, of Goshen, Ohio, and by this union there were seven children, of whom five survive: Lewis D., Martha (Mrs. James M. Elwell), Charlotte (Mrs. Volney Doe), Elizabeth (Mrs. Emory Finch) and John L. After his marriage Mr. Arnold engaged in farming in Mahoning County until 1851, when he moved to this county and settled in London Township on the farm he now occupies, about half of which was already cleared and about half he cleared himself, erecting thereon his present buildings. He has served his township as trustee two terms and as justice of the peace twenty-one consecutive years. Politically he has been a Republican since the organization of the party.

ABRAHAM ASH, retired, Fostoria, was born in Bedford County, Penn., June 14, 1824, son of Jacob and Sarah (Kountz) Ash, natives of Maryland and who came to Ohio in 1831, settling in Liberty Township, this county, entering 220 acres of land from the Government, a part of which they cleared and improved and there resided until their death. They were four weeks making the journey with a three-horse team from Bedford County. Their family consisted of six children: John, deceased; Edmund, deceased; Wesley, deceased; Abraham; Harriet, Mrs. Benjamin Lewman, and Jacob, the latter residing on the old homestead. Jacob Ash, Sr., died in 1853 at the age of sixty-three years. He left each of his four sons, then living, eighty acres of land and his daughter money in proportion. Our subject was reared in Liberty Township from seven years of age and received a limited education in the district schools. He was principally engaged in farming up to 1854, at which time he embarked in mercantile trade in Kansas, in which he was interested for ten years, when he retired from business. He laid out and had surveyed the present village of Kansas, in the interest of his brother Jacob. Mr. Ash was instrumental in getting a postoffice established at Kansas, and was the first postmaster of the place, holding that position for eight years. He served as justice of the peace of Liberty Township three years. During the late war of the Rebellion he served as captain of Company E, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio National Guards, four months, and received an honorable discharge. He was twice married, first to Miss Barbara Flack, daughter of Adam and Mary Flack, who settled in Liberty Township in 1826. His second marriage was with Mrs. Caroline Young, widow of Samuel Young and daughter of John Stumbaugh, formerly of Hancock County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Ash are members of the United Brethren Church. In politics he is a Republican.

GODFREY BILES, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, March 24, 1829, son of Frederick and Dora (Heckel) Biles, who immigrated to America in 1831 and located in Columbiana County, Ohio. His father died in Stark County, Ohio, and his mother in this county. Our subject lived in Stark County until fourteen years of age, when he went to Tiffin, Ohio, where he worked by the day and month for fifteen months. From 1844 to 1847 he served an apprenticeship at the carpenter's trade, after which he worked as a journeyman in different sections of the county up to 1860. February 18, 1858, he was married to Mary E., daughter of John and Esther

(Spangler) Betts, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Jackson Township, Sandusky Co., Ohio, and by this union there were seven children, of whom five survive: John F., George R., Charles W., Frederick A. and Lula G. In 1861 Mr. Biles engaged in farming in Green Creek Township, Sandusky Co., Ohio, where he remained until 1865, when he moved to Loudon Township, this county, to the farm he now occupies. He cleared a portion of his farm and made many improvements, erecting his present fine brick residence in 1875. He and his wife are members of the United Brethren Church. Politically he is a Republican.

AUGUST E. BLESSING, dealer in furniture, Fostoria, was born in the province of Wurtemberg, Germany, August 17, 1854; son of Michael and Margaret (Frosch) Blessing. He was educated in his native land, and at the age of fourteen, immigrated to America, locating in Cleveland, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at cabinet-making, finishing in the establishment of Hardt & Malone. In 1873 he went to Medina, Ohio, where he worked at his trade up to 1880, when he located in Fostoria in the furniture business, and has occupied his present elegant quarters, in the "Foster Block," since March, 1883. He occupies two floors and basement, which are filled with the largest stock and latest designs in furniture to be found in the city. Mr. Blessing married, October 8, 1879, Sarah C., daughter of James H. and Jane (Hervey) Green, of Medina, Ohio, and by her he has one child, Jennie M. He and his wife are members of the Presbyterian Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F., K. of P., and R. A. Mr. Blessing is one of the live enterprising young business men of the city. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN A. BRADNER, attorney and justice of the peace, Fostoria, was born at Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 13, 1833, son of William and Laura (Everingham) Bradner, natives of New York, and who settled in Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, in 1849. Our subject was reared at Niagara Falls, where he was educated in the common schools and Lewiston Academy. When sixteen years of age he came with his parents to Ohio, and was manager of his father's store at Mill Grove, Wood County, for six years, when he purchased the business, which he carried on for two years. In 1859 he went to Fremont, Ohio, and acted as manager of a warehouse for about four years. In March, 1863, he located in Fostoria where he has since resided, and the same year embarked in the hardware and stove trade in which he was interested up to 1872, when he was burned out. He has been also largely engaged as a contractor, having improved most of the principal streets of Fostoria, doing \$16,000 worth of work in that line in 1883. He also built nineteen miles of the "Nickel Plate" Railroad: thirty-five miles of the Toledo, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railroad and several miles of the Lake Erie & Western Railroad. He is also extensively interested in the limekiln and quarry business. Mr. Bradner was married, January 8, 1854, to Catharine, daughter of Samuel and Sarah Phillips, of Jerry City, Ohio, by whom he has following children: Catherine (wife of Samuel Lynn), Rosa (wife of Brice M. Stout), Martin, Mary, Frank, Harry and John R. Mr. Bradner is now serving his sixth successive term as justice of the peace of Fostoria, and was once defeated by a small majority for county commissioner. He is a F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

ALEXANDER BROWN, attorney, Fostoria, was born in Perry County, Ohio, May 27, 1832, son of Matthew and Mary (Queen) Brown, natives of Virginia and pioneers of Perry County, Ohio, and who removed to Plain Township, Wood Co., Ohio, in 1863, there residing until their death: the mother dying in 1865, aged seventy-six, and the father in fall of 1884 in his

ninety-ninth year. Our subject, who was reared and educated in Perry County, studied law with William Spencer, Esq., of Somerset, Ohio, was admitted to the bar at Perrysburg, Wood County, August 19, 1864, and began to practice his profession the same year. He was elected prosecuting attorney of Wood County, two terms. In 1872 he located in Fostoria, this county, where he has had a successful practice to the present time, and since 1879 has been associated with Charles L. Guernsey. Mr. Brown was married, in June, 1852, to Mary A., daughter of David W. and Jane (Higgins) Pugh, of Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, and by this union he has had ten children: Minnie (wife of Charles L. Guernsey), Ida (wife of J. C. Hagrel), Anna (wife of Lyman Fox), John (deceased), Jennie, Mabel, May, Chloe, Jessie and Carl. Mr. and Mrs. Brown are members of the Presbyterian Church. He has served Fostoria as member of the council one term, and as city solicitor three years and six months. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM T. BROWN, contractor, plasterer and stone mason, Fostoria, was born in Belmont County, Ohio, November 28, 1829; son of William, and Octavia (Kendle) Brown, natives of Culpeper County, Va., and who settled in Big Lick Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, in 1834. William Brown, who was a blacksmith by trade, worked at that occupation in Hancock County until his death; he died in 1878, at the age of seventy-seven years. Our subject was reared and educated and learned his trade in Hancock County, and there lived (with the exception of three years when he resided in Allegan, Mich., till 1867, when he located in Fostoria, this county, where he has since resided. He was the contractor in building the Andes Opera House and the Central Hotel, and has erected many other buildings in Fostoria. He was married, September 4, 1852, to Ruth A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Aibert) Hallowell, of Big Lick Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, and by her he has five children living: Wealtha J., Irene, Theodosia, J. S. and Orlo E. Octavia K. and Elizabeth A. (twins), eldest daughters of our subject and wife, were born May 15, 1854, and both died of diphtheria; Elizabeth A. died February 3, 1868; Octavia K., died April 20, 1868. Mrs. Brown and daughters are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically, Mr. Brown is a Republican.

BARTHOLOMEW L. CAPLES, retired, Fostoria, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, November 21, 1812; son of Robert F. and Charlotte L. Caples, who settled in Jackson Township, this county, in 1832. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom eight are now living: Bartholomew L., Robert C., Philip D., Charlotte L., Henry L., Luther W., Elizabeth S. and John F. Our subject, who received a liberal education in the schools of his day, when five years of age moved with his parents to Wayne County, Ohio, where he resided till they removed to Seneca County, Ohio. Shortly after his people came to this county Bartholomew L. went to what is now Ashland County, where he engaged as a clerk in the mercantile business, and in 1835 located at Findlay, Ohio, where he embarked in mercantile trade on his own account. Thence he moved to Fremont, Ohio, where he carried on merchandising with his brother, R. C. Caples, with whom he remained until 1847, when they dissolved partnership. He then returned to Jackson Township, this county. In 1847, as brigadier-general of the militia district, with headquarters at Fremont, he raised a company which subsequently did service in the Mexican war. Mr. Caples was married, at Fremont, Ohio, March 4, 1841, to Catherine A., daughter of Isaac and Martha Norton, of Sandusky County, Ohio, and by this union had three children: Martha A., Charlotte E. and Harriet A. Mr. Caples has served on the board of school directors for twelve years, was marshal two years, street commissioner two years, justice of the

peace three years, and as mayor of Fostoria two years. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican. Is a Master Mason, and has served his lodge as secretary for about a quarter of a century.

ROBERT C. CAPLES, physician, Fostoria, was born in New Philadelphia, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, July 31, 1815; son of Robert F. and Charlotte L. (Laffer) Caples, who settled in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1832, locating in the southwest corner of Jackson Township; the former a native of Baltimore County, Md., the latter of Greensburg, Westmoreland Co., Penn. Our subject was reared in Wayne County, Ohio, until seventeen years of age, when he came with his parents to this county, his early education being received in the schools of his day. In 1838 he began the study of medicine at Risdon, in the office of Dr. Marcus Dana, with whom he remained three years. In 1842-43 he attended a course of lectures at Geneva Medical College, of Geneva, N. Y., graduating therefrom in 1843, and in the summer of the same year began the practice of medicine in Risdon (now Fostoria), where he has been in active practice to the present time. He practiced alone up to 1856, when Dr. R. W. Hale became associated with him, forming the partnership that exists at the present time. Drs. A. M. Blackman, A. L. Longfellow and George L. Hoege have been associated with him at periods between 1860 and 1864, since which time the firm has been Hale & Caples. Dr. Caples has been twice married, first in 1837 to Ann, daughter of Adam and Elizabeth Wilson, of Geneva, N. Y., who bore him two children: Francis (deceased) and Emma, Mrs. Dr. G. L. Hoege (deceased). His present wife was Mary E. Barber, a native of Medina County, Ohio, to whom he was married April 4, 1871. By this union there are two children: Ralph C. and Byron E. Dr. Caples is now the oldest practising physician residing in Fostoria. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which he has been identified upward of fifty years, and of which he has been steward about the same length of time. He has served in many of the city offices, one term as mayor, several terms as councilman, and has been a member of the board of education for twenty-three consecutive years, and for fifteen years was its president. He was postmaster of Risdon under the administration of President Van Buren. The Doctor is a member of the Northwestern Medical Society. He is a F. & A. M.; politically a staunch Republican.

PHILIP D. CAPLES, retired, Fostoria, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, March 5, 1816, son of Robert F. and Charlotte L. Caples, natives of Maryland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and who about 1819 moved to Wayne County, Ohio, and there lived till 1832, when they settled in Jackson Township, this county. Robert F. Caples died in 1834 and Philip D. was left with his father's family to provide for. Our subject received but a limited education, and was engaged in farming for several years. He was married, in December, 1839, to Sarah, daughter of Major Case and Mary Brown, and by this union were six children of whom four are now living: Mary A., Lucy E., Frank and Fred. This wife dying September 23, 1877, Mr. Caples married, September 18, 1878, Mrs. Harriet J. Lewis, widow of George Lewis and daughter of David and Mary Ritchart, of Seneca County, Ohio. In 1858 Mr. Caples came to Fostoria and engaged as clerk with Foster & Son, with whom he continued about twelve years, at which time the old firm merged in Foster, Olmsted & Co., Mr. Caples becoming one of the partners: this partnership existing up to 1868. Mr. Caples then embarked in the queensware and grocery business, which he continued up to 1880, when he retired from business. He has been

a successful business man and has accumulated a fine property. He served as a member of the town council for six years. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

FRANK CAPLES, book-keeper, Fostoria, was born in Fostoria, this county, October 17, 1854; son of Philip D., and Sarah (Brown) Caples. Frank Caples was reared in Fostoria and educated in the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio, and at the Eastman Business College, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. In 1873 he engaged as a clerk in the store of Foster & Co., which position he retained for five years. In 1878 Mr. Caples embarked in the grocery trade, with Rawson Crocker as partner, and with him he was associated in business up to 1880, when they sold their stock of merchandise to P. D. Caples. In 1881 Frank Caples entered the dry goods store of Col. L. J. Hissong as book-keeper and clerk, which positions he now occupies. He was united in marriage, May 20, 1875, with Josie, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Crum) Leonard, of Fostoria, Ohio, and by her he has one child—Harry L. Mr. Caples is a F. & A. M., a member of the K. of P. and K. of H. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES CHRISTOPHORY, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, P. O. Bascom, was born in Luxemburg, Germany, in 1848, son of Michael and Mary (Bonafas) Christophory. He was reared and educated in Luxemburg, and studied theology and philosophy at Cleveland, Ohio, where he was ordained to the priesthood. His first charge was St. Michael's Church, at North Ridge, Defiance Co., Ohio, where he remained from 1878 to 1881, when he was transferred to his present charge of St. Patrick's Church, in Loudon Township, which was established in 1861.

AMBROSE CORY, farmer, Fostoria, was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., May 29, 1825; son of Samuel P. and Serviah (Foster) Cory, former of whom died in 1846, and the latter in 1882. In 1832 our subject came to Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, with his parents, was reared on a farm and received a common school education. February 14, 1854, he was united in marriage with Amanda, daughter of Thomas and Catherine Kelly, of Washington Township, Hancock County, by whom he has three children: Howard, Katie S. and Thomas H. After his marriage Mr. Cory continued to live in Perry Township till the fall of 1861, when he moved to Fostoria, where he now resides. He is owner of a fine farm of eighty acres in Wood County, Ohio, as well as eighteen acres of land in Fostoria on which he resides, and which is one of the best improved places in the city. He is a worthy citizen, universally respected. His maternal grandfather, Asa Foster, was a soldier in the Revolutionary war.

DANIEL CRAMER, retired farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in York County, Penn., August 22, 1818; son of John and Catherine (Slote) Cramer, who settled in Loudon Township, this county, in 1838, and purchased 160 acres of land, most of which they cleared and improved and where they lived; here the father died, in 1855, in his sixty-fifth year; and the mother in 1854, in her sixty-second year. The family of John and Catherine Cramer, consisted of ten children: Daniel, Henry, John, Mary (deceased), Manuel, Adam, William, Sophia (Mrs. Peter Wickerham), Sarah (Mrs. Augustus Elliott) and Levi (deceased). Our subject was reared in his native county, and there received a limited common school education. He came with his parents to this county in 1838, and was actively engaged in farming up to 1867, when he retired, and now resides with his brother William on the old homestead. He is the only member of the family who has adhered to the German Lutheran Church, of

which his parents were life-long members. Politically he has ever been a Democrat.

ADAM CRAMER, sexton of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Fostoria, was born in York County, Penn., April 30, 1827, son of John and Catherine (Slote) Cramer, who settled in Loudon Township, this county, in 1838. Our subject was reared in Loudon Township from eleven years of age, and received a limited education in the schools of his times. On reaching maturity, he began to work as a journeyman carpenter, which trade he followed up to the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion. In July, 1861, he enlisted in Company B, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was mustered into the service in August following. He veteranized in same company and regiment January 1, 1864; was in the battles of Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Missionary Ridge, siege of Atlanta, siege of Savannah, and in many other engagements, and lost a leg at Averysboro, N. C., March 16, 1865, and received an honorable discharge at Columbus, Ohio, August 13, 1865. In August, 1870, he was appointed postmaster of Fostoria, which position he held ten years. Since the spring of 1883 he has been sexton of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Fostoria. October 23, 1853, Mr. Cramer was married to Christiana Klinger, of Clyde, and by her he has had five children, of whom three survive: Ida (Mrs. H. J. Cochran), Jasper and George M. Mr. and Mrs. Cramer are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a member of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican.

ROSWELL CROCKER, retired, Fostoria, was born in Washington County, N. Y., May 25, 1806, son of John and Lucy (Bartlett) Crocker, who came to this county in 1823, settling in Seneca Township, where they cleared and improved a farm of 180 acres, on which the mother died. Our subject's father afterward came to Fostoria, where he resided until his death. John and Lucy Crocker had two children: Laura, wife of C. W. Foster, and Roswell. The subject of our sketch settled in what is now Fostoria in 1832; built a saw-mill, the first in the place and in the western part of the county. After conducting this mill for seven years he went to Big Spring Township, this county, where he remained for two years, and built a saw-mill and a grist-mill. He then returned here, bringing his mill machinery with him, and conducted a grist-mill for several years. He has been largely interested in real estate, has platted several additions to the town of Fostoria, and is now residing in what is said to be the first frame house built in Fostoria. Mr. Crocker was married, in the fall of 1836, to Sarah A., daughter of William and Anna (Giles) Cooper, of Pickaway County, Ohio, by whom he had two children: Allen (deceased), and Rawson, a merchant of Fostoria. Mr. Crocker is a representative and leading citizen of Fostoria, and has always contributed liberally of his means toward the growth and development of the place. Politically he is a Republican.

RAWSON CROCKER, merchant, Fostoria, was born in Fostoria, this county, August 30, 1841, son of Roswell and Sarah A. (Cooper) Crocker. He was reared in Fostoria, where he received his early education. In 1861 he attended the Ohio Wesleyan University at Delaware, Ohio. In 1865 he attended the Eastman Business College, at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., graduating therefrom the same year. In 1857 he entered the store of Foster, Olmsted & Co., where (with the exception of the time he was at school) he served in the capacity of clerk up to 1867, when he was admitted as a partner of the firm, which partnership existed for six years. Mr. Crocker then served them as book-keeper for two years, and in 1875 embarked in the real estate business, in

which he engaged till August-27, 1877, when with Frank Caples he purchased the grocery and queensware stock of P. D. Caples, which enterprise existed under the firm name of Crocker & Caples till May 3, 1879, when the stock was sold to P. D. Caples, who conducted the business up to 1880, in which year he sold the building and stock of merchandise to our subject, who has continued the concern successfully to the present time. Mr. Crocker was married, April 2, 1867, to Lucy E., daughter of Philip D. and Sarah (Brown) Caples, of Fostoria. By this union there were seven children: John R., Charles P., Harry (deceased), Ross E., Emma (deceased), Nellie (deceased) and Fred. Mr. Crocker is a leading merchant of Fostoria. He is a F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F. He has served one term as a member of the council. In politics he is a Republican.

EDWARD J. CUNNINGHAM, manufacturer, Fostoria, was born in Berkeley County, Va., November 4, 1831, son of Levi and Alcinda Cunningham. At the age of fifteen he entered a grist-mill to serve an apprenticeship at the miller's trade, remaining until twenty-one years of age. In 1852 he came to Tiffin, Ohio, where he worked at his trade for his brother, J. W. Cunningham, until July, 1854, when he went to Cambridge, Ind., and followed his trade there one year. He then returned to Tiffin, Ohio, and with his brother, J. W., built what is now known as the Shoemaker Grist-mill, which they conducted three years. In 1859 our subject, for the benefit of his health, took a three months' trip through the South and West. On his return to Tiffin he and his brother leased the Keller Mills, which they conducted but a short time when they were burned out, our subject losing nearly all he had. In 1860 he was identified with his brother in building the Clifton Mill, at Tiffin, which they operated three years, when Edward J. sold out to his brother, came to Fostoria, and built the Union Mill (now known as the Livingston Roller-mill) which he carried on for several years, and then sold to William Grapes. In 1860, with the Hon. Charles Foster, Mr. Cunningham repurchased the mill, which they conducted for four years. In 1871 Mr. Cunningham became, and is still, identified with the Fostoria Stave and Barrel Works. In 1874, with Mr. Foster as a partner, he purchased the Fostoria Spoke Works, which they operated until March 5, 1882, when they were burned out. They immediately rebuilt their factory, which is now operated under the name of the Fostoria Spoke and Bending Works. Mr. Cunningham was married, April 16, 1860, to Ann E., daughter of Levi and Elizabeth Keller, of this county, by whom he has five children: Clara, Minnie, Cora, Ralph and Earl. Our subject is a Republican in politics; has served two years as a member of the Fostoria council.

JOEL P. DEWOLFE, publisher *Fostoria Review*, Fostoria, was born in Butler County, Penn., July 8, 1853; son of Erasmus and Catharine (Christley) DeWolfe. When thirteen years of age he entered the office of the *Ohio State Journal*, at Columbus, Ohio, with which he was connected up to 1876, when he located in Fostoria, this county, and with O. J. DeWolfe, Esq., purchased the *Fostoria Review*, which was established in 1861, and this partnership existed up to January, 1883, when our subject became sole proprietor, and he has conducted it with marked success up to the present time. Mr. DeWolfe was married, in 1872, to Clara, daughter of William and Marietta (Bowman) Mungen, of Findlay, Ohio, by whom he had two children: William and Kittie. Mr. DeWolfe is a staunch supporter of the principles of the Republican party. He is a F. & A. M. and a member of the I. O. O. F.

THOMAS DILLON, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born near Wheeling, Va., July 7, 1818; son of Thomas and Polly (Adams) Dillon, who came to

this county in 1835 and settled in Loudon Township on the farm (now owned by George Dillon), on which they lived and died. Their children were nine in number. Our subject, who was seventeen years of age when he came to Ohio, married, December 6, 1842, Rhoda, daughter of John and Violetta (Clark) Adams, natives of Ohio and pioneers of Loudon Township, this county, and by this union there were ten children: George W.; Mary, deceased; Josephine, Mrs. William Beach; Ellen; Violetta, Mrs. Oscar Wade; John Q.; Thomas, deceased; Alpheus; Tempy, and Earl E. After his marriage Mr. Dillon lived on a rented farm for three years. He then purchased the farm he now occupies, most of which he has cleared, and on which he has made all the improvements in building, etc. His farm comprises 198 acres of land, over 100 of which are under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Dillon is a prominent farmer and citizen of Loudon. Politically he is a staunch Democrat.

GEORGE DILLON, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born near Wheeling, Va., June 6, 1820; son of Thomas and Mary (Adams) Dillon, who settled in Loudon Township, this county, in 1835, purchasing 200 acres of land, which is now owned and occupied by our subject. They had a family of nine children: Margery, widow of Jonathan Adams (deceased); Jacob (deceased); John (deceased); Martha, wife of Martin Adams; Jane, wife of James Carrel; Thomas; George; Mary, wife of Charles Rummels; and Robert (deceased). Thomas Dillon (the father) died in 1836. The old homestead came into the possession of our subject in 1860. He has since added to this property until now his farm comprises 325 acres, of which 190 are improved, well drained and under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Dillon has been twice married, his first wife, Margery, was a daughter of Thomas and Nancy Adams, of Loudon Township, and by her he had six children: Thomas; George W.; Jane, wife of Alonzo Marietta; Annetta, wife of George Wolder; Eli; Robert (deceased). His present wife, Melinda, daughter of Abraham and Sophia Shoup, of Hancock County, has borne to him five children: Edwin A., Alpheus, Agnes, Rosa and Cora. Mr. Dillon, one of the leading and pushing farmers of the township, has held the office of trustee two terms, and has served in minor offices. Politically he is a Democrat.

A. E. EBERSOLE, veterinary surgeon, Fostoria, was born in Loudon Township, this county, June 13, 1843; son of Peter and Elizabeth (Fisher) Ebersole. His paternal grandfather, Peter Ebersole, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., settled in Loudon Township, this county, in 1831, clearing and improving a farm on which he lived until death; he died in 1857, at the age of seventy-one years. Four of his children survive him: John P., Elizabeth (Mrs. William Green), Peter and Manassa. Peter, the father of our subject, a farmer and stock-dealer by occupation, resided in Loudon Township, this county, from 1831 to 1880, when he moved to Sedalia, Mo., where he now resides. His children were eight in number: Isaiah, Milton (killed at Kenesaw Mountain in 1864), Austin, Alvin E., Amanda (Mrs. Marion D. Hammond), Neri, John (deceased) and Marilla (deceased). Our subject was reared in Loudon Township, this county, and educated in its common schools and at Republic Academy. In 1865 he entered the drug store of Hershiser & Myers, in Fostoria, as clerk, in which capacity he served until 1868, when he embarked in the business for himself at Bowling Green, Ohio, where he remained up to 1874. He then opened the first stone quarry in Fostoria, continuing in the stone business two years, when he engaged in milling, which he followed up to 1880. He then took a course of instruction at the Ontario Veterinary College at Toronto, Canada, and in 1881 began the practice of his

profession in Fostoria, where he has since done a successful business. Mr. Ebersole was married, October 26, 1869, to Clara J., daughter of Morris P. and Jane M. (Searles) Skinner, of Fostoria. By this union there are four children: Frank, Mary, Myra and Earl. Mr. and Mrs. Ebersole are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is assistant chief of the Fostoria Fire Department and president of the Hook and Ladder Company. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN P. EBERSOLE, boot and shoe merchant, Fostoria, was born in Hancock County, Ohio, March 9, 1860, son of Neri and Sisson (Hemming) Ebersole. His paternal grandfather, John P. Ebersole, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Big Lick Township in 1831, and his paternal great-grandfather, Peter Ebersole, settled here at the same time. His maternal grandfather, George W. Hemming, a native of Pennsylvania, was among the pioneers of Loudon Township. Our subject was reared in Hancock County, Ohio, and was educated in the common and select schools. He moved with his parents to Fostoria in 1876, and in 1878 entered the store of Foster, Snyder & Co., serving as clerk up to the winter of 1883. February 15, 1883, he embarked in the boot and shoe business. He carries a large stock of the finest goods, and by strict attention to the wants of his patrons has built up an extensive trade. He is one of the prominent and enterprising young business men of the city. Politically he is a Republican.

J. JACOB EISSLER, carriage manufacturer, Fostoria, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, October 3, 1838, son of John and Rosina (Gauger) Eissler. He was reared and educated in his native land, and there served an apprenticeship of four years with his father at the general blacksmithing trade. In 1865 he immigrated to America, and located in St. Louis, Mo., where he worked at his trade one year. In 1866 he settled in Fostoria, Ohio, and embarked in business in company with John G. Rothacker. This partnership existed twelve years, and then Mr. Eissler purchased Mr. Rothacker's interest in the business, which he has since successfully conducted alone. Our subject was married, September 19, 1867, to Caroline L., daughter of Charles and Eliza (Griehban) Bobsien, of Fostoria, Ohio, and by her he has the following named children: Charles H., Minnie F., Louise M., Mary R., Frederick G., Frank J. and John L. Mr. and Mrs. Eissler are members of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. He is a representative citizen of Fostoria. Politically he is a Democrat.

ANDREW EMERINE, banker, Fostoria, was born near Wurtemberg, Germany, December 3, 1830, son of George and Laura (Hine) Emerine, who immigrated to America in 1835, and settled in Liberty Township, this county. Here his father cleared and improved a farm, on which he resided fifteen years; then went to Sandusky, Ohio, where he cleared another farm, and in 1861 located in Washington Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, where he lived until his death; he died at the age of ninety-three years. George Emerine was twice married. By his first wife there were three children: Michael, Joseph and Andrew; and by his second union were seven children, six of whom are now living: George, John, Nicholas, Catherine, Lawrence and Thony. Our subject was reared in Seneca County, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship at the saddler's trade. He embarked in the saddle and harness business for himself in Fostoria in 1849, which he followed up to 1877, after which he engaged in farming and brokerage till 1883, when he was elected president of the First National Bank of Fostoria, which position he now holds. He has been twice married; first, October 3, 1850, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel

Bare, of Fostoria, by whom he had two children: Alonzo, cashier of the First National Bank; and Amanda, wife of Levi Wooster. Mr. Emerine was married, on second occasion, November 25, 1863, to Amy, daughter of Frank Noble, of Ontario, by whom he has five children: Sarah, Lucy, Cora, Andrew and Amy. Mr. and Mrs. Emerine are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

FRANK ENGSTROM, contractor, Fostoria, was born in Sweden August 24, 1848, son of John and Helena (Freburg) Engstrom. He was reared and educated in his native land, and came to America in 1870. In 1871 he located in Fostoria and engaged as a contractor, building and grading twenty miles of the Mansfield, Coldwater & Lake Michigan Railroad. He then built fourteen miles of the Baltimore & Ohio line in company with Samuel Good, after which he took a contract for building a portion of the "Nickel Plate" Road in company with J. A. Brander, with whom he was also associated in grading and improving the streets of Fostoria. In 1882 he purchased the property known as the Fostoria House, which he is rebuilding and improving for the purpose of opening a first-class hotel, one promising to be a valuable addition to the business interests of Fostoria. Mr. Engstrom was married, May 4, 1876, to Mary, daughter of Dr. G. A. and Mary (Angeney) Hudson, of Bucyrus, Ohio, by whom he has one child, Earl. Mr. and Mrs. Engstrom are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is an enterprising and worthy citizen of Fostoria, and is investing his means toward the improvement and development of the place. Politically he is a Republican.

PHILIP FAULHABER (deceased) was born in Canton, Ohio, July 5, 1830, son of Louis and Louisa (Munsinger) Faulhaber, natives of Germany, and who came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1838. Louis Faulhaber died in 1839, and Philip moved with his mother to Tiffin, Ohio, and was there reared and educated. About 1851 he located in Fostoria and embarked in the clothing business. October 21, 1855, he was united in marriage with Sydna J., daughter of Thomas and Catherine (Loroh) Kelley, pioneers of Washington Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, and later of Fostoria. The issue of this union was three children: Alice (deceased), John L. and Kittie M. At the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion in 1861, Mr. Faulhaber sold his business, and in October of that year he raised Company B, Fifty-seventh Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which he went out as captain, and was killed at Chickasaw Bayou, near Vicksburg, Miss., December 28, 1862. Mr. Faulhaber was a member of the German Reformed Church, a worthy citizen, esteemed by all who knew him. He was a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he was a Democrat.

ELI FEBLES, clergyman and teacher, Fostoria, was born in Pennsylvania September 9, 1831, son of Frederick and Christiana (Kemphert) Febles, who settled in Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, in 1839, where they resided six years and then removed to Jackson Township, this county, where they remained until their death, the mother dying in 1863 and the father in 1876. They endured many of the hardships and trials of pioneer life, and had a family of twelve children, seven of whom survive: Eli, George, Sophia, Frances, Ann, Sarah and Louisa. Frederick Febles had served as township trustee of Jackson Township for several terms, and was respected by all who knew him. Eli Febles was reared on a farm, received a good English education, and was for a time a student of Heidelberg College and of the Delaware University. He was a teacher in the common schools of Seneca County for many years, and taught one term in Texas, and for seven or eight years in Kansas. In 1856

Mr. Febles was licensed to preach by Presiding Elder Wesley J. Wells, of the Findlay District Central Ohio Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and was ordained a deacon by Bishop Morris at the conference held at Findlay, Ohio, in 1869. He has served as clerk and trustee of Jackson Township, this county, and in 1860 was one of the land appraisers. Mr. Febles was married, December 30, 1862, to Sarah J., daughter of Peter Singer, of Near Lockport, N. Y. The issue of this union was two children: Libbie E., born July 2, 1864, and Cora B., born October 17, 1866. Mr. Febles removed to Garnett, Kas., in 1872, where he resided until 1883, when he returned to his old home in Ohio, and now resides in Fostoria.

BURTIS W. FINCH, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Scipio Township, this county, March 16, 1846, son of Bellana and Frances (Bolte) Finch, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Germany. His paternal grandfather, James Finch, a native of New York, settled in Scipio Township in 1834, and afterward removed to Hancock County, where he died; his family consisted of six children: Albert (deceased), Bellana (deceased), Jonathan, Sarah A., Arad and Jason (deceased). The maternal grandfather of our subject was Harman Bolte, a native of Germany, and a pioneer of Thompson Township, this county. Bellana Finch, father of our subject, was nineteen years of age when he came to this county, and June 9, 1844, he married Frances Bolte, by whom he had three children: Bernard T. (deceased), Burtis W. and Emory T. Bellana Finch lived until 1858 in Scipio Township, thence removed to Washington Township, Hancock County, where he resided until his death; he died August 31, 1873, in his fifty-ninth year. His widow died May 27, 1879, at the age of fifty-four. The subject of this sketch received a limited education in the schools of Republic and Washington Township. March 15, 1870, he married Mary C., daughter of Jacob and Catherine (Dippelhofer) Coleman, and by this union there are three children: Annie C., Nettie M. and Mollie C. After his marriage Mr. Finch engaged in farming in Hancock County. In 1873 he located eighty acres in Washington Township (a part of the old homestead left him by his father), where he resided until the spring of 1880. He then moved to Loudon Township, this county, on the farm he now owns and occupies, comprising 120 acres of land, 100 of which are under a high state of cultivation. Since coming into possession of this property Mr. Finch has made many improvements in his buildings, and has now one of the finest farms in the township. During his residence in Washington Township he served two terms as trustee. Politically he is a staunch Democrat.

GEORGE FLECHTNER, butcher, Fostoria, was born in Bavaria, Germany, August 1, 1856, son of John P. and Hannah (Knopf) Flechtner, who came to America in 1873, and located in Fostoria, Ohio. Their children were five in number: August, George, Jacob, Pauline and Emma (Mrs. Fred Miller). Our subject was reared and educated in Germany, where he learned the trade he now follows. He came to America in 1872, and located in Fostoria, this county, where he worked in the market of George Hoyer and others for two and one-half years. In 1875 he embarked in business for himself, and has carried on same successfully to the present time. His brother Jacob has been associated with him since August 1, 1879. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, November 28, 1879, with Margaret, daughter of John and Rosina (Eissler) Reber, of Fostoria. The issue of this union is two children: Edward and Frederick. Mr. and Mrs. Flechtner are members of the German Lutheran Church. Politically he is a staunch Democrat.

CHARLES W. FOSTER, deceased, was born in North Braintree, Worcester Co., Mass., November 21, 1800, and at the age of eighteen years removed with his parents, William and Elizabeth (Nichols) Foster, to Monroe County, N. Y. In 1826 our subject came to Seneca County, Ohio, where he remained a short time. June 7, 1827, he married Laura, daughter of John and Lucy (Bartlett) Crocker, who settled in Seneca Township, this county, in 1823. After his marriage Mr. Foster was engaged in business in Seneca Township for two years. He then removed to Hopewell Township, where he had 160 acres of land, which he sold in a few years, and, with the proceeds, in 1832, he and his father-in-law (who had more means) embarked in mercantile business in a cabin where the "Foster Block" now stands (then known as Rome), under the firm name of Crocker & Foster. This partnership existed for ten years, when Mr. Foster became sole proprietor, and continued alone up to 1848, when his son Charles became associated with him, under the firm name of Charles W. Foster & Son, and in 1856 Mr. Olmsted was admitted, and the style changed to the present one of Foster, Olmsted & Co. When the firm of Crocker & Foster started in business, their combined capital did not exceed \$2,000, but at the time of Mr. Foster's death the business of the house in their various lines of trade exceeded \$1,000,000 annually. Mr. Foster had six children, of whom three grew to maturity: Charles, John W. (deceased) and Emily (deceased). Mr. Foster was a man of character, and his method of doing business won him thousands of friends. The house of Foster & Co. contributed largely to every enterprise that tended to build up the town and county. Mr. Foster served his township as justice of the peace for several years. He was postmaster under the administration of President Polk. In politics he was a stanch Republican. He died April 26, 1883, in his eighty-third year.

EX-GOV. CHARLES FOSTER, Fostoria, son of Charles W. and Laura (Crocker) Foster, was born at his grandfather's house, on the old Crocker place, in Seneca Township, this county, April 12, 1828. After a course of educational training at the common schools and the academy at Norwalk, Ohio, he early in life engaged in mercantile pursuits, becoming associated with his father in business at Fostoria, in 1848. As a member of the firm of Foster & Co., who made banking a special department of their business, he became prominently identified with the financial interests of Fostoria and surrounding country; and the banking house of Foster & Co. has since enjoyed a widespread and enviable reputation. Mr. Foster never held any public office until he was elected in 1870 a representative from Ohio in the Forty-second Congress, receiving 13,274 votes, against 12,498 votes for Edward F. Dickinson, Democrat; was re-elected to the Forty-third Congress in 1872, receiving 14,997 votes, against 14,271 votes for R. R. Sloane, Liberal Republican; was re-elected in 1874 to the Forty-fourth Congress, receiving 13,778 votes, against 13,619 votes for George E. Seney, Democrat, and 289 votes for Mead, Temperance candidate; and was re-elected in 1876 to the Forty-fifth Congress, receiving 17,324 votes, against 17,053 votes for Hudson, Democrat. He was again nominated in 1878, but, the district having been changed and made so overwhelmingly Democratic, he sustained a defeat. In 1879 Mr. Foster was nominated by the Republicans and elected governor of the State, being re-elected in 1881. He served both terms with such marked ability and discretion as to win the esteem of all political parties. In 1854 the subject of our sketch was married to Annie, daughter of Judge Olmstead, of Fremont, Ohio, and to this union were born two daughters: Jessie and Annie.

ANTHONY FOX, deceased, late of the firm of Fox & Co., coal and wood dealers, Fostoria, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, October 19, 1826, son of Tobias and Mary (Henry) Fox, pioneers of Columbiana County, and later of Richland County, Ohio. Our subject was reared in Columbiana and Beaver Counties, Penn., until twelve years of age, when he removed, with his parents, to Richland County, Ohio. His educational advantages were limited, comprising but three months' attendance at the schools of his day. When twenty-four years of age he settled in Washington Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, on eighty acres of land, which he cleared and improved, afterward adding 160 acres, thereby enlarging his farm to 240 acres. Here he resided until 1880, when he removed to Fostoria, and embarked in his late business. Mr. Fox was married, in March, 1850, to Elizabeth J., daughter of Paul and Catharine (Ickis) Shreffler, of Ashland County, Ohio, by whom he had seven children, five now living: Eveline (wife of Alonzo Emerine), Ida, Alvin E., Elizabeth A. and Mary E. Mr. Fox was a member of the German Reformed Church. During his residence in Washington Township, Hancock County, Mr. Fox served as justice of the peace twenty-seven years in succession. In politics he was always a stanch Democrat. He died August 29, 1885, aged fifty-eight years, ten months and ten days. His widow is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JAMES B. FOX, marshal, Fostoria, was born in Eden Township, this county, January 27, 1840; son of Charles C. and Caroline B. (Boyd) Fox, the former a native of New York and the latter of Pennsylvania. Charles C. Fox was a farmer by occupation, and a pioneer of Eden Township. He afterward resided in Bloom and Scipio Townships, this county, and, in 1865, removed to Wyandot County, where he resided until his death; he died in 1880, at the age of seventy-eight years. His children were Almira (Mrs. Charles Gould), Jane (Mrs. Warren Green), Mary (Mrs. R. M. Reynolds), Henrietta (Mrs. William Blair), James D. and Thomas. Our subject was reared and educated in Republic, this county. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 11, 1862, in Company H, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battles of Perryville and Stone River; was wounded in the leg January 1, 1863, and was in hospital one year thereafter. He was next transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, and was honorably discharged at Trenton, N. J., July 6, 1865. He then located in Fostoria, this county, and engaged as salesman for the Fostoria Foundry, a position he held eight years. In 1874 he was elected marshal, holding the office four years; was again elected in 1884, being the present incumbent. December 23, 1872, he married Osee, daughter of Clark and Elizabeth (Leonard) Bradford, of Loudon Township, this county, and by her he has two children: Clark and James B. Mr. Fox is a F. & A. M., and a member of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican.

ABRAHAM FRUTH, clothier, Fostoria, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 8, 1848; son of Jacob and Civilla (Shardon) Fruth, who came to America in 1854, and in 1856 settled in Loudon Township, this county, where Jacob Fruth cleared a farm of 124 acres, on which he resided until his death; he died, in 1872, in his sixty-second year. Their children, five in number, were Civilla, wife of Conrad Herbert; Susannah, wife of David Peter; Abraham; John and Augustus, all born in Germany, except Augustus. Our subject was reared in Loudon Township, this county, from eight years of age, was educated in the common schools, and remained on the old homestead until twenty-three years of age. He was married, August 22, 1871, to Charlotte, daughter of Abraham and Mary (Vesper) Peter, of Fostoria. After his marriage

he purchased eighty acres of land of his father, and engaged in farming till 1876, when he came to Fostoria. Here he served as clerk in a grocery store for four years. In the fall of 1880, in company with Abraham Peter, he embarked in the business in which he is now engaged; this firm existed up to February, 1885, when Mr. Fruth purchased Mr. Peter's interest, and is now conducting the business alone, carrying a full line of clothing, hats, caps and gents' furnishing goods, and has a large and growing trade. Mr. and Mrs. Fruth are members of the United Lutheran Church. He is a F. & A. M.; politically he is a Democrat.

FREDERICK FRUTH, liquor dealer, Fostoria, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1824; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Peter) Fruth, who came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1833, and settled in Loudon Township, where they cleared and improved a farm of 160 acres, on which they lived and died. They reared a family of six children: Margaret (Mrs. E. Vischer), Jacob, Elizabeth (Mrs. A. Reinbold), Frederick, Abraham and Matthias. Our subject was reared and educated in Loudon Township, this county, from nine years of age. He followed farming up to 1852, in which year he went to California, where he engaged in mining for a time. He then embarked in business for himself, as a manufacturer of and dealer in wines, in El Dorado County, Cal., where he resided till 1874, when he returned to Fostoria, Ohio, and established his present business. Mr. Fruth married, January 14, 1879, Martha, daughter of Philip Heck, by whom he has three children: William F., George W. and Nellie J. Mr. Fruth is one of the substantial citizens of Fostoria. In politics he is a Democrat.

FREDERICK M. FRUTH, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Loudon Township, this county, July 17, 1848; son of Jacob and Sarah (Stevens) Fruth, the former a native of Germany, the latter of Pennsylvania. His paternal grandfather, Jacob Fruth, a native of Germany, and his maternal grandfather, Benjamin Stevens, a native of Washington County, Penn., both settled in Loudon Township, this county, in 1832. Benjamin Stevens, a prominent man in the township, was one of the first trustees elected, and held the office of justice of the peace, and many other official positions. Jacob Fruth, father of our subject, was a resident of Loudon Township from 1832 until his death; he died December 15, 1861, at the age of forty-six. He, Jacob Fruth, had a family of six children: Frederick M., Herchel, Mary (Mrs. David Price), David, Albert and Elmer. Our subject, who has always resided in Loudon Township, was educated in the common schools. December 12, 1872, he married Angeline, daughter of Nathan and Angeline (McMann) Hatfield, of Cincinnati, Ohio, and by her he has one child - Gracie. Mr. Fruth now owns and occupies the old homestead purchased by his father in 1852. He is a pushing and enterprising young farmer. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN GOOD, farmer, P. O. Bascom, was born in Richland County, Ohio, October 22, 1833; son of John and Margaret (Lambright) Good (former a native of Ohio, the latter of Maryland) who came to this county in 1834, and settled in Loudon Township on the farm now owned by Samuel Good, and there our subject's father died, in 1872, at the age of sixty-five years; his widow survives him at the age of seventy-two. Their family consisted of eleven children: Isaac (deceased), Catherine (Mrs. Joshua Dewey), John, Michael, an infant daughter (deceased), Solomon, Noah, Eli, Samuel, Andrew, Peggy A. (Mrs. Peter Pauker). Our subject, who was reared on the old homestead, when twenty-three years of age purchased eighty acres of the farm he now occupies. November 14, 1857, he married Ellen, daughter of Henry and Margaret (Sprout) Johnson, pioneers of Jackson Township, this county, and

by her he has four children: Henry, Eli, Melissa A. (Mrs. Charles Kritzer) and Alice E. Mr. Good is the owner of a fine farm of 180 acres, 160 of which are improved (140 cleared by himself). He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a Republican.

MARTIN V. GREEN, door, sash and blind manufacturer, Fostoria, was born in Scipio Township, this county, February 21, 1834, son of John C. and Abigail (Seely) Green, natives of New York State, and who were among the pioneers of this county. Their children were six in number, four of whom are now living: Warren, Thomas S., John G. and Martin V. Our subject was reared on a farm, and educated in the schools of his day. He was married, July 5, 1857, to Margaret E., daughter of George and Elizabeth (Small) Swigart, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Scipio Township, this county, in 1844. In November, 1861, Mr. Green settled in Fostoria, where he has since resided. In 1869 he embarked in his present business with Thomas J. Livers, who afterward sold his interest to John A. Bunnell, who in turn sold out to Lewis Gearhart and Thomas S. Green. In 1873 John F. Heilman, Mr. Green's brother-in-law, became associated with him under the firm name of Green & Heilman, which partnership has existed to the present time. They are manufacturers of doors, sash and blinds, moldings, plain and Gothic window frames, etc. Their factory and office are located on South Street. Mr. Green is one of the live and enterprising business men of Fostoria. He has served one term as a member of the town council. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN G. GREEN, stock-dealer, Fostoria, was born in Scipio Township, this county, April 27, 1837, son of John C. and Abigail J. (Seely) Green, who were among the pioneers of Scipio Township, where they lived and died. Our subject remained at home with his parents until nineteen years of age. He was educated at Republic Academy, taking a four years' course of instructions. In the fall of 1852 he came to Fostoria, and engaged in teaming, which he followed several years. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in September, 1861, in Company B, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in the battles of Gettysburg, Chancellorsville, Shiloh and in many other engagements, and was honorably discharged in the fall of 1863. He immediately veteranized, and re-enlisted in same company and regiment; was transferred from Virginia to the Western army under Gen. Hooker, and was in the engagements at Bridgeport, Mission Ridge, Buzzard's Roost and Big Shanty, where the regiment was reduced to fifty-five men. He was in the Atlanta campaign under Sherman, and was honorably discharged at close of the war in July, 1865. He then returned to Fostoria, and in 1866 engaged in the stock business, which he has followed ever since. He was married, November 25, 1861, to Ellen M., daughter of George H. Sheldon, a pioneer of Scipio Township, and a clergyman of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. and Mrs. Green have five children: Frank E., Nellie, Ollie, Josie and Francis. Mr. Green is a public spirited citizen. In politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES A. GRIBBLE, photographer, Fostoria, was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 6, 1861, son of Henry Gribble, a native of Germany, a shoe-maker by trade, and whose parents were among the pioneers of Tuscarawas County, Ohio. Our subject was reared and educated in Massillon, Ohio. In 1878 he entered the photograph gallery of F. B. Zay, of Findlay, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship of two and a half years. He afterward was employed in the galleries of George Donaldson and O. P. Frees, of Tiffin, and June 1, 1884, came to Fostoria and embarked in business for himself, and has had a successful trade. Though Mr. Gribble has had but seven years'

experience in his business, he is a photographer and artist not only in name but in education, and thoroughly understands the rules of art and *chiaro-oscuro* and the application of art principles in lighting and posing his subjects, wherein lie the true merits of a photographic portrait. Mr. Gribble is an active member of the K. of P. Politically he is a Republican.

JOSEPH GWYNN, superintendent of the Fostoria Gas Light Company, was born in Rahway, N. J., September 30, 1854, son of John and Jane (Ferris) Gwynn, natives of London, England, and who came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1862, locating at Tiffin, where they resided until their death. John Gwynn, an attorney by profession, reared a family of nine children. Our subject was reared in Tiffin, from eight years of age, and educated in the high schools and commercial college; in the year 1878 he located in Fostoria and took charge of the Fostoria Gas Works for A. L. McKaig & Co., of Pittsburgh, Penn., acting as superintendent of same until June 1, 1881, at which time he made an engagement with the Ohio Central Railroad to take charge of the water works of their road, in which capacity he acted as superintendent until January 1, 1884, at which date he purchased an interest in the Fostoria Gas Light Company, and again located in Fostoria, taking his former position as superintendent and director. Mr. Gwynn married, January 21, 1885, Lou, daughter of I. N. and Harriet Mickey, of Fostoria.

ROBERT W. HALE, physician, Fostoria, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, September 26, 1836, son of James and Mary (Hale) Hale (the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Baltimore, Md.), who settled in Washington Township, Hancock County, in 1836. Our subject was reared in Hancock County, and educated in the common schools; began the study of medicine with Dr. R. C. Caples, in Fostoria, in 1852; attended one course of lectures (1855-56) at the Western Reserve Medical College in Cleveland, Ohio; and graduated from the National Medical College, Washington, D. C., in 1858. He began the practice of medicine in Fostoria with Dr. R. C. Caples in 1856, with whom he has been connected to the present time. He was acting assistant surgeon in the United States Army from April, 1862, up to September of the same year; from May to September, 1864, he was surgeon of the One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio National Guards. He also served in the capacity of brigade surgeon of Gen. John C. Lee's brigade. Dr. Hale was married, September 15, 1858, to Louisa Conoway, daughter of John and Charlotte (Caples) Conoway, of Fostoria, and by her has had four children: Cora (deceased), John C., Mabel and Robert W., Jr. The Doctor and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a F. & A. M., and a member of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN C. HARTLEY, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Washington County, Penn., April 25, 1828, son of Benjamin and Catherine (Rake) Hartley, the former a native of Virginia and the latter of Washington County, Penn., and who settled in this county in 1831, where the father of our subject entered 160 acres of land, which he cleared and improved, and here resided until his death; he died August 8, 1882, in his eighty-eighth year. Benjamin Hartley was married three times, first to Sarah Middleton, and by this union he had one daughter, Harriet (deceased). By his second wife (*nee* Catherine Rake) he had the following children: Eliza, Mrs. David Bosler; Simon I.; Sarah A., Mrs. Robert Mullert (deceased); Susannah, Mrs. Eli Huff; John C.; Mary; Elizabeth, Mrs. John W. Griffith; Catherine, Mrs. John Rainey; and Benjamin (deceased). By his third wife (*nee* Eliza Fox) he had eleven children, of whom four survive: Rebecca (Mrs. John Greenbrier), Hannah, Elias and Sylvester. Our subject, who was reared in Loudon Township from three

years of age, was educated in the common schools and Heidelberg College, of Tiffin. He has always engaged in farming. He was married, September 11, 1856, to Susannah D., daughter of Aaron and Mary (Devilbiss) Cover, who were among the early settlers of Loudon Township. By this union there were ten children: Aaron B. (deceased), James Casper, Thomas B., Charles W., Ada C., Eliza J., Mary Elizabeth, John W., Martha Emily and Arvie D. Mrs. Hartley died September 8, 1884, at the age of forty-five years, four months and four days. Mr. Hartley has filled several of the minor offices of his township. Politically he is a Democrat.

P. W. HATHAWAY, of the firm of Hathaway, Campbell & Co., proprietors of planing-mill, and sash, door and blind manufacturers, Fostoria, was born in Bristol County, Mass., May 9, 1822, son of Philip and Didamia Hathaway, who settled in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1834, clearing and improving a farm on which they lived and died. In 1852 our subject settled in Montgomery Township, Wood Co., Ohio, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he resided up to 1873, when he located in Fostoria, and embarked in mercantile business, which he conducted for several years, one year of this time in Jerry City, Wood Co., Ohio. In 1877 he formed a partnership with George W. Campbell, Jerry Nestlerode and W. H. H. Williams in his present business, the firm name being Hathaway, Campbell & Co. Nestlerode and Williams afterward sold their interests, and in 1882 James H. Campbell was admitted to the firm, the firm name continuing the same, and they are doing an extensive business. Mr. Hathaway was twice married, first, in 1844, to Rhoda J., daughter of Ebenezer and Margaret Gould, of Sandusky County, Ohio, by whom he had seven children: Josephine, Philip, Morrice, Fanny (deceased), Margaret, Ella and Clara. He was married, on second occasion, in 1877, to Catherine Bernard, of Fostoria. Mr. Hathaway is a member of the Disciple and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Hathaway, during the late war of the Rebellion, enlisted, in 1864, in the 100 days' service, and was commissioned captain of Company K, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio National Guards, and after serving his time received an honorable discharge. He is a member of the G. A. R. He is now serving his second term as councilman of Fostoria. Politically he is a Republican.

CHARLES HAYS, druggist, Fostoria, was born in Fostoria, this county, March 20, 1851, son of Thomas and Elizabeth (Mickey) Hays. His paternal grandfather, Henry Hays, a native of Pennsylvania, was a pioneer of Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, where he settled in 1834 and died April 10, 1837. His maternal grandfather, Jeremiah Mickey, a native of Pennsylvania, came to what is now Fostoria in 1832. The father of our subject located in Fostoria in an early day and engaged in farming; he taught school for many years and was also engaged in the hotel business; he was married, November 29, 1849, and died February 27, 1869, in his forty-seventh year, his children were five in number, of whom two are now living: Charles and Frederick. Our subject, who was reared and educated in Fostoria, at the age of nineteen went to Cleveland and entered the drug establishment of Strong, Cobb & Co., with whom he remained up to 1874. He then returned to Fostoria and served as book-keeper for W. H. Grapes & Co. for three years. In 1878 he and his uncle, David Hays, purchased the drug business of Charles Park, which they conducted up to 1884, when our subject became sole proprietor, and has since done a successful business. Mr. Hays, by his uniform courtesy, has made hosts of friends and customers. In politics he is a Republican.

FRANK HAYS, publisher of the *Democrat*, Fostoria, was born in Fostoria, this county, April 24, 1853, son of Marshall and Margaret (Musser) Hays,

natives of Pennsylvania and among the pioneers of Fostoria. Our subject was reared in his native town and educated in its common schools and at the Normal school at Republic. In 1873, 1874 and 1875 he was engaged in the lumber interests; during the year 1875 he embarked in the newspaper business, and in the fall of that year began the publication of the *Fostoria Democrat* with R. C. Meyer, with whom he was associated four years, then purchased his partner's interest and has since conducted the enterprise himself, his paper being one of the liveliest and newsiest sheets published in this section of the State. Mr. Hays was foreman for several years in the fire department of Fostoria, with which he was connected ten years.

JOHN F. HEILMAN, sash and blind manufacturer, Fostoria, was born in York County, Penn., November 1, 1817; son of Philip and Catherine (Klatfelter) Heilman. He was reared on a farm in his native State, where he received a common school education. He was married, February 16, 1843, to Cynthia E., daughter of George and Elizabeth (Small) Swigart, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Scipio Township, this county, in 1844. The issue of this union was five children: George E., Thomas C., Nellie B., John W. (deceased) and Lola M. (deceased). Shortly after his marriage Mr. Heilman came to this county and settled in Bloom Township, where he farmed up to 1865, when he was elected auditor of this county, an office he held two successive terms. In 1873 he located in Fostoria and formed a partnership with M. V. Green in the door, sash and blind business, in which he has been engaged to the present time. Mr. Heilman is one of the representative citizens and business men of Fostoria. In politics he is a Democrat. Mrs. Heilman is a member of the Presbyterian Church.

JOHN HEILMAN, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O., Fostoria, was born in Bavaria, Germany, in June, 1842, son of William and Margaret (Fruth) Heilman, who immigrated to America in 1848, settling in Loudon Township, this county, where they resided until their death. Our subject was reared in Loudon Township from five years of age, and received a limited education in the common schools. At twenty years of age he purchased the farm where he now resides, and on which he has made many improvements, erecting all his present buildings. He was united in marriage, March 23, 1862, with Margaret, daughter of George and Margaret (Shobach) Fruth, who settled in Loudon Township, this county, in 1833. By this union there are six children living: William, Lillie, Mary, Sarah, George and Curtis. Mr. and Mrs. Heilman are attendants of the Lutheran Church. He has served his township three years as justice of the peace. He is a F. & A. M.; politically a Republican.

ADAM HELFRICK, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Hessen-Darmstadt, Germany, January 22, 1826, son of Jacob and Catherine (Smith) Helfrick, who immigrated to America in 1835, and located in Carroll County, Ohio, where they resided three years. In 1839 they came to this county and settled on Section 18, in Loudon Township, clearing and improving the farm now owned by our subject. The father died in Fostoria in 1868, at the age of seventy-two, and the mother in 1847, aged forty-four years. They reared a family of four children: Adam, Margaret (Mrs. John Peter), Catherine (Mrs. William H. Hample) and Elizabeth (Mrs. Michael Miller, deceased). Our subject was reared in Loudon Township from thirteen years of age. He remained with his parents until his marriage, September 21, 1852, with Charlotte, daughter of Abraham and Barbara (Shobach) Peter, early settlers of Loudon Township. After his marriage, Mr. Helfrick settled on the farm on which he has since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Helfrick have two children: Catherine (wife of George Mertel) and Albert. Our subject and wife are

members of the Lutheran Church. He is a respected farmer and citizen of Loudon Township. Politically he is a Democrat.

C. A. HENRY, physician, Fostoria, was born in Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, January 5, 1844, son of Hosea and Nancy (Smith) Henry. His paternal grandfather, Benai Henry, a native of New Hampshire, a farmer by occupation, was a pioneer of Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, where he lived and died. His maternal grandfather, Charles Smith, was a native of Pennsylvania, a veteran in the war of 1812, and one of the first settlers of Montgomery Township, Wood County, where he cleared and improved a farm on which he lived and died; his widow died in February, 1885, in her ninety-seventh year. Hosea Henry, the father of our subject, was a pioneer of Perry Township, where he cleared and improved a farm of 195 acres, on which he lived until he died, in 1883, at the age of seventy-six years. Hosea and Nancy Henry had six children: Orrin; Charles A.; Thomas, who resides on the old homestead; Lorinda, wife of James Lusk (deceased); Perry; and Alice, wife of Dr. David Fruith. Three of the sons were in the army during the civil war: Orrin, Thomas and C. A. Our subject was reared on the old homestead and received his early education in the common schools. He enlisted in 1864, in Company E, One Hundred and Forty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; served six months when he was honorably discharged. In 1865 he began reading medicine in the office of Dr. C. R. Rosendale, of Mill Grove, Ohio, with whom he remained three years. He attended a course of lectures in Cincinnati, in the winter of 1866-67, and graduated there in 1870. In 1871 he located in Fostoria, this county, and began the practice of medicine with Dr. A. C. Williams, with whom he was associated ten years. He then formed a partnership with Dr. Park L. Myers, with whom he is still associated. Dr. Henry, one of the leading physicians of Fostoria, is thoroughly wedded to his profession, and, by strict attention to business and uniform courtesy to all, he has made many friends and has built up an extensive practice. He was married, January 6, 1870, to Harriet M., daughter of Benjamin and Hannah (Kinneman) Crone, of Ashland, Ohio, by whom he has one child, Charles A. The Doctor is a member of the Masonic fraternity. Politically he is a staunch Republican, and is now serving his second term as member of the Fostoria council.

COL. LYMAN J. HISSONG, dry goods merchant, Fostoria, was born in Richland County, Ohio, April 1, 1839, son of John and Rachael (Spade) Hissong, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Richland County. Our subject, who was reared and educated in his native county, at the age of twenty, located in Hancock County, Ohio, and engaged in farming and as clerk in a store for two years. He next moved to Napoleon, Henry Co., Ohio, where he clerked in a dry goods store until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion. Then, October 21, 1861, he enlisted in Company I, Sixty-eighth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was appointed orderly sergeant, serving with the regiment two years, participating in the battles of Fort Donelson, Corinth, Iuka and others. In the spring of 1863 he was commissioned captain of the Fifth Heavy Artillery, in Gen. T. H. J. Wood's Division. After the surrender of Vicksburg and Jackson, Miss., he was taken on the staff of Maj. Gen. Osterhaus, as provost-marshal for the northern district of Mississippi, with headquarters at Jackson. In the massacre at Milliken's Bend, La., June 7, 1863, Col. Hissong was severely wounded by a bullet shot in the thigh, a trophy which he still carries. For meritorious service in this battle his friends in Richland County presented him with a silk banner which went with him through the war and is still in his possession. After this he was promoted to major and

soon to lieutenant-colonel, by Secretary Stanton, and commanded the post at Vicksburg, Miss., for over a year. After the troops were mustered out he was retained on general court-marshal duty at Vicksburg about four months. About the close of the war he was commissioned full colonel, by brevet, by Andrew Johnson for meritorious services rendered at the battle of Milliken's Bend. He left the service in June, 1866. Col. Hisson was engaged in mercantile business in Hancock County, and at Napoleon, Ohio, for eight years thereafter. In 1875 he located in Fostoria, this county, and embarked in the dry goods business, here, which he has continued successfully to the present time. He owns a fine store at North Baltimore, and also at Ottawa, Ohio, where he is doing an extensive business. He was married, in March, 1868, to Jennie, daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Heller) Carr, of Hancock County, Ohio, and by her he has one child, Harry. Mr. Hisson is a member of the I. O. O. F. and the G. A. R. He is a charter member of the First National Bank of Fostoria. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM T. HISTE, ex-county commissioner, Fostoria, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 26, 1826, and came here with his parents, George and Sarah (Sawlaw) Histe, who settled in Fostoria, Ohio, in 1844. His father, a brick-maker and wheelwright by trade, for several years after coming here worked at cabinet-making, after which he manufactured brick for upward of twenty-five years; he died November 5, 1884, in his eighty-fifth year; his widow survives him at the age of eighty-three. They had a family of eight children: Maria, wife of George Miller; William T.; Matilda, wife of Joseph England; Cordelia, wife of Daniel Weaver; Catharine, wife of J. Q. Albert; F. Marion; Sarah A., wife of Theodore Brown, and Benjamin F. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county. He was married, May 15, 1851, to Mary, daughter of William and Rebecca (Lytle) Noble, of Jackson Township, this county, by whom he has two children: Isabel, wife of Jeremiah Blosser, and Cecelia, wife of Cassius C. Beedle. In 1851 Mr. Histe embarked in the manufacture of brick which he carried on at intervals, up to 1865, when he engaged in farming in Jackson Township, living there until the spring of 1871, when he returned to Fostoria and resumed the manufacture of brick which he continued for three years. Then for a year (1874), he was in the furniture business. In the fall of 1878 he was elected to the office of county commissioner, re-elected in 1881, his term expiring December 1, 1884. In politics he is a staunch Democrat.

EDWARD B. HOWELL, proprietor of Central Hotel, Fostoria, was born in Susquehanna County, Penn., November 24, 1828; son of Samuel and Laura (Robinson) Howell, natives of New York and who settled in Fostoria, Ohio, in 1845. Samuel Howell, a tanner by trade, conducted a tannery in that part of Fostoria known as Risdon, for five years, when he retired from business. He was succeeded by his sons Edward B. and Royal R., who carried on the business for several years. Samuel Howell died in 1871 at the age of seventy-eight years, and his wife in 1852 at the age of fifty-six. Their children, eight in number, were as follows: Caroline (deceased), Charles (deceased), Mary (Mrs. John T. Ford, of Chillicothe, Mo.), Edward B., Marcus W. (a resident of California), William (also residing in California), Royal R. and Eliza (deceased). Our subject located in Fostoria in 1847, and with his brother Royal R. conducted a tannery for two years. In 1853 he purchased a saw-mill in Caroline, this county, which he operated for a year and a half, when he moved to Findlay, Ohio, where he resided for eighteen years (nine years of this time he was in the employ of what is now known as the Indiana, Bloomington & Western Railroad Company). In 1874 he returned to

Fostoria, where he has lived (with the exception of two years spent in Tiffin) ever since. In 1882 he embarked in the hotel business, in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time; his hotel, known as the "Central," having the reputation of being the best \$1.50 per day house in this section of the State. Mr. Howell was married, November 25, 1849, to Charity, daughter of Jacob and Charlotte Kinnaman, of Fostoria, this county, and by her he has three children: Corwin B., Willis P. and Nellie M. Mr. and Mrs. Howell are members of the Congregational Church. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIS P. HOWELL, dentist, Fostoria, was born in Caroline, this county, May 18, 1855, son of Edward and Charity (Kinnaman) Howell. He was reared and educated in Findlay, Ohio. In 1874 he began the study of dentistry in the office of J. A. Stockton, of Lima, and in 1875 went to Tiffin and entered the dental office of Dr. P. J. Kinnaman. He received a certificate from the Ohio State Board of Dental Examiners in 1878. In 1877 he began the practice of his profession, and in 1879 formed a copartnership with J. F. O'Brien, with whom he was associated up to February, 1885. Dr. Howell was united in marriage, May 25, 1882, with Matilda C., daughter of John and Philibena (Reise) Andes, of Fostoria, Ohio. Dr. Howell has built up a good practice. Politically he is a Republican.

JUNIUS V. JONES, attorney, Fostoria, was born in Gallia County, Ohio, January 23, 1823, son of James and Priscella (Blagg) Jones, natives of Virginia and pioneers of Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, where they settled in 1832, clearing and improving a farm on which they lived and died. They reared a family of nine children: Gideon (deceased), Elizabeth (deceased), Emily (deceased), Huldah (deceased), Simpson, Virginia (wife of Joseph Eckels), Junius V., William H. and Seneca (deceased). Our subject was reared in Perry Township from ten years of age, and was educated in the select school of Fostoria under the instruction of Warren P. Noble. In 1846 he settled in Fostoria, this county, where he has since resided. In 1853 he was elected justice of the peace, which office he held for five consecutive terms of three years each, and during this time he began the study of law, was admitted to the bar in 1868, and to practice in the United States Courts April 12, 1877. He was married, in 1847, to Maria, daughter of Michael Musser, of Wood County, Ohio, and the issue of this union was seven children: Edwin, Charles, Will, Harry, Parley, Clara and Bert. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Jones was elected mayor of Fostoria in 1878, serving one term of two years, and has filled various other offices of trust. Politically he is a Republican.

THOMAS KELLEY, retired farmer, Fostoria, was born in Huntingdon County, Penn., April 6, 1800, son of Charles and Jemima (Crowner) Kelley, who settled on a farm four miles from Wooster, Ohio, in 1811. Our subject, from eleven years of age was reared in Wooster, and was there educated. In 1831 he located in Washington Township, Hancock County (had the honor of naming the township), and entered 160 acres of land, which he cleared and improved, and where he lived up to 1856, when he sold his farm and moved to Fremont, Ohio, residing there until 1866, when he came to Fostoria. He was twice married, first in July, 1823, to Catherine, daughter of John Lora, of Wayne County, Ohio, by whom he had seven children: John (deceased), Amanda (wife of Ambrose Corey), Sydna I. (wife of Philip Faulhaber), Sarah (wife of Thaddeus Ball), Minerva (wife of Christian German), Charles and Albert. Mr. Kelley was married on second occasion in Fremont, Ohio, in 1862, to Mrs. Emily G. Boren, widow of Levi E. Boren and daughter of

James and Hettie (Culbertson) Prebles. Mr. Kelley is a prominent citizen of Fostoria. In politics he has always been a staunch Democrat, casting his first vote for Andrew Jackson.

MARTIN KINGSEED, retired merchant, Fostoria, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 19, 1817; son of Anton and Margaret (Rauth) Kingseed, the former born in Dreyson, palatinate of Bavaria, June 26, 1796; the latter in Boerstadt, July 28, 1796; they were married, January 26, 1816, and settled in Boerstadt, where Anton Kingseed followed the trade of cabinet-maker. In 1832 they immigrated to America, locating in Hamburg, Berks Co., Penn., and in 1832 they moved to Pine Grove, Schuylkill Co., Penn., and engaged in farming. In 1834 they sold out and came by wagon to Ohio, locating in Seneca Township, this county, where Anton Kingseed purchased ninety-six acres of land, which he cleared and improved, and which he still resides on at the age of eighty-nine years. Anton and Margaret Kingseed were the parents of ten children, seven of whom survive: Martin, Peter, Christian, Margaret, Elizabeth, Sophia and Anthony. Anton Kingseed was twice married; on second occasion, in 1847, to Catherine Bauer, of Seneca Township, this county, and by her he had three children: Joseph, Emilia and Catherine. Emilia is matron of the homestead and Anthony has charge of the farm. Martin, the subject of this sketch, was seventeen years of age when he came to this county. Being endowed by nature with a strong healthy body and iron will he made himself useful at home until twenty-five years of age. After the death of his mother he worked six years in a saw-mill on the river, and January 2, 1847, he was nearly killed by a log rolling on him, and May 6 following he was found under another log, which accident laid him up for some time, and the effects of which he feels to this day. He then assisted in surveying the railroad from Bellefontaine to Union City for nine months. He was married, September 17, 1850, to Elmira E., daughter of Michael and Anastatia (Arnold) Noel, of Wyandot County, Ohio, and to this union were born eight children: Lewis A. (deceased), Charles E., Frank D., Zenobia M., Mary C., William A., Ella N. and Anna M. After his marriage Mr. Kingseed located in Tiffin, Ohio, and clerked in the hardware store of John G. Gross six years; then traded his property in Tiffin to Mr. Gross for a stock of hardware in Fostoria, this county, and removed there in October, 1855, where he was actively engaged in business up to August 1, 1884, when he retired, his son, Frank D., being his successor. Mr. Kingseed is universally esteemed by all who know him. Politically he is a Democrat.

FRED KINNAMAN, of the firm of W. M. Kinnaman, art and fancy goods store, Fostoria, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, September 3, 1833; son of Jacob and Mary (Whitmore) Kinnaman (the former a native of Connecticut, the latter of New Jersey), who settled in Wood County, Ohio, in the fall of 1833, locating in Perry Township, where they purchased a tract of 1,800 acres of land and cleared and improved a farm on which Jacob Kinnaman resided until 1859, in which year he moved to Mill Grove, and there died in 1863, at the age of eighty-nine years. He reared a family of twelve children, of whom five survive: Jackson P. and Perry L., physicians of Tiffin, Ohio; Fred; Charity, Mrs. E. B. Howell; and Mary, Mrs. Christian Myers, of California. Our subject was reared and educated in Ashland County, Ohio, and lived there up to 1861. He then moved to Mill Grove, and in 1863 located in Findlay, Ohio, where he lived until 1879; since 1871 he has been engaged in his present business. He was married, October 14, 1852, to Kate Hettinger, of Bellville, Richland Co., Ohio., by whom he has three children: C. Frank, Wilber M. and Harry R. Mr. Kinnaman is a member of the I. O. O. F. In politics he is a Republican.

DANIEL KISER, retired farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 20, 1822; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Grove) Kiser, who came to Seneca County in 1834 and settled in Loudon Township, where the father entered 160 acres of land from the Government, which, with the assistance of his sons, he cleared and improved. The country at that time was a wilderness, and they had to hew a road through the woods for thirteen miles to get on their land. Jacob Kiser died in 1859, at the age of seventy-two years, and his wife in 1857, at the age of seventy-one. They had a family of eleven children. Our subject was reared in Loudon Township, this county, from ten years of age, and received a limited education in the schools of his day. He remained at home with his parents until twenty years of age, when he started out for himself. April 20, 1843, he married Nancy A., daughter of James and Agnes (Bunting) Scott, of Loudon Township, this county, and by her he had nine children: Andrew J., Lorenzo, Loquiner, Leander, Alfred, Ira, Sarah J. (Mrs. Joseph Van Fossen), Libbie and Elmer. Of these Andrew J. and Lorenzo served in the late war, the former in the One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry for eighteen months, and the latter in the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving eleven months, both being honorably discharged at close of the war. After his marriage Mr. Kiser rented a farm for three years, and in 1846 purchased eighty acres of land on Sections 18 and 19, which he cleared and improved, and on which he resided up to 1873, when he removed to Fostoria, where he lived two years. In 1875 he purchased the farm of seventeen acres he now occupies, and where he has resided ever since. He was a member of the United Brethren Church for forty-two years, but in the spring of 1883 united with the Protestant Methodist Church, of which he is now one of the trustees. Politically he has been a member of the Republican party since its organization.

SAMUEL KISER, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Stark County, Ohio, June 29, 1828; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Grove) Kiser, natives of Pennsylvania, parents of eleven children, and who came to this county in 1834, settling in Loudon Township on the farm now occupied by our subject, which they cleared and improved, and on which they resided until their death. Samuel Kiser, the subject of this sketch, has resided on the old homestead since six years of age. June 26, 1850, he married Julia A., daughter of Isaac and Eleanor DeWitt, pioneers of Big Spring Township, and by this union there were four children: Emily (deceased), Alvin, Lou E. and Charles. Mr. Kiser has made many improvements on the old homestead since it came into his possession: has cleared forty acres of the 178 acres which comprises his farm (140 of which are under a high state of cultivation); in 1879 he built a fine brick residence on the property, and has also erected commodious outbuildings. He has held the office of township trustee for several terms, besides other minor offices. Politically he is a Republican.

HENRY W. KONKLE, contractor, Fostoria, was born in Lehigh County, Penn. December 7, 1834, son of Henry and Hannah (Swander) Konkle. In 1838 his parents settled in Fairfield County, Ohio, where they remained up to 1871, when they located in Lucas County, Ohio. Our subject came to Seneca County in 1845, and lived with his grandfather, John Swander, near Tiffin, Ohio, until twenty-three years of age. March 14, 1867, he married Emily, daughter of Baker and Ann Hale, of Hancock County, Ohio, and the issue of this union was one child—Nettie. Mr. Konkle learned the trade of bricklayer when a young man, which he has followed up to the present time. He located in Fostoria in 1859, and since 1860 has been actively engaged as a building

contractor, many of the prominent buildings of Fostoria having been erected by him, the plans for the same being also his work. From 1876 to 1880 Mr. Konkle was interested in the furniture business. He is an active member of the Reformed Church. He is a member of Fostoria Lodge No. 305, I. O. O. F. Mr. Konkle has served as member of the city council two years. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, having enlisted in April, 1861, in Company H, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was honorably discharged.

FRED KOSS, manufacturer, Fostoria, was born in Grubenhagen, Grand Duchy of Mecklenburg, Germany, November 4, 1846, son of John and Mary (Hennig) Koss. Our subject was reared and educated in his native land, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the carpenter's trade. In 1869 he immigrated to America, settling in Fostoria, Ohio, where he worked at his trade up to 1880, when he became associated with Jacob Mergenthaler in the planing-mill, and manufacturing of sash, doors, blinds, etc., in which he is engaged at the present time. Mr. Koss was united in marriage, October 18, 1871, with Mary, daughter of Louis and Mary (Goodyear) Karg, of Findlay, Ohio, and by her he has three children: Charles, John and Augusta. Mr. and Mrs. Koss are members of the German Lutheran Church. He is a member of the Royal Arcanum; politically a Democrat.

CHARLES W. LYTLE, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Chili, Monroe Co., N. Y., November 8, 1827, son of Daniel and Betsey (Foster) Lytle, the former a native of Rhode Island, and the latter of Massachusetts. He was reared and educated in his native county, and in 1854 located in Fostoria, Ohio, and entered the store of C. Foster & Co., where he served in the capacity of clerk up to 1868, since which time he has been engaged in farming and various other business enterprises. He was united in marriage in April, 1857, with Frances M., daughter of Frederick and Christine (Kempher) Febles, of Jackson Township, this county, by whom he has three children: Jennie M., Frederick D. and Emma A. Mr. Lytle, one of the substantial farmers and citizens of Loudon Township, is a member of the I. O. O. F. Politically he is a Republican.

EDWARD MARKS, ice dealer and proprietor of bottling works, Fostoria, was born in Big Spring Township, this county, in February, 1851; son of Nicholas and Theresa (Kehl) Marks, natives of Germany, who settled in Big Spring Township in 1849, where Nicholas Marks, a farmer by occupation, cleared and improved the farm on which he still resides. Their children were seven in number: Nicholas, Edward, Elizabeth (Mrs. John Walker), Anna (Mrs. Joseph Hackenrader), Thomas, Michael and Aggie. Our subject was reared on the old homestead, educated in the common schools, and remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. He learned the plasterer's trade in Tiffin, Ohio, which he followed three years and a half. In 1872 he came to Fostoria and entered the store of Nye & Cooper as clerk. The same year he bought Mr. Cooper's interest in the business, which was then conducted under the firm name of Nye & Marks for several years, after which he engaged in the liquor business. In 1881 Mr. Marks became interested in a large bottling establishment of this city, of which he is now sole proprietor, and he has also for several years been engaged in the ice trade, having put up over 4,000 tons this season. Mr. Marks was married, in 1874, to Josephine, daughter of Peter Dumond, of Adrian, Ohio, and by her he has one child, Rossie. Mr. Marks is one of the enterprising and public spirited citizens of Fostoria. He is a Democrat in politics. He and his wife are members of the Catholic Church.

JACOB MERGENTHALER, manufacturer, Fostoria, was born in Loudon Township, this county, November 30, 1838; son of Gottfried Mergenthaler, a

native of Germany, a farmer by occupation, and who was a pioneer of Loudon Township, this county, where he cleared and improved a farm, on which he lived and died. Our subject, who was reared in his native township, when nineteen years of age, left home and served an apprenticeship of four years at the carpenter's trade, which occupation he followed up to 1881, when, with J. S. Bowers, he engaged in the planing, door, sash and blind manufacturing business. In 1882 Fred Koss bought the interest of Mr. Bowers, and since that time the business has been conducted under firm name of Mergenthaler & Koss, who by strict attention to business have built up a large and extensive trade. Mr. Mergenthaler was married, in the fall of 1861, to Mary Karl, of Fostoria, by whom he has four children: Ada, William, Rollin and Ola. Mr. and Mrs. Mergenthaler are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is one of the representative business men of Fostoria. In politics he is a Democrat.

MELCHER MERGENTHALER, carriage manufacturer, Fostoria, was born in Loudon Township, this county, July 19, 1841. His father, Gottfried Mergenthaler, a native of Germany, settled in Loudon Township, this county, in 1834, and here Melcher was reared and educated. Our subject, at the age of eighteen, came to Fostoria, where he served an apprenticeship at wagon-making for three years with George Gehr, Esq. He then worked as journeyman till 1865, when he embarked in business for himself, in which he has successfully engaged to the present time. Our subject was united in marriage, July 19, 1863, with Catherine, daughter of Henry Bucher, of Loudon Township, this county, and by her he has three children: Andrew, assistant cashier in the First National Bank; Charles and Rella. Mr. and Mrs. Mergenthaler are members of the Presbyterian Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

JAMES L. MICKY, farmer and stock-dealer, Fostoria, was born in what is now Ashland County, Ohio, November 10, 1831; son of Jeremiah and Sarah (Loman) Mickey, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Maryland. His paternal grandfather, Daniel Mickey, was a native of Pennsylvania and a pioneer of Ashland County, Ohio, and his maternal grandfather, Richard Loman, formerly of Maryland, was a pioneer of Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, where he lived and died. The parents of our subject settled in what is now Fostoria, Ohio, in 1832. His father who engaged in mercantile business, during the cholera excitement of 1834, went with his family to Richland County, but soon returned, and in 1835 embarked in the hotel business, his hotel being the first in what was then known as Risdon. He conducted the hotel until 1841, when he was killed in a ditch by a bank caving on him. His family consisted of six children: Elizabeth (Mrs. Thomas Hays), James L., Sarah (deceased), Isaac N., William (deceased) and Richard (deceased). Our subject was reared and received a common school education in Fostoria. He succeeded to the hotel business of his father, which he conducted up to 1856, when he engaged in the lightning rod industry, following it four years. In April, 1861, he was appointed postmaster of Fostoria, which position he held up to October, 1870. He then purchased a farm in Loudon Township, this county, and engaged in stock business. In 1873 he erected one-third of the brick building known as the Mickey Block, his division comprising two stores, three stories high, each 22x75 feet. Mr. Mickey was married, in 1862, to Mary, daughter of David H. Edgar, of Dunkirk, Ohio. The issue of this union was five children: Harry, Claude, Newton, Charles and Don. Mr. Mickey is now holding the office of township treasurer, which he has filled for several terms. He is a F. & A. M. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES C. MILLHIME, retired, Fostoria, was born in York County, Penn., June 30, 1823; son of John J. and Mary (Steyer) Millhime. He was

reared and educated in his native county, and served an apprenticeship of two years at the miller's trade in Adams County, Penn.; in the winter of 1847-48 he located in Fostoria, Ohio, and in 1848 purchased a farm of eighty acres in Jackson Township, this county. He was a miller in Carbaugh's mill, at Fostoria, in 1848, and later in the mill of Roswell Crocker; was afterward employed for several years as collector for Foster & Son. He then embarked in mercantile business on his own account, in which he continued up to 1863. In 1869 he was elected to the office of clerk of Seneca County, a position he held for two consecutive terms. In 1876 he erected the Keystone Block, the building being 22x90 feet, and two stories high. In 1842 Mr. Millhime was married to Mary, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Bair) Throne, of Hanover, Penn., by whom he had five children: Edwin (died of fever at Camp Nevins during the late war of the Rebellion); Lucinda (deceased); Emma, wife of Christian Kistner; Mary, wife of Samuel Drenning, and James B. Mr. Millhime has been assessor of Fostoria for several terms. He is one of the public spirited citizens of the place, always alive to its interests. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and of the K. of H. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN P. MUENCH, grocer, Fostoria, born in Baden, Germany, November 6, 1853, son of Jacob and Rosa (Muench) Muench, was reared and educated in his native land. His father died in 1867, and in the summer of the same year our subject, with his mother, three sisters and a brother, immigrated to America and located in Fremont, Ohio, where he served an apprenticeship of three years at the painter's trade. He then moved to Toledo, where he worked at his trade one year, after which he went to Coldwater, Mich., and there worked at his trade three months. In the fall of 1874 he located in Fostoria, this county, and followed his trade ten years. April 1, 1884, Mr. Muench embarked in the grocery business in which he has been successfully engaged to the present time. He has been twice married. His first wife, to whom he was married August 29, 1876, was Catherine, daughter of Nicholas and Margaret Walters, of Fostoria, and who bore him one child—William. Our subject was married on second occasion, November 25, 1880, to Rosa, daughter of John and Theresa (Münzer) Grieser, of Sandusky County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Muench are members of the German Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

DANIEL W. MUSSER, liveryman, Fostoria, was born in Ravenna, Portage Co., Ohio, April 13, 1831, son of Jacob and Syndonia (Garrison) Musser. Jacob Musser, a pioneer blacksmith of Ravenna, settled in West Millgrove, Wood Co., Ohio, in 1855, and died there in 1879. Our subject settled in Fostoria in 1858, and embarked in the livery business in which he has continued up to the present time and is the oldest established liveryman in the place. In 1861 he was united in marriage with Savannah, daughter of George and Mary Buchtel, of Fostoria, this county, and by her he has three children: Ida M., James W., and Hattie D. Mr. Musser is one of the prominent citizens of Fostoria and is widely known. He pays strict attention to his business interests, and is courteous and obliging to all who may favor him with their patronage. Politically he is a Republican.

PARK D. MYERS, physician, Fostoria, was born in Fostoria, this county, May 28, 1860, son of Jacob J. and Rachel A. (Harsh) Myers, the former a native of Allegheny County, Penn., and the latter of Carroll County, Ohio. His paternal grandfather, John Myers, was a native of Germany and a pioneer farmer of Allegheny County, Penn. His maternal grandfather, John Harsh, was a pioneer of Carroll County, Ohio, and later of Seneca County, Ohio. The father of our subject, who was a wagon-maker by trade, settled in

Fostoria about 1848, where he worked as a journeyman for several years; then embarked in business for himself, continuing in the same till his death in 1875. His family consisted of five children: Eva (Mrs. Dr. F. J. Schaufelberger), Bruce M., Ralph (deceased), Park L. and Lulu. Our subject was reared in Fostoria, this county, where he received his early education. He began the study of medicine in the office of Williams & Henry, in Fostoria, in 1875, and in 1876 entered the medical department of the Wooster University, of Cleveland, Ohio, where he took one course of lectures. In 1878 he entered the Ohio Medical College of Cincinnati, graduating therefrom in 1879. He afterward took a course in 1879-80, and in July, 1880, began the practice of medicine in Fostoria. In 1881 he formed a partnership with Dr. C. A. Henry, with whom he is associated at present. Dr. Myers is a member of the K. of P. In politics he is a Republican.

CHRISTOPHER C. NESTLERODE, teacher and farmer, Fostoria, was born in Bald Eagle Valley, Centre Co., Penn., March 17, 1824, son of Israel and Susannah (Forrey) Nestlerode, who were natives of Lancaster County, Penn. The Nestlerode family originally came from Poland, and were Polish-Russian aristocrats, but in the famous Polish insurrection a part of the family joined the insurgents under Kosciuszko, a few of whom afterward fled to America to escape a rebel's death. Those who remained loyal to the Russian government were rewarded with official positions. Count Nestlerode, a cousin of the grandfather of our subject, represented Russia at Washington during Jackson's administration, and was prime minister of that country until he was nearly ninety years old. John and Christian, great-grandfather and grandfather of our subject, were in the Federal service during the Revolutionary war, and served with distinction. Israel Nestlerode, father of our subject, was the tenth of twenty-six children, and was born December 2, 1795. His youth was spent in lumbering, rafting, fishing and farming. May 22, 1823, he married Susannah Forrey, born February 15, 1801, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Lightner) Forrey, and granddaughter of John Forrey, a native of France. Israel Nestlerode and wife came to Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, in 1832, purchased eighty acres of land there, and entered 170 acres in Jackson Township, Seneca County, comprising a farm of 250 acres, which, with about 390 acres more, was surrounded by a swale run. This tract of land the Indians named "the Island," and which after Mr. Nestlerode settled on it, they called "Nestlerode's Island," which name it bears to this day. Mr. Nestlerode, the first actual settler of Perry Township, lived there until 1856, when he removed to Fostoria, where he died September 5, 1879, in his eighty-fourth year; his widow died December 10, 1883, in her eighty-third year. Their children were Christopher C., Margaret (deceased), Sarah (wife of Daniel Rhoad), Israel W., Jeremiah and Lafayette Marion (deceased). Our subject was reared in Perry Township from seven years of age, and was educated for the most part in the backwoods. He attended Norwalk Seminary one term and Republic Academy seven terms. When seventeen years of age he began teaching in the common schools of Ohio. He taught five winters, working for his father each year during the farming season. He taught three years in the Tiffin Union Schools, and two years in the State of Arkansas. He organized the first union school west of the Mississippi, at Tipton, Iowa. He superintended the Tipton Union School five years; held the first teacher's institute ever held in Iowa. He held teachers' institutes in all the leading cities and towns of eastern and southern Iowa. He was chosen by the Iowa State Teachers' Association to represent that body at the State Board of Education, which held its first session in Des Moines, Iowa, during the winter of 1858-59. At that session the present world-renowned free school laws of Iowa were passed.

Mr. Nestlerode was invited to a seat in that body, and was made an honorary member. He rendered much valuable service to the board, and no act was passed that was not first closely examined and carefully revised by him. He for three years edited the *Iowa Instructor*, the first free school journal published in the State. He sent a copy to each school board and prominent educator in the State. He waged a merciless warfare against the "school-killers," both in the *Instructor* and in the school rooms, and other places where he had the time and opportunity to address the hardy and intelligent pioneers of Iowa. He spared neither effort nor money in enforcing the school laws he had so anxiously assisted in making, and which provides the means for every child, rich or poor, colored or white, to receive an education free as the air he breathes. In 1862 Mr. Nestlerode was called from his labors in Iowa (the greatest sacrifice of his life) to the home of his boyhood to minister unto his parents in their afflictions and fast-failing health, and to bear the burdens that had become too heavy for them, which resulted in prolonging their lives nearly twenty years. The school board of Fostoria, Ohio, in the same year of his return, elected Mr. Nestlerode to take charge of their school. He undertook the work in connection with his home duties. He found the school merely a district school, and while in that shape incapable of successful development, but nothing daunted he set about educating the people of Fostoria for a change in their school system, and never ceased his effort until the Union School Law of Ohio for cities and towns was adopted, under which he organized a union school that has grown to be one of the foremost in the State. He was married, January 5, 1871, to Mary A., daughter of Hon. Morris P. and Mary (Gorsuch) Skinner, of Fostoria, by whom he has one child—Mary Elizabeth. Mr. Nestlerode has held the office of mayor of Fostoria, secretary of the board of education, and numerous other offices. In politics he is a staunch advocate of prohibition.

JEREMIAH NESTLERODE, druggist and dealer in real estate, Fostoria, was born in Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, June 26, 1834, son of Israel and Susannah (Forrey) Nestlerode, who settled there in 1832. Our subject was reared in his native township, and there received a common school education. He remained at home until his twenty-first year, when he engaged in farming for himself in Wood County, Ohio, which he continued up to twenty-eight years of age. In 1862 he located in Fostoria, this county, and entered general mercantile business, in which he remained fourteen years. In 1866 he opened a branch store, which he conducted for eight years in Jerry City (which was named in his honor), Wood County, Ohio. In 1874 he embarked for second time in the dry goods business in Fostoria, this county, which he followed for one year, and in 1875 was a contractor for county and railroad work. In 1877-78 Mr. Nestlerode was connected with the sash and blind manufacturing business under the firm name first of Bower & Co., then Hathaway, Campbell & Co. In 1879 he engaged in the clothing business, and the same year bought a stock of dry goods and carried on that business for two years. He was engaged in the livery business from 1880 to 1884. In 1881 Mr. Nestlerode embarked in the drug business, in which he is still interested, and has for many years also been engaged in the real estate business, being the first in Fostoria to make that line a specialty. He was married, January 23, 1857, to Ann E., daughter of Grafton and Rebecca Bernard, of Tiffin, Ohio. In politics Mr. Nestlerode has been a staunch Republican since the organization of the party.

LEVI NIEBEL, retired farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Union County, Penn., October 8, 1816, son of Henry and Mary (Irely) Niebel, who

settled in what is now Wyandot County in 1834. Our subject remained with his parents until twenty-one years of age. January 1, 1838, he was united in marriage with Elizabeth, daughter of John Ritter, of Pickaway County, Ohio, and by her he had two children, Elijah and John, the latter deceased. January 1, 1842, Mr. Niebel married his second wife, Hannah, daughter of Henry Bish, of Fairfield County, Ohio, and by her had one child, Henry B. Our subject located in Bloom Township, this county, in an early day, and cleared a farm of 100 acres, on which he resided up to 1854, when he settled in Loudon Township, and cleared a part of the farm now occupied by his son Elijah; he also cleared another farm in the northern part of this township. He and his wife are members of the Evangelical Association. He has served as trustee of Loudon Township one term. Politically he is a Republican.

ELIJAH NIEBEL, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Berwick, this county, January 10, 1839, son of Levi and Elizabeth (Ritter) Niebel, pioneers of Seneca County. Our subject was reared in Bloom and Loudon Townships and received a limited education in the common schools. He removed from Bloom to Loudon Township with his father in 1855, where, with the exception of six years, during which he resided in Fostoria, he has lived on the farm he now owns and occupies. He was in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting October 29, 1861, in Company D, Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was in the battle of Shiloh, siege of Vicksburg, two engagements at Jackson, Miss., and was taken prisoner near Ripley, Miss., January 11, 1864, and sent to Andersonville, where he remained until the middle of September of that year, when he was transferred to Florence, S. C.; was paroled at Goldsboro, N. C., in March, 1865, and honorably discharged June 19, 1865, after nearly four years' service. October 3, 1865, Mr. Niebel was married to Emily, daughter of David and Hannah (Kiser) Young, pioneers of Loudon Township, this county. They had six children, four of whom survive: Minnie, Clara, Della and Arthur C. Mr. Niebel, wife and daughter are members of the United Brethren Church. He is a member of the G. A. R. He takes great interest in education. Politically he is a Republican. He is a prominent farmer and enterprising citizen; owner of a fine farm of 155 acres, 115 of which are under cultivation and thoroughly drained.

JOHN NOBLE, stave manufacturer, Fostoria, was born in Nottinghamshire, England, May 28, 1833, son of Francis and Pethia Noble. He was reared on a farm in Canada, whither his people had emigrated in 1836, settling in Brant County. When eighteen years of age, John Noble went to Paris, Canada, to learn the cooper's trade, and in 1857 came to Sandusky County, Ohio, locating in Clyde, where he remained until 1858, when he came to Fostoria. In 1864 he formed a partnership with John W. Griffith in the cooper business, which existed eight years. In 1871, together with his former partner, E. J. Cunningham, and Charles Foster, a company was established, known as the Fostoria Stave and Barrel Company (of which he is the present manager), which has conducted a successful business. Mr. Noble has been twice married, on the first occasion, in November, 1858, to Miss Ann Leech, who died April 3, 1861. His second marriage, July 13, 1863, was with Mrs. Mary E. Warner, widow of George W. Warner, and daughter of William and Mary Simons, early settlers of Seneca County, Ohio. The issue of this union was five children: Nellie M., Ada M., Sarah A., John W. and Lelia B. (the latter two deceased). Mr. Noble served in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting in May, 1862, in the Eighty-sixth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served three months in West Virginia. In 1862 he joined the independent company of the Ohio National Guards, of which he was subsequently elected lieutenant,

and to which he belonged until 1864, when he entered the 100 days' service. He is now serving his sixth year as member of the town council. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN H. NORRIS, physician, Fostoria, was born in Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, May 13, 1855, son of Hon. John and Rebecca C. (Cuthbertson) Norris, who were among the pioneers of that township. Our subject's father, who was a prominent citizen of Wood County, and served once from there as representative to the State Legislature, has been a resident of Fostoria since 1880. Our subject was reared on a farm and educated in the normal school at Republic. In 1874 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. C. Lincoln, of Bowling Green, Ohio, with whom he remained three years; graduated from the medical department of the Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, February 27, 1877, and began the practice of medicine at Bowling Green, in March of the same year, and there remained two and a half years. March 1, 1880, he received a post-graduate degree from Bellevue Hospital Medical College, New York, and in 1881 he located at Fostoria, where he has been in active practice ever since. Dr. Norris was married, September 20, 1882, to Anna B., daughter of Robert Middaugh, of Canton, Ohio. Politically the Doctor is a Republican. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity.

JOHN F. O'BRIEN, dentist, Fostoria, was born in Loudon Township, this county, July 4, 1855, son of Thomas and Margaret (McCarty) O'Brien, natives of Ireland, who settled in Loudon Township, this county, in May, 1851, clearing and improving a farm on which they resided up to 1870, when they removed to Fostoria. Here Thomas O'Brien engaged in railroad contracting, and built and graded a part of the Ohio Central, Baltimore & Ohio, and New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroads; he died in May, 1878, at the age of sixty-nine years. Of his twelve children, nine attained maturity: James, Ellen (Mrs. George Emerine, deceased), Mary (Mrs. Alvin Starns), Patrick W., Margaret (wife of Rev. Thomas Parker), Kate (Mrs. O. V. Wood), Thomas and Terrence (twins), and John F. Our subject was reared in Loudon Township, and educated in the Union Schools of Fostoria. In 1876 he began the study of dentistry in the office of Dr. T. K. Williams, of Fostoria, with whom he remained fifteen months, when Dr. Williams died and he then conducted the business thereafter for one year. In 1878 he entered the Ohio Dental College, at Cincinnati, and in 1879 received a diploma from the State Board of Dental Examiners, and in April of the same year, began the practice of dentistry with W. P. Howell, with whom he has been associated to the present time. From a careful and thorough study of dentistry Dr. O'Brien has attained a thorough knowledge of his profession and bears the reputation of being a skillful and superior operator.

EPHRAIM J. PADGHAM, book keeper, Fostoria, was born in Tenterden, county of Kent, England, June 10, 1828, son of John and Mary A. Padgham. He was reared and educated in his native land and there married, December 25, 1850, Susannah, daughter of William and Sophia Boorman, by whom he had four children, one of whom survives, Elizabeth Jane. This wife died in 1856 and our subject was again married in 1857, this time to Mrs. Eliza Johnson, widow of Samuel Johnson and daughter of Michael and Caroline Longernecker, of this county, by whom he has two children: Silas S. and Zoa D. Mr. Padgham came to America in 1853 and located in Fostoria, Ohio, where he clerked in the grain warehouse of Foster & Co. and was associated with the firm for several years. He was the first agent for the United States Express Company at this place, and also the first ticket and freight agent for the Fremont

& Indiana Railroad, which position he filled for nearly twenty years. This railroad changed its name four times while he was agent. Mr. Padgham was then appointed agent for the Columbus & Toledo Railroad and served two years. He then formed a partnership with John P. Warner and conducted a grist-mill for two years. He then engaged as book keeper for the Fostoria spoke and bending factory, a position he now occupies. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. He is a Republican in politics, and at present is serving his third term as member of the city council.

ABRAHAM PETER (deceased) was born in Bindersheim, Palatinate Frankenthal, Kingdom of Bavaria, Germany, February 5, 1821, son of Abraham and Barbara (Shobach) Peter, who came to America in 1840 and settled in Loudon Township, this county. Our subject was reared and educated in Germany and came with his parents to this country when nineteen years of age. December 24, 1843, he married Mary A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Smilsner) Vesper, who settled in Loudon Township in 1840, and by this union there were thirteen children, of whom nine survive: Elizabeth (Mrs. John Romig), Margaret (Mrs. Henry Reis), Mary (Mrs. Andrew Herbert), Louisa (Mrs. Ephraim Stahl), Charlotte (Mrs. Abraham Fruth), John A., Jacob, Philip and Sarah. After his marriage Mr. Peter engaged in agriculture on a rented farm for five years. In 1848 he purchased a fine farm of 175 acres on Sections 16 and 21, on which he made many improvements, residing there most of the time until 1883, when he retired from farming and moved to Fostoria. In 1852 he went to California and again in 1854, and while there engaged in stock buying and mining. He made these trips there overland, returning by water. He died in Fostoria May 7, 1883, at the age of sixty-two years. Though he started in life a poor boy, by industry, frugality and economy he accumulated a fine property. Mr. Peter was widely known in Fostoria and surrounding country as an upright, honest citizen. He was a respected and worthy member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he was a Democrat.

JOHN PETER, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Bavaria, Germany, May 13, 1830, son of Abraham and Barbara (Shobach) Peter, who came to America in 1840 and settled in Loudon Township, this county, on eighty acres of land now owned by E. Kinney, former of whom died in Big Spring Township in 1871, in his eighty-first year, latter in 1840, eleven weeks after her arrival in this country. They had a family of nine children: Philip; Abraham, deceased; Catherine, Mrs. Nicholas Findel; Margaret, deceased; Maria, Mrs. Jacob Heiserman; Civilla, deceased; Barbara, Mrs. Abraham Rinebold; John; Charlotte, Mrs. Adam Helfrick. Our subject was reared in Loudon Township, this county, and lived at home with his father until he was twenty-three years old. He then rented the old homestead for seven years; in 1860 he moved to Henry County, Ohio, where he remained four years; returned to Loudon Township in 1865 and purchased the old homestead, living here four years, and in 1869 purchased the farm of 150 acres he now occupies, fifty-five acres of which he has cleared himself, making all the improvements in buildings. April 7, 1854, Mr. Peter married Margaret, daughter of Jacob Helfrick, of Loudon Township, and by this union has four children: John J., Mary I. (Mrs. Warren Seever), Emma C. (Mrs. Adam Weisner) and Philip W. Mr. Peter and family are members of the Lutheran Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN J. PETER, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Loudon Township, this county, July 13, 1855, son of John and Margaret (Helfrick) Peter. He was reared and educated in Loudon Township. June 9, 1881, he was married

to Ella R., daughter of Solomon and Elizabeth (Alsbaugh) Ruse, of Hopewell Township, this county, and by her he has two children: Otto M. and Charles A. Since his marriage Mr. Peter has been engaged in agriculture on the farm he now occupies. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, and his wife of the Methodist Episcopal denomination. Mr. Peter, who is one of the prominent young farmers of the township, is now serving his second term as township assessor. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN A. PETER, clerk, Fostoria, was born in London Township, this county, February 15, 1854, son of Abraham and Mary A. (Vesper) Peter. His paternal grandfather, Abraham Peter, a native of Germany and a soldier under Napoleon I. came to America in 1840 and settled in London Township, this county, where he resided until his death. His maternal grandfather, John Vesper, also a native of Germany, was among the pioneers of London Township. Our subject was reared and educated in his native township. In 1877 he located in Fostoria and engaged as clerk in the clothing store of John Wagner, with whom he remained three years. In 1880 he entered the employ of Peter & Fruth in the same capacity, remaining with the firm and its successor, A. Fruth, to the present time. He was married, August 22, 1878, to Lucy, daughter of Nathan and Lavina (Carbaugh) Wade, of London Township, and by her he has one child, Mary Luema. The paternal grandfather of Mrs. Peter was Abner Wade, who settled in London Township in 1832, and was one of the organizers of the township and one of its first officials. Her maternal grandfather was Samuel Carbaugh, also a pioneer of London Township. Mr. Peter is a member of the German Reformed Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

PHILIP PETER, clerk, Fostoria, was born in London Township, this county, April 16, 1863, son of Abraham and Mary A. (Vesper) Peter. Our subject, who was reared and educated in his native township, located in Fostoria in 1879, and entered the employ of Foster, Snyder & Co., serving in the capacity of clerk for two years. In 1881 he engaged with Weaver & Adams as clerk, with whom he remained until the spring of 1885, when he engaged in the same capacity with A. Weaver, successor to Weaver & Adams, with whom he is at present. December 1, 1882, Mr. Peter was united in marriage with Anna, daughter of George and Ellen (O'Brien) Emerine, of Fostoria, this county, and to this union has been born one child, Lulu M. Mr. Peter is one of the worthy and representative citizens of Fostoria. Politically he is a Democrat.

DAVID PETER, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Loudon Township, this county, March 27, 1842, son of John J. and Elizabeth (Hahn) Peter, natives of Rhinebiern, Germany, and who came to this county in 1833, settling in Loudon Township, and entering eighty acres of land from the Government, which they cleared and improved. The father died in 1878, at the age of sixty-eight years. The mother survives him at the age of seventy-six. They had a family of nine children, of whom five survive: Henry, David, Elizabeth, Philebena (Mrs. Melcher Fruth) and Mary (Mrs. John Fruth). Our subject was reared in Loudon Township, receiving a limited education in the common school. May 25, 1863, he married Susannah, daughter of Jacob and Civilla (Schraden) Fruth, of Loudon Township, this county, by whom he has four children living: John W., Louisa J., Margaret E. and David A. In August, 1866, Mr. Peter settled in Henry County, Ohio, where he engaged in farming, lumbering and teaming up to the fall of 1872, when he returned to Loudon Township, purchasing the farm he now occupies, a part of which he has cleared and whereon he has made many improvements in buildings, etc. He is one of

the prominent farmers of Loudon Township; has held the office of township trustee three terms. In politics he is a Republican.

NICHOLAS PORTZ, hardware merchant, Fostoria, was born in Jackson Township, this county, March 1, 1839, son of John and Magdalena (Bohna) Portz, natives of Prussia, who located in Jackson Township, in 1838, where they engaged in farming. In 1840 they settled in Fostoria, where John Portz, a wagon maker, followed his trade until his death; he died in June, 1873, at the age of sixty six years; he had a family of seven children, who grew to maturity: Magdalena (deceased), Catherine (Mrs. George Bridgeford), Ann M. (Mrs. Joseph Haines), Nicholas, Eva (Mrs. George Huth), George (died in the army during the late war of the Rebellion) and John. Our subject was reared and received a common school education in Fostoria. At the age of twelve years he entered the store of Foster & Son, clerking for them up to 1863, when he was admitted as a partner in the general store under the firm name of Foster, Olmsted & Co., which partnership existed up to 1867, when he retired from the firm and embarked in the hardware business with Hon. Charles Foster, with whom he has been associated to the present time, under firm name of Portz & Co. The names of Foster & Portz have also been connected in the more extensive business known as the Fostoria Foundry and Machine Works. These works have recently been reorganized, adding another partner (Walter S. Payne) with extensive lines of machinery and fixtures for manufacturing brass goods and water works' supplies, all under the name of Walter S. Payne & Co. In this enterprise Mr. Portz will be recognized as the financial manager. Mr. Portz was married, January 16, 1867, to Hannah, daughter of Lewis and Mary (Youngker) Adams, of Findlay, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Portz are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES W. QUINN, baker and grocer, Fostoria, was born in Ireland, May 8, 1837, son of James and Mary (Madigan) Quinn, natives of County Limerick, Ireland, and who came to this county in 1851, settling in Tiffin, where the father, a blacksmith by trade, which he followed sixty-two years, engaged in business until his death; he died in 1859, at the age of seventy-eight years. Of their family of eleven children, four attained maturity: John (now deceased); James W.; David, a resident of Tiffin, and Eugene, residing in Michigan. Our subject was reared in Tiffin, Ohio, from twelve years of age and there received a common school education. At the age of sixteen, he entered a bakery at Tiffin, serving an apprenticeship of three years, after which he engaged in bridge-building for two seasons. He then clerked for several years in different branches of business and conducted a bakery in Tiffin for several years more. He located in Fostoria, this county, in 1871, and embarked in the grocery and bakery business on his own account. In 1884 he erected the fine brick building he now occupies (known as the "Quinn Block"), one of the handsomest business edifices in the city. Mr. Quinn was married, in November, 1857, to Mary, daughter of Benjamin Quinlaw, of Ireland, and by her he has had eight children, six now living: James, Anna, Clara, Jessie, John and Julia. Mr. Quinn and family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

GENERAL E. REYNOLDS, druggist, Fostoria, was born in Loudon Township, this county, December 19, 1852, son of Charles L. and Mary (Dillon) Reynolds, who were among the early settlers of Loudon Township, the former of whom, who was a resident of this county for many years, removed in 1878, to Eaton County, Mich., where he now resides. Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Reynolds had five children, of whom three are now living: General E., Jacob and McClellan. (Mrs. Charles L. Reynolds, previous to her marriage with the

father of our subject, was the wife of Eli Weaver, one of the pioneers of Loudon Township, this county, and by him had five children, three now living: George, Rachel (wife of Allen Stevens) and Alphens.) Our subject was reared on his father's farm in Loudon Township, this county, and received a common school education. At the age of eighteen he began teaching school, which occupation he followed for seven years. He then commenced the study of medicine with Dr. C. L. Cass and took one course of lectures at the Physio Medical College of Cincinnati, Ohio. In 1880 he embarked in the drug business in Fostoria, this county, in company with Jerry Nestlerode, the partnership existing at the present time. He was married, July 4, 1877, to Emma E., daughter of James R. and Rachel Williams, of Fostoria, and by her he has two children living: Nellie and Grace. Mr. and Mrs. Reynolds are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

JACOB RINEBOLD, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 28, 1821, son of John and Catherine (Wininger) Rinebold, the former, a native of Pennsylvania, and the latter (still living), a native of Germany. They came from Richland County to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1834, and settled in Loudon Township, entering 160 acres of land (now occupied by Abraham Rinebold), which they cleared and improved, and where the father died; mother still living. They reared a family of four children: Elizabeth, wife of Henry Stahl; Jacob; Abraham; and Rebecca, wife of John Shontz. Our subject's great-grandfather had two sons, Henry and Matthias, who came from Germany to America and fought in the Revolutionary war, in 1776, under Gen. Washington. Our subject was reared in Loudon Township, from thirteen years of age and received a limited education in the schools of his day. He was married, in December, 1850, to Mary A., daughter of John and Elizabeth (Good) Lambright, of Jackson Township, this county, by whom he has had nine children, seven now living: Noah; Elizabeth, wife of Newton Stearns; Susannah, wife of Cyrus Yost; Henry; Mahala, wife of David Smith; Rachel, wife of Philip Wiraght, and Jacob. Mr. Rinebold is one of the substantial citizens and farmers of Seneca County, where he has cleared and improved a part of a farm on Section 16, Jackson Township. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, his wife of the German Reformed Church. Politically Mr. Rinebold is a Democrat.

ABRAHAM RINEBOLD, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Perry County, Ohio, October 13, 1822, son of John and Catherine (Wininger) Rinebold, the former a native of Pennsylvania, the latter of Germany. His paternal grandfather, Matthias Rinebold, a native of Pennsylvania, and his maternal grandfather, Adam Wininger, a native of Germany, were pioneer citizens of Perry County, Ohio, where they lived and died. The parents of our subject came to Seneca County, Ohio, in March, 1834, settling in Loudon Township, on the farm now owned by him. The father died in 1854, at the age of fifty-six years, the mother, who still survives, is eighty-four years old. They were parents of four children: Elizabeth, wife of Henry Stahl; Jacob; Abraham; Rebecca, wife of John Shonts. Our subject received a limited education in the district schools. With the exception of ten years, during which he was a resident of Jackson Township, he has lived on the homestead since 1834, and with his brother, Jacob, assisted his father in clearing 100 acres of the old homestead, which he came in possession of in 1859; he has since purchased land adjoining, and his farm now comprises 434 acres of land, 250 of which is under cultivation. He has made many improvements on his property, erecting his present brick residence in 1871, and in 1875 erected a new frame dwelling, and, also, in 1883, another frame dwelling. Mr. Rinebold has been twice married. By

his first wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Jacob and Anna E. (Peter) Fruth, of this township, he had two children: Rebecca and John. By his present wife, Barbara, daughter of Abraham and Barbara (Shobach) Peter, of Loudon Township, this county, he has eight children: Catherine, wife of George Yochum; Levi, Syvillia E., wife of Frederick Rosen; Abraham; Mary L.; Anna E.; Ephraim and Henry (latter deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Rinebold and all the family are members of the Lutheran Church. He is a prominent farmer and public spirited citizen. In politics he and all the sons and sons-in-law are Democrats.

JOHN RINEBOLD, farmer, P. O., Fostoria, was born in Jackson Township, this county, October 16, 1850, son of Abraham and Ann Elizabeth (Fruth) Rinebold. His paternal grandfather, John Rinebold, settled in Loudon Township, this county, in 1834, and his maternal grandfather, a native of Germany, settled in same township in 1832. Our subject was reared in Jackson and Loudon Townships and was educated in the common schools. March 21, 1872, he married Anna M., daughter of George and Margaret (Niner) Kising, of Jackson Township, this county, and by her he had one child, George A. After his marriage Mr. Rinebold engaged in farming on the Rinebold homestead, in Loudon Township, living there until 1881, when he purchased the farm whereon he now resides. He and his wife are members of the Lutheran Church. He is one of the representative young farmers of the township. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN F. RITCHART, painter, Fostoria, was born in Westmoreland County, Penn., July 7, 1820, son of David and Mary (Johnson) Ritchart, who settled in Loudon Township, this county, in 1847, and here lived and died. They had six children who grew to manhood and womanhood: John F., James (deceased), William H., Harriet (Mrs. P. D. Caples), Catherine (Mrs. Washington Wade) and David (latter deceased). Our subject remained in Pennsylvania until fourteen years of age, when he removed to Wayne County, Ohio, with his parents. He is a natural born mechanic, and during his minority learned cabinet-making, which he followed for several years. He settled in Fostoria, this county, in 1854, since which time he has been engaged extensively in carriage and house painting. December 23, 1847, he married Eliza, daughter of Kinzie and Catherine (Kimmel) Cox, of Wayne County, Ohio, and by her he has had three children: Emma (deceased), Ella (Mrs. W. D. Robbins) and Minnie. Mr. and Mrs. Ritchart are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, with which they have been connected upward of thirty years and of which he is one of the trustees. He has served as mayor of Fostoria two terms, eighteen years as a member of the council, member of the school board eighteen years in succession, and as cemetery trustee for twenty-five years. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. RITCHART, farmer, P. O., Fostoria, was born in Somerset County, Penn., March 26, 1827, son of David and Mary (Johnson) Ritchart, who settled in Wayne County, Ohio, about 1833, and came to this county in 1847, locating in Loudon Township, where they resided until their death. Their children were seven in number: John F., James F. (deceased), Harriet (Mrs. P. D. Caples), William H., Eliza (deceased), Catherine (Mrs. Washington Wade) and David (deceased). Our subject was reared in Wayne County from six years of age, and from the age of fifteen to twenty-one drove stage on the route from Wooster to Cleveland. He spent the summer of 1848 in this county, when he returned to Wayne County, continuing the occupation of driving stage till 1850, when he went overland to California, engaged in mining and in various other lines of business up to 1854, when he took passage on the steamer "Winfield Scott" for home; was wrecked when two days out from

San Francisco, and was on the island of Anacape for seven days. He arrived home safely, however; again went to California overland, returning by water the same year. In the spring of 1855 he settled in Loudon Township, this county, where he remained for four years on the farm now owned and occupied by Patrick Duffy. He then moved to Fostoria and engaged in teaming; was also interested in the lightning-rod business with J. L. Mickey. During the late war of the Rebellion Mr. Ritchart enlisted, December 1, 1861, in Company D, Seventy-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was on detached duty, and had charge of the horses of the regiment. He was honorably discharged on account of disability at Memphis, Tenn., March 26, 1863. He then returned to Fostoria and was appointed street commissioner by the city council, a position he held for two years. In 1867 he purchased the farm he now occupies. He was married, July 4, 1858 to Martha A., eldest daughter of John and Nancy (Musser) Fritcher, of Wood County, Ohio, and by this union has two children, John and Eugene R. Mr. Ritchart is a leading farmer and citizen of Loudon Township. In politics he is a Democrat.

AARON K. RUSE, retired farmer, Fostoria, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 10, 1834, son of Jonathan and Margaret (Kalt) Ruse, natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, and pioneers of Franklin County. Our subject was reared in his native county, where he received a limited education in the schools of his day. He came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1860, settling in Loudon Township, where he cleared 240 acres of land, on which he resided up to the fall of 1884, when he removed to Fostoria. Mr. Ruse has been twice married, first, on July 17, 1860, to Lavarna, daughter of John and Rebecca (Pyles) Halbert, of Franklin County, Ohio, and by her he had three children: Albert W., Laura E. and an infant son deceased. November 2, 1872, he married his present wife Mary Matilda, daughter of Daniel R. and Anna M. (Simmons) Henry, of Loudon Township, this county, and by this union there are three children: Charles W., William K. and Aaron E. Mr. and Mrs. Ruse are members of the Protestant Methodist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

CORIDON R. SACKETT, farmer, Fostoria, was born in Massachusetts August 19, 1824, son of Ezra and Laura Sackett, former of Scotch origin. The subject of our sketch was reared on a farm and received a limited education in the schools of his day. He was married, April 21, 1859, to Camelia M., daughter of John W. and Maria Vrooman, of Oswego, N. Y., by whom he had three children, two of them now living: Emerson R. and Bertha E. In 1866 they located in Jackson Township, this county, and there remained until the fall of 1875, when they removed to Fostoria, where they now reside. Mr. and Mrs. Sackett are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Sackett is owner of a fine farm of 110 acres in Jackson Township, and is a worthy citizen. Mrs. Sackett's grandfather was a soldier in the Revolutionary war; her father, John W. Vrooman, was born in New York State, in 1799, came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1832, and located in Liberty Township, where he settled on 160 acres of land. He was the first merchant at Bettsville, where he was in business for several years. He afterward moved to Fostoria, where he kept a general store. He died January 28, 1873.

FREDERICK J. SCHAUFELBERGER, physician, Fostoria, was born in Freedom, Beaver Co., Penn., April 28, 1850; son of Jacob and Margaretha (Fritcher) Schaufelberger, natives of Weingarten, Grand Duchy of Baden, Germany, and who settled in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1852, where the former engaged at his trade (wagon-making) and farming in Washington Township, up to 1882, when he retired from business and located in Fostoria, where

he now resides. Jacob Schaufelberger's children were as follows: Louisa, Mary, Catherine (deceased), Frederick J., John W. (an attorney in Tiffin), Amelia, Charles, Henry, Curtis and Frank. Our subject was reared in Hancock County, Ohio, and was educated in the common schools and Heidelberg College. In 1881 he began the study of medicine in the office of Henry & Myers, of Fostoria, and graduated from the Jefferson Medical College of Philadelphia in 1884. He immediately commenced practice in Fostoria, where he has been engaged in the pursuit of his profession up to the present time. Prior to his commencing the study of medicine he was a prominent druggist in Fostoria, having been associated in business with James Fritcher from 1873 to 1882. He was married, October 9, 1877, to Eva J., daughter of Jacob J. and Rachel A. (Harsh) Myers, of Fostoria. They have one child, Frederick J. Dr. Schaufelberger is a member of the lodge of F. & A. M. at Fostoria, of which he was Master in 1879 and 1880. He was elected a member of the board of education of Fostoria, Ohio, April 6, 1885, of which body he is clerk. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE SCHRECK, liquor dealer, Fostoria, was born in Bavaria, Germany, February 20, 1830; only child of Henry and Margaret (Smith) Schreck. During his infancy his father died, and his mother subsequently married William Heilman, and with our subject came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1848, and settled in Loudon Township, clearing a farm on which they lived till the death of Mr. and Mrs. Heilman. They had three children: Jacob, Philebene (Mrs. Matthias Fruith), and John. Our subject lived in Loudon Township from 1848 to 1854, when he went to California and there engaged in mining until 1858, when he returned to Loudon Township, locating on sixty acres of land which he cleared and improved, and where he resided up to 1875, when he located in Fostoria, and has carried on his present business since that time. He was twice married, first, September 21, 1852, to Catherine, daughter of John Herrick, of Defiance County, Ohio, and by her he has six children, all now living: John, Andrew, Curtis, Mary, Charles and Henry. He was married, on second occasion, February 4, 1875, to Mary, daughter of Nicholas Leekner, of Tiffin, Ohio, and by her he has four children: Lula, George, Ross and Michael. Mr. Schreck is a member of the United Lutheran Church, Mrs. Schreck of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

AMOS SELLER, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Washington Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, December 29, 1850; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Hartman) Sheller. His paternal grandfather, Henry Sheller, a native of Pennsylvania, settled in Loudon Township, this county, in 1832, on the farm now owned by H. Stuckey, which he cleared and improved, and where he resided until his death. He (Henry Sheller) had seven children: John (deceased), Eliza, Samuel, Sarah, Angeline, Fanny and Henry. Of these Samuel, father of our subject, after maturity, settled on an eighty acre tract of land in Washington Township (where his father had entered land from the Government) and lived there until 1868, when he removed to Loudon Township, this county; in 1876 he settled in Gratiot County, Mich., where he now resides. His children were eleven in number, and of them eight survive: William H., Amos, Mary, Jacob, Fanny, Noble, Chauncey and Imo. Our subject was married, April 2, 1877, to Emma J., daughter of Nathan and Lovina (Carbaugh) Wade, of Loudon Township, and by her he has one child, Harry E. Mr. Sheller settled in Gratiot County, Mich., in 1877, and there remained four years. In 1881 he returned to this township, and has since been actively engaged in farming. Politically he is a Republican.

CHRISTIAN SIEGCHRIST, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 21, 1816; son of Ludwig and Christiana (Gerlach) Siegchrist. His father died in Germany, and his mother afterward married Christian Seheong and immigrated to America in 1847, locating in Tiffin, Ohio, but afterward moved to London Township, where she died in 1851, at the age of fifty-eight years. Our subject came to America and located at Marion, Ohio, where he remained for a year and a half. In the autumn of 1841 he moved to Tiffin, where he worked at the carpenter's trade up to 1846; then he embarked in the brewery business, in which he continued up to 1860, when he was burned out. He then engaged in farming in London Township, this county, on the farm where he has since resided, and on which he has made many improvements, erecting his present elegant brick residence in 1875. Mr. Siegchrist was twice married, on first occasion, March 19, 1842, to Christiana Souder, who bore him four children: Christiana E., wife of Louis Souder; Henry C.; Daniel; Maria A., wife of Fred Raber. Our subject was married, on second occasion, November 11, 1855, to Agnes Boller, also a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, and by this union there are two children: Christian M. and Louis. Mr. and Mrs. Siegchrist are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN SIGNS, farmer, P. O. Bascom, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 10, 1818, son of George and Catherine (Worst) Signs, natives of Pennsylvania and pioneers of Wayne County. Our subject was reared and educated in his native county. He was united in marriage, November 18, 1842, with Elizabeth, daughter of Abraham and Elizabeth (Barnhart) Ecker, of Wayne County, Ohio, and by her he had two children: Abraham and Almira. Almira married Eli Good, and at her death left twin sons: John E. and Eli E., the former of whom, reared by our subject, now resides with him. Mr. Signs came to this county in the spring of 1843 and settled in London Township, on the farm he now occupies, comprising 120 acres of land, ninety of which he has cleared, and on which he has made all improvements. Mrs. Signs died June 19, 1884, at the age of sixty-six years, four months and nineteen days. Her death was a sad blow to Mr. Signs, who feels her loss keenly, as they had lived together for almost forty-two years. Mr. Signs is a prominent citizen and farmer; in politics he is a Republican.

PETER SIMONIS, proprietor of "Cherry Hotel," Fostoria, was born in Big Spring Township, this county, in 1846; son of Adam and Kathrina (Effert) Simonis, natives of Germany, and who were among the pioneers of Big Spring Township. Our subject was reared on a farm. November 29, 1864, when in his eighteenth year, he enlisted in the late war of the Rebellion, in Company B, Forty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and received an honorable discharge July 13, 1865. He then returned to Seneca County and embarked in the brewery business at New Riegel, in which he was interested a year and a half. He afterward engaged in farming and in various other enterprises at New Riegel. In 1872 Mr. Simonis removed to Tiffin, Ohio, and embarked in the liquor business, which he followed there up to 1878, when he located in Fostoria and became proprietor of the "American House" for two and a half years. He then retired from business for six months, after which he became proprietor of the "Lake Erie Depot Restaurant," which he conducted five months, then took charge of the "Fostoria House," which he kept for a year and a half. In November, 1884, he removed to the corner of Main and Centre Streets, where he has since conducted the "Cherry Hotel." He was married, July 26, 1866, to Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Marche, of New Riegel, by whom he has had eight children, seven now living: Emma, Mollie, Joseph, Ida, Jennie,

Bella and Tillie. Mr. and Mrs. Simonis are members of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

MORRIS P. SKINNER (deceased) was born in Franklin County, Penn., July 11, 1811; son of Enoch and Elizabeth (Wilson) Skinner. When he was but five years of age his father died, and when he was eleven years old he was thrown on his own resources. He learned the tanner's trade at Loudonville, Penn., and came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1832, settling in what is now the limits of Fostoria, and embarked in the tanner's business, which he conducted for several years. He then engaged in farming and teaming, and cleared and improved a tract of forty acres (the homestead, which is a part of the lot, is now occupied by his widow). Mr. Skinner was twice married: by his first wife, Mary, daughter of John and Margaret Gorsuch, he had three children: Wilson, Elizabeth (Mrs. Charles Olmsted) and Mary A. (Mrs. C. C. Nestlerode). His second marriage was with Jane M. Searles, who was born March 26, 1824, and is said to have been the first white child born in Eden Township, this county; her parents, John and Jane (Duncan) Searles, settling there in 1820. To this union were born five children: Clara J. (Mrs. A. E. Ebersole), Louisa M. (Mrs. A. C. McCleom), William M., Frank J. (deceased) and Orlo D. (deceased). Mr. Skinner was a self-made man, and by industry and frugality amassed a fine property. He was representative of this county to the Legislature in 1859; held the office of county commissioner two terms, and was justice of the peace for several years. In politics he was always a staunch Democrat. He died April 17, 1876, in his sixty-fifth year. Mrs. Skinner has been a worthy member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for forty-seven years.

A. JUDSON STACKHOUSE, attorney in Fostoria, was born in Columbia County, Penn., September 23, 1850; son of Silas J. and Sarah B. (Lockhart) Stackhouse, natives of Pennsylvania. His father, a farmer by occupation, located in Pleasant Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1854, and removed to Liberty Township in 1857, where he now resides in his seventy-ninth year. He had six children who grew to maturity, viz.: William L., who served in the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry from the fall of 1861 to the close of the war, and now resides in Jackson County, Kans.; Benjamin, on the homestead; Ann B., wife of William C. Boor, of Wood County, Ohio; Joseph G. M., who served three months at the commencement of the late war in the Fourteenth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and again in the Third Ohio Volunteer Cavalry from the fall of 1861 until his death, near Corinth, Miss., June 20, 1862; Lockhart, of Sandusky County, Ohio, and A. Judson. The paternal grandparents of our subject were Benjamin and Sarah (Jackson) Stackhouse. The former was a lineal descendant of — Stackhouse, who settled on or near the present site of Philadelphia about 1682. The latter was a descendant of Robert Jackson, who settled on Long Island in 1643. His maternal grandparents, Robert and Flora (Leigh) Lockhart, were natives of the county Armagh, Ireland, and of Scotch parentage. They immigrated to America in 1801, and settled in Northumberland County, Penn. Our subject was reared in Seneca County, Ohio, receiving his early education in the common schools. He remained at home on the farm until twenty-one years of age, then entered Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, attending four terms; in the intervals between terms he taught school, teaching during the winters of 1872-73 to 1876-77, inclusive. In 1875 he took a short course at the normal school, then located at Fostoria, and in February, 1877, entered the University of Wooster, Ohio, where he graduated in 1881. In August of that year he commenced reading law in the office of N. L. Brewer, of Tiffin, taught school in Melmore the fol-

lowing winter of 1881-82, and was admitted to the bar November 6, 1883; and in January, 1884, located in Fostoria, where he has since been engaged in the practice of his profession. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL STEWARD, retired farmer, Fostoria, was born April 10, 1815, in Northampton County, Penn.; son of William and Catherine Steward, former of Scotch lineage. Our subject was reared on a farm in his native State, and educated in the common schools. He was married, in April, 1839, to Mary M., daughter of Henry and Rachel Renner, of Crawford County, Penn., and the issue of this union was eight children: Catherine A., Mary E., William H., Sarah, Amanda, Luther M., Samuel O. and Charles O. (latter deceased). Mr. Steward settled in Crawford County, Penn., in 1837, remaining there until 1848, when he moved to Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, and there resided until the fall of 1878, when he came to Fostoria, Ohio, where he now lives. He is an active member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Steward is owner of 240 acres of land in Wood County, Ohio, all of which he has acquired himself, and he is among the representative citizens of Fostoria.

FRANCIS R. STEWART, hardware merchant, Fostoria, was born in Lyncoming County, Penn., December 19, 1825; son of Thomas D. and Fanny (Riddell) Stewart, who settled in Clinton Township, this county, in 1838. His father entered eighty acres of land, and purchased eighty acres additional at \$4 per acre, which he cleared and improved, and where he resided till the spring of 1854, when he removed to Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, and there remained until his death, which occurred in March, 1875, in his seventy-first year. He had nine children who grew to maturity: Mary, wife of Abraham Hyter, residing at Bradner; Rose, wife of G. W. Caldwell, of Perrysburg; Francis R.; Andrew D., a resident of Toledo; James M., a physician at Oak Harbor; John T., of Jackson, Mich.; Charles H.; William D., a physician of Pemberville, and Claren E. Our subject was reared in Clinton Township, this county, until eighteen years of age, and was educated at Republic Academy and Heidelberg College. In 1858 he located in Fostoria, where he taught school until the breaking out of the late war of the Rebellion. He enlisted in Company H, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, August 15, 1861, and September 1, same year, he was promoted to sergeant, and in May, 1863, to first sergeant; February 28, 1864, he veteranized in same company and regiment, and March 10, 1864, was promoted to second lieutenant; August 17, 1864, he was promoted to first lieutenant for meritorious service at the battle of Picket's Mill; at the battle of Nashville he had charge of Companies K and E; in December, 1864, he was promoted to captain. He participated in all the engagements in which his regiment took part, was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and twice during the Atlanta campaign. He was honorably discharged from the service, December 31, 1865, at Columbus, Ohio. In 1866 he embarked in the hardware business, in Fostoria, with John A. Bradner, with whom he was connected about a year. He then became associated with his brother John T. for five years, after which he conducted the business alone up to the fall of 1883, when C. L. Powell became associated in business with him under the firm name of Powell & Stewart. Mr. Stewart was married, October 3, 1866, to Roxana, daughter of John C. and Artemesia (Mason) DeWitt, who were among the pioneers of this county, where they settled in 1835. The issue of this union was five children: Frank D., Lee R., Homer V., Jesse C. and Victor W. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart and their eldest son are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been an elder for many years. He is a F. & A. M., and a member of the G. A. R. Post at Fostoria, serving as com-

mander of the latter at the present time. Mr. Stewart has been mayor of Fostoria one term, and trustee and member of the executive committee of Fostoria Academy since its organization. Politically he is a Republican.

ISAAC STULTZ, farmer, P. O. Fostoria, was born in Frederick County, Md., August 29, 1806; son of James and Polly (Wilson) Stultz. He was reared and educated in his native county, and there served a four years' apprenticeship to the tanner's trade. In 1834 he came to Ohio and located in Tiffin, where he followed his trade and farming up to 1845, when he moved to Loudon Township, and in 1868 to the farm he now owns and occupies. He was married, April 12, 1837, to Martha, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth (Miller) Daly, of Tiffin, formerly of Pennsylvania, and who came to Tiffin, this county, in 1822. By this union there were nine children, six of whom are now living: Mary, Sylvia (Mrs. Fred Werner), Ella (Mrs. John Dillon), James, Emma (Mrs. Calvin Frederick) and Isaac. Mr. Stultz has held the office of township trustee eight terms. In politics he has always been a Republican till last presidential election.

GEORGE H. THOMPSON, of the firm of Wade & Thompson, proprietors of the "Hays House," Fostoria, was born in Laona, Chautauqua Co., N. Y., April 14, 1856; son of William and Mary A. (Lawton) Thompson. He was reared and educated in his native county, and is a graduate of Bryant & Stratton's Commercial College, of Buffalo, N. Y. December 30, 1878, he located in Toledo, Ohio, where he served in the capacity of clerk and book-keeper of the "Island House" for five years. February 25, 1884, he located at Fostoria, this county, where he served as clerk of the "Hays House" for Wade & Reeves until September 12 of the same year, when he purchased Mr. Reeves' interest in the hotel, which has since been conducted in the name of Wade & Thompson. Mr. Thompson was married, September 24, 1884, to Emma S. Malkson, of Topsfield, Maine, while visiting her sister, Mrs. B. O. Hall, of Toledo, Ohio. The "Hays House" is the only first-class hotel in Fostoria, and is one of the most popular in northwestern Ohio. Mr. Thompson, who is the resident partner, thoroughly understands his business, is widely known among the traveling fraternity, and spares no expense to make his guests feel at home.

JOHN P. WARNER, proprietor of the Livingston Roller-mills, Fostoria, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, June 19, 1854; son of Ezra B. and Catherine (Ewing) Warner. He was reared and educated in Arcadia, Hancock Co., Ohio, where he learned the miller's trade in his father's mill. At the age of eighteen years he came to Fostoria, this county, where he engaged as head miller with E. J. Cunningham & Co., with whom he remained seven years. He then leased the mill for three years, and in 1881 bought the mill with E. J. Padgham, which partnership lasted twenty months, when he bought Padgham's interest, since which time (1882) he has been sole proprietor. This mill was built in 1862, and in July, 1893, Mr. Warner put in all the latest improvements in machinery, eleven set of rollers, Livingston process, etc. The mill is run by eighty-horse power engines, and has a capacity of 100 barrels per day. Our subject was married, May 18, 1876, to Ella A. Johnson, of Fostoria, by whom he has one child—Lida E. Mr. Warner is one of the enterprising business men of Fostoria. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the Sabbath-school of which he has always taken an active interest, and has been teacher of the Bible class for several years. He is a member of the K. of H. Politically he is a Republican.

ALPHEUS WEAVER, dry goods merchant, Fostoria, was born in Loudon Township, this county, July 22, 1843, son of Eli and Mary (Dillon) Weaver.

who settled in Loudon Township in 1838, where Eli Weaver bought a farm of 120 acres, a part of which he cleared and improved, and on which he resided until his death; his widow afterward married C. L. Reynolds, of Fostoria, and is now residing in Eaton County, Mich.). They had five children, of whom three survive: George, Rachel, wife of Allen Stevens, and Alpheus. Our subject was reared in Loudon Township, where he received a common school education. At the age of eighteen years, in August, 1861, he enlisted in Company H, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; veteranized in 1863, in same company and regiment; was in the battles of Shiloh, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Rocky Face, Resaca and Dallas. At the latter place he was wounded in the right hand, which disabled him from service, and he was transferred to hospital duty, in which capacity he served one year. He was honorably discharged in November, 1865. In 1866 he embarked in mercantile business at McComb, Hancock Co., Ohio, in which he continued about seven months. He then clerked in a dry goods store, in Fostoria, for seven years, and in the spring of 1875, with T. D. Adams, Esq., embarked in the dry goods business at Fostoria, which partnership existed up to March, 1885, when Mr. Adams sold his interest to our subject, who is now sole proprietor and doing a successful business. Mr. Weaver was married, in November, 1867, to Rachel D., daughter of Robert and Rhoda Hendrickson, Patterson, of Tiffin, Ohio, and by her he has four children: Durant D., Wylie W., Alpheus J. and Ollin T. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Meth. Dist. Episcopal Church. He is a member of the K. of H. Politically he is a Democrat.

BENJAMIN WELLS, retired, Fostoria, was born in Carroll County, Ohio, November 28, 1825, son of David and Sarah (Whiter) Wells, who settled in Perry Township, Wood Co., Ohio, in 1836, where they lived and died. In 1842 our subject located in Fostoria, this county, and served an apprenticeship of three and a half years at the blacksmith's trade with Joel Hale, Jr. He then opened a shop for himself, which he carried on for eighteen years, when he embarked in the livery business, which he followed for twenty years, when he retired. Mr. Wells was united in marriage, in July, 1850, with Eliza A., daughter of Samuel E. and Mary (Fry) Van Dyke, of Hancock County, Ohio, and by this union had two children: Albert and Samuel E. Mr. Wells is one of the prominent citizens of Fostoria. Politically he is a Republican.

FREDERICK WERNER, tailor, Fostoria, was born in Koenigs-lutter, Dukedom of Brunswick, Germany, June 23, 1826, son of Henry and Caroline (Miller) Werner. He was reared and educated in his native country, and there served a four years' apprenticeship at his trade. When fourteen years of age, his father died, and at the age of eighteen he, with his mother, immigrated to America and located at Norwalk, Ohio, where he remained two years; he then removed to Washington, Mo. (During this time he worked two years at his trade as a journeyman, and the balance of the time was in business for himself). In 1850 he located in Fostoria, this county, where he worked at his trade up to April 19, 1861, when he enlisted in Company H, Twenty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, being the 503 man enrolled from this place. After serving three months, he was honorably discharged, August 12, then re-enlisted, August 15, same year, in Company H, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, for three years; was in the battles of Green River, Shiloh, Corinth, Perryville and Stone River, was wounded in right thigh and knee at Stone River, and was honorably discharged on account of disability, August 12, 1863. He then returned to Fostoria, where he worked at tailoring as a journeyman till the spring of 1879, when he embarked in business on his own account, in which he has continued to the present time. Mr. Werner married, September 4,

1866, Sylvia, daughter of Isaac and Martha (Daley) Stultz, of Loudon Township, this county, and by her has five children: William W., Frederick, Elsie, Charles and Maud. Mr. Werner is a F. & A. M., and a member of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN WHEALAN, Tiffin, was born in Loudon Township, this county, April 26, 1840, son of John and Mary B. (Swadley) Whealan, the former a native of Ireland and the latter of Pennsylvania, and who settled in Loudon Township in 1833, clearing and improving a farm on which John Whealan, Sr., still resides at the age of eighty four, being one of the oldest resident pioneers of the township, and one of the most respected and public spirited citizens. He gave the land for the site of St. Patrick's Catholic Church, and liberally of his means toward the erection of the edifice, and also donated the land for the Catholic Cemetery. To John and Mary B. Whealan were born six children: Margaret (wife of Levi Hook), Patrick, William, John, Sarah (wife of John Keefe) and Thomas F. (present sheriff of this county). Our subject was reared in Loudon Township, and was educated in the common schools and Heidelberg College. He served in the late war of the Rebellion, enlisting August 22, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was in the battle of Winchester, Va., under Gen. Milroy, June 13, 1863. In December, 1863, he was accidentally shot in the knee by a member of his own company; amputation became necessary, and he was honorably discharged on account of disability in May, 1864. He is a member of the Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN E. WILKISON, banker, Fostoria, was born in Perrysburg, Ohio, September 12, 1842, son of David and Caroline M. (Forbes) Wilkison, natives of New York. David Wilkison was a mariner, sailing the lakes from 1812 to 1852, and was a popular steamboat captain of his day. In 1817 he was in command of the "Black Snake"; in 1818 he was in command of the schooner "Pilot," and later commanded the schooners "Mary Jane," "President," "Superior," "Genevieve" and "Eagle." From 1835 to 1845 he was commander of the steamer "Commodore Perry," after which he took command of the steamer "Superior," which he ran until the close of navigation in 1852, when he retired to his farm near Perrysburg. David Wilkison was born in Warren County, N. Y., February 23, 1800, and settled in the Maumee Valley in 1815; married, November 27, 1827, Caroline M., daughter of John Forbes, of Port Lawrence, Ohio, and settled in Perrysburg in 1828. He reared a family of five children: William D., a resident of Toledo; Emeline H., wife of Isaac P. Thompson, residing in Perrysburg; Sarah H., wife of H. H. Dodge, of Perrysburg; John E.; Caroline M., wife of E. W. Murray, of Bowling Green. Capt. Wilkison died in Perrysburg September 8, 1873. Our subject was reared and educated in his native town. In 1857 he went on the lake as clerk and wheelman of the propeller "Ogonto" for one year. In 1858-59 he sailed the propeller "Orontes" as wheelman and watchman, and in 1860 held the same position on the propeller "Eclipse." In April, 1861, at the first call of President Lincoln for troops, he enlisted in the three months' service, and was honorably discharged in August, 1861, after which he served as clerk in the auditor's and treasurer's office of Wood County, Ohio, up to 1863. March 1, 1863, Mr. Wilkison located in Fostoria, this county, where he took the position of book-keeper in the store of Foster, Ohsted & Co., acting in that capacity up to 1871. In 1867 the banking house of Foster & Co. was formed, and Mr. Wilkison has had charge of the same up to the present time, being admitted as partner in 1871. He was married, October 29, 1863, to Caroline A., daughter of George A. and Augusta (Peck) Powers,

of Perrysburg, Ohio, former formerly from New York State, latter formerly from Connecticut. Eight children blessed this union, of whom four survive: Mary A., Lucy P., John E., Jr. and Fred F. Mr. and Mrs. Wilkison are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which he has been a ruling elder since 1870, and superintendent of the Sabbath-school since 1864. He is a prominent member of the G. A. R.; has been a member of the board of education and treasurer of the same for five years. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

AMOS S. WILLIAMS, physician, Fostoria, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 19, 1823, son of George and Elsie (Swaysie) Williams, pioneers of that county. His maternal grandfather, David Swaysie, a native of Maryland, was a pioneer of Elm Flats, Fairfield County, and one of the first judges of the circuit court of that county. Our subject was reared in Fairfield and Perry Counties, and received his early education in the common schools. In 1844 he began the study of medicine in the office of Dr. William Swaysie, of New Salem, Ohio. He entered the Western Reserve College, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1849, graduating therefrom in 1851, and in the spring of that year located in West Independence, Hancock Co., Ohio, where he was in active practice up to the fall of 1867, when he located in Fostoria, where he has practiced his profession to the present time. The Doctor was married, in June, 1853, to Sarah R. McGowan, of Somerset, Perry Co., Ohio, and by this union has had nine children, of whom but two survive: Linnaeus G. and John H. (the former is a graduate of the medical department of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, of the class of 1874-75, and has been engaged in the practice of medicine with our subject since 1877). Dr. Williams is a member of the State, County, Northwestern and American Medical Associations. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are active members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LINNAEUS G. WILLIAMS, physician, Fostoria, was born in West Independence, Hancock Co., Ohio, October 23, 1855, son of Amos S. and Sarah R. (McGowan) Williams. He received his early education in West Independence and Fostoria high schools; entered the medical department of Wooster University, Cleveland, Ohio, in 1873, graduating therefrom in the class of 1874-75. He afterward attended a special course of three years at the Miami Medical College, of Cincinnati, under the tutelage of Prof. E. Williams, oculist and aurist, receiving his diploma in 1880, and immediately began the practice of his profession in Fostoria, where he is now located. Dr. Linnaeus G. Williams makes a specialty of eye and ear diseases. He was united in marriage, December 16, 1880, with Nellie B., daughter of John F. and Elizabeth (Swigart) Heilman, of Fostoria. He is a member of the State, County and Northwestern Societies. Politically he is a Republican.

ANDREW J. WILSON, grocer, Fostoria, was born in Fostoria, this county, August 27, 1851, son of John and Eliza (Bucher) Wilson, the former a native of New York, and the latter of Pennsylvania; they came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1843, and Mr. Wilson operated a saw-mill up to 1882; both are residents of Fostoria at the present time. They reared a family of nine children: Charles W. (deceased), Robert C. (deceased), Andrew J., Sylvester (deceased), Horace G. (deceased), William H., Lora, Myra and Mollie. Our subject, who was reared and educated in Fostoria, at the age of eighteen began to work at the plasterer's trade, which occupation he followed for six years, prior to which he had worked in a grocery and bakery six years. In 1877 he embarked in the grocery business in company with his brother, Robert C., the partnership existing three years. In 1880 he purchased his brother's interest and has since conducted the business successfully being now one of the leading grocers in Fostoria. He moved into his present quarters in April, 1885, and

has one of the neatest and most complete stores of the kind in the city. Mr. Wilson was married, January 11, 1880, to Belle, daughter of Isaac Stumbaugh, of Wood County, Ohio, by whom he has two children: Harry L. and Lou. Politically he is a Republican.

LEVI WOOSTER, clerk, Fostoria, was born in West Independence, Hancock Co., Ohio, October 12, 1855, son of Matthias and Catherine (Bower) Wooster. His father, who was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, April 17, 1809, immigrated to America in 1833, and located in Allegheny County, Penn., where he worked at the shoe-maker's trade up to 1838, when he removed to Stark County, Ohio, and there remained for seven years; in 1845 he located in Big Lick Township, Hancock Co., Ohio, and in 1855 settled in West Independence, where he resided until his death; he died May 24, 1884, in his seventy-sixth year. His wife, also a native of Wurtemberg, Germany, died July 8, 1875, in her sixty-second year. They had ten children, of whom six survive: Catherine, wife of Henry Ernest; Mary, wife of Perry Weak; Eliza, wife of William Lawhead; George; Margaret, wife of August Ruch; and Levi. Our subject was reared and educated in West Independence, Ohio, and at the age of sixteen came to Fostoria and entered the employ of A. Scharf, with whom he remained for several years. In the spring of 1875 he entered the employ of Weaver & Adams, with whom he remained until the firm dissolved in the spring of 1885, when he engaged as clerk in the boot and shoe store of T. D. Adams, which position he still occupies. Mr. Wooster was married, October 28, 1879, to Amanda, daughter of Andrew and Sarah (Bare) Emerine, of Fostoria, this county, and by this union there is one child, Laila. Mr. and Mrs. Wooster are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE E. YARGER, sample and billiard parlor, Fostoria, was born in Thompson Township, this county, November 3, 1851, son of Benevel and Hettie (Campbell) Yarger, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of German descent, the latter of Scotch parentage. Benevel Yarger, a tailor by occupation, located at Flat Rock, this county, in 1851, and there worked at his trade until 1861, when he removed to Carey, Ohio, and in 1866 to Wanatah, Laporte Co., Ind., where he now resides. Of a family of twelve children our subject is the only one residing in this county. He was educated in the common schools, and Bryant & Stratton's Business College at Chicago. He left home when seventeen years of age, and after a varied life, in which he engaged in several business ventures in different sections of the county, he located in Fostoria in June, 1881. Mr. Yarger was married, July 17, 1881, to Ellen, daughter of Henry and Anna Maraches, of Big Spring Township, this county. Her parents, natives of Germany, settled in Big Spring Township in 1832. Mrs. Yarger is a member of the Catholic Church. In October, 1882, Mr. Yarger embarked in his present business. He is an affable, agreeable gentleman, and his genial, pleasant manner has won him hosts of friends. Politically he is a Democrat.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

FRANCIS ABBOTT, farmer, P. O. Old Fort, is a native of Oneida Co., N. Y., born in 1816, son of Moses and Sarah P. (Snow) Abbott (both deceased), natives of Massachusetts, of English descent, and who moved first to New York State and thence to Ohio, in 1818, settling in Huron County; four years later they came to Clinton Township, this county, purchased land at the Government sales and cleared and improved same; they reared a family of six children: Theodocia, Lorenzo, Jonathan, Eliza, Henry and Francis. Our subject was married in Clinton Township, this county, to Miss Lydia M. Ingraham, a native of that township, daughter of Agreen and Lydia Ingraham (both now deceased), early settlers in this county, and who had a family of six children of whom only two now survive. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott are the parents of six children, four living: Abram L., Aurenia M., Francis E. and Ida A.; Florence A. and Emma E. are deceased. Mr. Abbott began at the bottom round of the ladder of wealth, having but small means. He has improved many broad acres of land, and by industry and economy has accumulated, and now owns nearly 600 acres of the best lands the State affords. He was an old time Whig; is now a staunch Republican.

A. L. ABBOTT, farmer, P. O. Fort Seneca, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, February 11, 1847, son of Francis and Lydia M. (Ingraham) Abbott. He was reared a farmer and still follows agricultural pursuits. He was married, May 31, 1870, to Miss Calena Titus, of Pleasant Township, this county, where she was born in January, 1847, daughter of R. R. and Elvira S. (Clark) Titus. To the union of our subject and wife were born four children: Harvey F. (deceased), Clark L., Flora (deceased) and Elvira. Mr. Abbott has served his township in some of its offices, filling the position of clerk three years and justice of the peace three years. He gives his influence with the Republican party.

MOSES ABBOTT (deceased) was born in Pleasant Township, this county, December 1, 1837, and reared in the village of Fort Seneca. He enlisted in the late civil war, August 12, 1861, and, at the organization of Company D, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was commissioned second lieutenant, in which capacity he served until he was honorably discharged, in October, 1863. He re-enlisted, August 29, 1864, and was appointed captain of Company C, One Hundred and Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which he served until the close of the war. He then returned home and opened up a dry goods and general variety store in Fort Seneca, Ohio, which he conducted until 1899, after which time he gave his attention to general farming, occupying the old home farm. Mr. Abbott served eight years in the capacity of township clerk. He served as land appraiser in 1880. He was married, December 8, 1870, to Miss Emma J. Beck, a resident of Pleasant Township, where she was born, August 29, 1850, daughter of Gahort and Sarah (Remby) Beck, who came from Pennsylvania to this county in an early day. Mr. and Mrs. Abbott were the parents of one son and one daughter: Charles M. and Pearl E. Our subject's parents, Lorenzo and Jennette (Sherwood) Abbott, were natives of Massachusetts and New Jersey, respectively, and came with their parents to this county about 1821 or 1822, where

they were married in 1825; they had a family of nine children. Lorenzo Abbott, Sr., followed farming in early life; from 1836 to 1871 he engaged in merchandising at Fort Seneca. He served six years as county commissioner, twenty-five years as township treasurer, eighteen years as justice of the peace. Politically he was a Whig and a Republican. He died September 19, 1876, aged seventy-four years, and his widow March 15, 1877, aged sixty-seven years. Moses Abbott, the subject of this sketch, died, May 15, 1885, aged forty-seven years five months and fourteen days.

DAVID B. ANDERS, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born September 20, 1839, in Bloom Township, this county, son of William H. and Sarah A. (King) Anders, natives of Virginia and Maryland, respectively, and who were among the first settlers in this county, where Mrs. Anders died in 1853. The father now resides in La Crosse County, Wis. They were the parents of three sons: Thomas J., an attorney in Washington Territory; David B., and Ignatius, who was wounded and died in the late war. David B. also served about three years in Company H, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was struck by a minie ball in the hip in the battle at Murfreesboro in 1862. He returned home June 20, 1865. Our subject was married, August 20, 1862, to Miss Phoebe A. Clark, a native resident of this township, and daughter of Pinckney and Edatha (Hubbard) Clark, former born in Tompkins County, N. Y., April 22, 1807, and the latter born November 18, 1802, in Windham County, same State, of English descent; they were married in Lough County, N. Y., September 25, 1832, and were the parents of three children: Mary E., David H. and Phoebe A. Mr. and Mrs. Clark came to Pleasant Township, this county, in 1834, where they still reside with the subject of this sketch. To Mr. and Mrs. Anders were born two sons: Charles I. and Thomas O. Mr. and Mrs. Anders have now over 200 acres of land, which they have improved in various ways. They are both faithful members of the U. B. Church. Politically Mr. Anders is a Republican.

JOHN G. BONNELL, farmer, P. O. Watson, is a native of Lycoming County, Penn., born April 10, 1834, son of William and Anna M. (Buyter) Bonnell, with whom he came to this county in 1838. He was married in March, 1857, to Miss Catharine E. Gittinger, a resident of Adams Township, this county, born in Frederick County, Md., daughter of Daniel and Jane (Dudrow) Gittinger, who came from Maryland to the State of Ohio in an early day and settled in this county. Both are now deceased. To our subject and wife were born four children: Anna A., Margaret J., George R. and Frederick (latter deceased). Mr. Bonnell followed the carpenter's trade for several years, but since 1859 has been engaged in general agriculture. He purchased and improved 116 acres of good land in Pleasant Township, on which he now resides. For about three years during the late war of the Rebellion he was a member of Company I, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He has served his township in office of trustee for two years. In politics he is a staunch Republican.

JAMES P. BONNELL, farmer, P. O. Watson, a son of William and Anna M. (Buyter) Bonnell, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, November 19, 1844. He was reared on the farm, and has always followed agricultural pursuits. He was married, November 26, 1868, to Elmira Egbert, a resident of Pleasant Township, born in Adams Township August 30, 1846, a daughter of John D. and Ary A. (Griffin) Egbert, early settlers of this county, and who still reside in Pleasant Township. To our subject and wife have been born five children: William E., Arnetta M., John A., James G. and Richard L., all living but James G. In 1882 Mr. Bonnell purchased land in Pleasant

Township, this county, on which he now resides. He served during the late war of the Rebellion as a member of Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, putting in full term of service with the regiment. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically he is a solid Republican.

ALFRED S. BONNELL, farmer, P. O. Watson, a son of William and Anna M. (Buyter) Bonnell, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, January 13, 1847. He was reared a farmer, an occupation he still follows. He was united in marriage, May 6, 1869, with Miss Emma Norris, of Scipio Township, this county, where she was born December 11, 1852, daughter of Lott and Lurana (Todd) Norris, who, in a very early day, emigrated from Maryland to this county, where they reared a large family, of whom Mrs. Bonnell is the youngest. To Mr. and Mrs. Bonnell were born four children: Estella E. (deceased), Nellie M., Charles A. and Bertha B. (latter deceased). Mrs. Bonnell is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Bonnell is a staunch Republican in politics. His parents, natives of Lycoming County and Philadelphia, Penn., respectively, were married in Lycoming County, Penn., thence came to Ohio and settled in Pleasant Township, this county, in May, 1838, and here reared their family of eight children: Catherine A., John G., Mary E., Jacob T., Margaret J., Richard W., James P. and Alfred S., all living but Mary E. and Richard W. The father died April 15, 1885, the mother still resides on the homestead farm with her daughter and son in law, Margaret J. and Daniel Collow, who were married December 27, 1863, and are the parents of two daughters: Maggie E. and Minnie A.

MICHAEL BOROUGH, farmer, P. O. Fort Seneca, was born in Sandusky County, Ohio, in 1836, son of Abraham and Sarah (Betts) Borough, natives of Pennsylvania, and who immigrated to Ohio in a very early day with their parents, who settled first in Wayne County, Ohio, whence the two families came to Sandusky County and later to this county. Our subject's parents were married in Wayne County, Ohio, and in 1830 came to Sandusky County, where they reared a family of ten children: John, Samuel, Michael, Levi, Henry, Sarah, Mary, Amanda, Tillie and Daniel, all living but Levi and Sarah. The mother died in 1883, the father now resides in Fostoria, this county. Our subject has followed farming all through life. He was married, December 5, 1861, to Miss Mary A. Oswald, of Sandusky County, Ohio, where she was born in 1840, daughter of Henry and Christena (Workley) Oswald (both now deceased), natives of Germany, and who came to America while quite young, settling in New York State, where they grew up and were married, and about 1830 came to Sandusky County, Ohio, *via* overland route, and camping out and living in their wagons until they erected a log-cabin. Here their family of five children were born: Catharine (deceased), Christena (deceased), Henry, Mary A. and Caroline. Mr. Borough moved to this county and settled in Pleasant Township in 1868. To our subject and wife were born three children: William H., Jennie M. and Lola B. The family were formerly members of the United Brethren Church but are now Methodists, Mr. Borough being officially connected with same. He has served in some of the township offices of trust.

JOSEPH R. DROWN, farmer, P. O. Watson, was born in Erie County, Penn., son of Solomon and Fannie (Dennis) Drown, natives of New Hampshire and Maine, respectively, and who were married in New York State, whence they emigrated to Adams Township, this county, in January, 1837; here they reared their family of ten children: Dennis, Charlotta, Dewit C., James B., Rebecca, Mary A., Lucy J., Joseph R., Henry H. and Elvira, all living but Mary A. and Charlotta. The father died in October, 1857, the mother August

22, 1880. Our subject was married, February 9, 1864, to Mary J. Bowersox, of Pleasant Township, this county, daughter of Jacob and Susan (Gittinger) Bowersox, natives of and married in Frederick County, Md., and who moved to Pleasant Township in 1838; they were the parents of six children: Margaret, John C., Mary J., William H., Clara and Edith. The first wife of Mr. Bowersox, Susan, died February 13, 1877; he and his second wife reside in Pleasant Township; he has been an active politician (Republican); is an elder and deacon in the Reformed Church, and his first wife was also a prominent member of same. To our subject and wife have been born one son and two daughters: Charles C., born May 19, 1866; Zua B., born June 23, 1868; and Mary Alberta, born May 16, 1879. Mr. Drown taught school in his earlier life. He served a short time in the late war of the Rebellion as a member of Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He inherited sixty three acres of land from his father's estate, to which he has added until now he has 216 acres. He has served in some of the township offices. Politically he is a Republican.

LORENZO A. DUMOND, farmer, P. O. Old Fort, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, in 1834; son of Isaac I. and Sophia (Dukes) Dumond, natives of New York and Delaware States, respectively, and who came with their parents to this county in 1829, were married in Pleasant Township in 1823, and reared a family of five children: Catharine, Anna, Washington, Andrew and Lorenzo A. All reside in Iowa but Catharine (deceased) and Lorenzo A. Isaac I. Dumond and wife were prominent members of the Baptist Church for nearly fifty years; were very friendly to the Indians, and often favored by them; he was a strong abolitionist and leading citizen; they assisted to clear up many acres of land in this county, and now rest in the churchyard in sight of the old home; he died in 1880, his widow in 1881. Our subject was married, December 2, 1855, to Miss Clemency McIntire, a resident of Pleasant Township, born in Wayne County, Ohio, September 17, 1832, daughter of Smith and Catharine (Larkins) McIntire, early settlers in this county. To the union of our subject and wife have been born two daughters and one son: Anna J., wife of James Bastian (have two children: Emmet and Earl); Catharine S., wife of Jacob Hude (have two children: Charles and Blanche), and Andrew V. L. A. Dumond owns the old homestead. He has taken to raise a little girl by the name of Bertha Valandingham, daughter of Clement L. Valandingham, nephew of Hon. Clement L. and Jane (Heminger) Valandingham, born in Green Spring, Seneca Co., Ohio. Mrs. Dumond is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

JOHN D. EGBERT, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, October 1, 1819; son of Uriah and Susannah (Williams) Egbert, natives of New Jersey and Maryland, respectively, married in Fairfield County, Ohio, July 6, 1815, and who removed to Franklin County, Ohio, where they remained a few years, coming in 1822 to Pleasant Township, this county. They had thirteen children: Mary, Jeremiah W., John D., Sarah, Thomas W., Eliza, Nancy (deceased), Jacob (deceased), Jesse S., Susan, Andrew J., Persilla and Uriah (latter deceased). The mother died May 13, 1875, the father October 11, 1876. Our subject was married, October 26, 1840, to Miss Ary Ann Griffin, of Adams Township, this county, born in Berkeley County, Va., October 13, 1824, daughter of Edward D. and Mary (Blue) Griffin, natives of Virginia, and who were married in Berkeley County, that State, where Mrs. Griffin died, July 3, 1826. Mr. Griffin then came with his daughter (Ary Ann) to this county in 1831, settling in Adams Township, where he was married, in 1851, to Mrs. Colena (Titus) Church, and to this union was born one child

Mary E., now the wife of William Drinkwater, of Adams Township, this county. Mr. Griffin died September 27, 1876, and his widow some time later. To our subject and wife were born nine children, of whom Edward G., Mary E., Susannah M., Clara M., Frances A., Douglas A. and Hattie L. are living, and Uriah and Jesse are deceased. Mrs. Egbert is a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Egbert is a Democrat in politics. He has improved many acres of land. His brother, Jeremiah W., was married, April 30, 1840, to Miss Lucy A. Rule, and they had eight children: Norman D., Newton U., Sarah J., Andorah, Mary E., John A., Isaac R. and Lillie; all living but Sarah.

CHARLES FLUMERFELT, farmer, P. O. Old Fort, son of Daniel V. and Melinda (Littler) Flumerfelt, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, January 28, 1850, and has always resided upon the home farm, of which he is now the owner. He has never married. Mr. Flumerfelt has made many valuable improvements upon his farm, which consists of 147 acres. He has served his township in some of its offices: is an ardent and prominent advocate of the principles of the Democratic party. He was a candidate in 1883 for the nomination of representative from this county. Although he resides in a Republican township he has several times carried quite a majority of all the votes cast. He attended lectures in 1880 and 1882 in the Ohio State University at Columbus, Ohio. Mr. Flumerfelt takes great interest in the general improvement of agriculture in all its branches.

PHILIP H. FRY, retired farmer, P. O. Bettsville, is a native of Westfall, Prussia, born August 29, 1805, a son of Henry and Anna (Haar) Fry, natives of same place, where they remained until their death, latter dying in 1813, former in 1840. Our subject is the third in a family of five children—four boys and one girl—of whom only two survive: Philip H. and George, who resides in Sandusky County, Ohio. At the age of fourteen our subject was bound out as an apprentice to learn the carpenter trade, and during the four years he was thus engaged he attended night school each winter, by which means he acquired most of his education. He completed his course of study during his service in the regular army, which he joined at the age of twenty-three years, serving four years. In 1833 he emigrated to America, arriving in Baltimore June 3, remaining a few months, and from there he pressed forward and arrived in Tiffin, Ohio, April 6 of the following year, and during his stay there he helped hew out the timbers for the first court house in Seneca County. He built the first house he ever erected in America himself in Fostoria, Ohio; was engaged in building churches, houses, bridges, etc., in Seneca and Sandusky Counties up to the time of his marriage, which event was solemnized April 15, 1838, the bride being Miss Elizabeth King. She was born in Perry County, Ohio, January 20, 1817, a daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Moyer) King, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania, and who were married in Perry County, Ohio, in 1816, whence they moved to Sandusky County, remaining there until the death of Mr. King, which occurred April 7, 1848; his widow remained on the old home some years, but for several years previous to her death lived with her children. She departed this life in Seneca County, Ohio, at our subject's residence, January 22, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. King were the parents of eight children, six living: Elizabeth (our subject's wife), Philip, John, George C., Lusindy (wife of Thomas Durban), and Catharine (wife of R. S. Leese). The year Mr. and Mrs. Fry were married they settled on the farm they now live on, and there reared a family of four children: Orvin J., born April 11, 1839; Francis J., born October 14, 1840; Sarah J., born May 17, 1843, wife of Michel Smith, and Henry P., born March 27, 1846. Mr. Fry followed his trade until 1854, when he engaged in

farming and cheese making until about 1870, since when he has been living a retired life. He owns 520 acres of well-improved land. He and his wife are consistent members of the Reformed Church, he joining while in the old country in 1822, and his wife in 1834. He has held out for the Democratic party all his life.

WILLIAM H. GROVE, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, a native of Frederick County, Md. was born June 23, 1832, and came to Pleasant Township, this county, in 1835, with his parents, Stephen and Christiana (Sheels) Grove, of German and Scotch descent respectively, and who were born and married in Frederick County, Md. After their removal to Ohio they gave their time to clearing and improving land and to agricultural pursuits. They were the parents of ten children, of whom five survive: William H., James M., Stephen H., Amanda A. and Martha J. Stephen Grove died in 1876, and his widow in 1877. Our subject was reared on a farm, and in 1859 purchased land in Adams Township, this county, where he lived for a few years, but finally returned to Pleasant Township, where he still resides, and now owns 160 acres of well-improved land, the result of his own industry and economy. He was married, January 10, 1864, to Miss Martha Cunningham, of Sandusky County, Ohio, born in that county, daughter of Hugh and Sarah (Stephenson) Cunningham, natives of Ireland and early settlers of Sandusky County, where they still reside. To Mr. and Mrs. Grove were born eight children: Emma, Sarah, Minnie, Mary and Hugh living, and Laura, Edwin and Martha deceased. Mr. Grove has served in some of the public offices of Adams and Pleasant Townships.

STEPHEN GROVE, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, a son of Stephen and Christiana (Sheels) Grove, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, March 7, 1841. He was united in marriage, in October, 1879, with Miss Martha Hemminger, a resident of Pleasant Township and a native of the county. Her parents, Lewis and Caroline Hemminger still reside in Pleasant Township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Grove was born, November 17, 1880, one son, Frederick H. Our subject has now 160 acres of land, mostly well-improved, and under a good state of cultivation. He is an industrious and enterprising citizen. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

JOHN A. HOOVER, farmer, P. O. Fort Seneca, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, September 16, 1839; son of Joseph and Catherine (Gulmire) Hoover. He learned and for a few years followed the carpenter's trade. He enlisted in defense of his country, in the late war of the Rebellion, in Company K, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving about three years; was wounded in the breast by a shell at the Battle of Stone River; was at one time a prisoner of war, but was soon after recaptured. After his discharge he returned home and worked at his trade for a short time, and after operating a sash and door factory in Kosciusko County, Ind., for a year and a half, returned to this county and purchased, and, for about twelve years, operated a saw-mill near Bettsville. He subsequently sold this mill and, in 1882, purchased the farm in Pleasant Township, this county, which he now occupies. Our subject was married, May 12, 1870, to Miss Fanny Palmer, of Liberty Township, this county, where she was born February 22, 1851, daughter of Benjamin and Lovina (Walsh) Palmer, who came from Maryland and settled in Pleasant Township, this county, in an early day. To Mr. and Mrs. Hoover were born five children: Laura E., Ella L., Frank W., John A. and Fannie E. Mr. and Mrs. Hoover are members of the United Brethren Church. Politically he is a Republican.

SAMUEL V. HUMES, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, a native of Champaign County, Ohio, was born February 22, 1821; son of William and Chris-

tina (Plank) Humes, natives of Virginia, who came to Ohio about 1812 and settled in Champaign County, where William Humes died. They were parents of two sons: William and Samuel V. The widow of William Humes subsequently moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, and there married William Montgomery, a native of Ireland, and the same year (1824) the entire family removed to Clinton Towaship, this county, where Mr. Montgomery kept hotel for about ten years, and in 1834 came to Pleasant Township, where Mr. Montgomery died shortly after. He was the father of three children: William, Isabelle and Melvin M. His widow died in 1873. Our subject had but limited educational advantages, giving most of his time to clearing land and working the home farm. He was married, January 5, 1843, to Miss Catharine Dumond, a native resident of Pleasant Township, this county, born May 26, 1824, daughter of Isaac I. and Sophia (Dukes) Dumond, natives of New York and Delaware, respectively, and who came to Pleasant Township, this county, about 1821; their five children, all born in Pleasant Township, are Catharine, Anna, Washington, Andrew and Lorenzo. The father and mother passed to their final resting place several years since. To the union of our subject and wife were born four sons and two daughters: Isaac W., Augusta A., Andrew V., Clara S., Amos L. and Orphus G., all married except Orphus G., and there are ten grandchildren and one great-grandchild. Mrs. Humes died March 17, 1873. She was a member of the Baptist Church. About 1848 Mr. Humes purchased his farm which he cleared, and added to until now he has 117 acres. He is a member of the Baptist Church. He has served in many of the township offices, such as trustee, justice of the peace, etc. He was a Republican in politics prior to the late war, since when he has been a Democrat.

ORSON JOPP, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born March 20, 1855, in Pleasant Township, this county; son of Luther S. and Emeline (Maddison) Jopp (both now deceased), who were the parents of two children: Orson and Lellie. Our subject's grandfather, Daniel H. Jopp, a native of Winsted, Conn., born in 1791, immigrated to Ohio at the early age of thirteen years, remained in Cleveland for a few years, and then removed to Tompkins County, N. Y., where he was married, in December, 1811, to Mary Dumond, who was born in that county, September 11, 1793, where also nine of their children were born. In 1831 they immigrated to Ohio and settled in Pleasant Township, this county, where two other children were born: the children are all now living but three. Daniel H. Jopp was a furrier in early life, for a number of years followed blacksmithing, and after coming here built a saw-mill and a carding-mill, which he operated for several years, and also assisted in the government survey of the Western Reserve; he died in 1849 and his widow in 1876. Our subject, who now occupies his father's old homestead, was married, September 14, 1876, to Miss Florence Myers, a native of Pleasant Township, this county, born March 18, 1857, daughter of John and Eunice (Walker) Myers, residents of Pleasant Township. To our subject and wife have been born two children: Blanche and Mabel. In politics he is a Republican.

PHILIP KING, farmer, P. O. Old Fort, was born in Jackson Township, Perry Co., Ohio, March 20, 1819, son of Jacob and Catharine (Moyer) King, the former born in 1792 in Virginia, the latter in 1797 in Pennsylvania; they were married in Perry County, Ohio, in 1816, and settled in Sandusky County in 1832, where Jacob King died in 1848; his widow died in Pleasant Township, this county. They had a family of eight children, six of whom are now living: Elizabeth, Philip, John, George, Lucinda and Catharine; Margaret and Sarah are deceased. Our subject's father had nine brothers and sisters, of whom none survive; their father, John King, came from Ger-

many in 1789, and settled in Virginia, but died in Perry County, Ohio, in 1825. Our subject was married, September 24, 1843, to Miss Angeline Sheets, a resident of Pleasant Township, this county, born in Frederick County, Md., July 3, 1826, daughter of Greenberry and Marsella (Sheets) Sheets, natives of Maryland, who came to this county in 1831, and who had five children: Angeline, Edwin (deceased), Charles, Elizabeth (deceased) and Thomas. Mr. Sheets was born January 22, 1811, and died April 1, 1854; Mrs. Sheets was born in 1803, and died June 4, 1877. Mrs. King's grandfather was Charles Sheets. The subject of this sketch is the father of four children: Marsella, born April 23, 1848; George R., born September 10, 1851; Almira R., born November 16, 1856; and Jacob G., born April 29, 1858; all in this county except Marsella, who resides in Henry County. Mrs. King died July 5, 1885; she was a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. King is a Greenbacker in politics, and has served in several of the township offices of trust. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

GEORGE P. KING, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, a native of Sandusky County, Ohio, born September 10, 1851, is a son of Philip and Angeline (Sheets) King, who now reside in Pleasant Township, this county, where our subject was reared, and in 1880 purchased the land upon which he now resides, and is improving in various ways. He was married, in December, 1864, to Flora Keenan, of Sandusky County, Ohio, born April 24, 1854, in Lucas County, Ohio, daughter of Peter and Nancy (McCullough) Keenan, natives of Fairfield County, Ohio, and who removed with their parents, in an early day, to Sandusky County, where they were married in 1846, moving same year to Carey, Wyandot Co., Ohio, and thence, in 1851, to Lucas County, Ohio, where Mr. Keenan died in 1859 and his widow in 1869. Mr. and Mrs. Keenan were parents of six children, of whom Thomas M., Flora and James are living, and Millie, Mary and William are deceased. To Mr. and Mrs. King were born three children: Ralph P., Dollie, and an infant son (deceased). Mr. King is a live, energetic citizen, and an ardent advocate of the principles of the Democratic party.

SARAH KING, P. O. Fort Seneca, is a native of London County, Va., born February 18, 1809, daughter of John and Elizabeth (Sands) Robertson, who were married in Virginia and were the parents of seven children. Mr. Robertson was a native of Scotland, but immigrated to America with his parents in a very early day, and settled in Virginia, where he died; his widow was a native of Virginia, but removed after the death of her husband to this county in about 1840, bringing her children, of whom only three now survive: Tamar, Helah and Sarah. Mrs. Robertson departed this life several years since. Our subject has been twice married, first in 1841, to Nelson Yeakey, of Pleasant Township, this county, formerly a resident of Virginia, and who died in 1848, leaving no offspring. His widow was then married on second occasion, in 1851, to David B. King, a Pennsylvanian, who had come to this county in 1814, and who died in 1877; had no children by this marriage, but was the father of two children by a previous marriage. Mrs. King is still in possession of a large farm in Liberty Township, this county, her share of her parent's homestead, which is now operated by Edwin Chopan, who was reared in the King family, having been bound to Mr. King while his first wife still lived. Mr. Chopan was married in 1867 to Anna Burket, and has three children: Charles H., Edwin C. and Myrtle. He served some time in the late war of the Rebellion, and was held a prisoner of war for some time. Mr. King was a Methodist; Mrs. King is a faithful member of the Reformed Church.

JOHN H. LOOSE, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, a native of Lancaster County, Penn., was born April 16, 1837; son of John and Sarah (Mise) Loose, also natives of Lancaster County, where they were married; thence they came to Ohio in 1839; first settling in Fairfield County, and from there moved to this county in 1841; they had seven children: Israel, Sarah (deceased), John H., Daniel; Sophia, Eli and William (the latter deceased). The father died October 6, 1875, aged sixty-eight years; the mother, now seventy-four years old, resides with John H. John Loose, the father of our subject, was the organizer of the first Evangelical Church in Tiffin, he was a local preacher in the same, and a pillar in that society until death. Our subject was married February 12, 1860, to Miss Julia A. Bury, of Fairfield County, Ohio, a native of same, born May 1, 1842, a daughter of John and Hannah (Zirels) Bury, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, and who were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, where Mr. Bury still resides, and where Mrs. Bury died; they were parents of eight children: Sarah A. (deceased), Catharine (deceased), Benjamin, Julia A., Elizabeth, Caroline, John H. (deceased) and Joseph. To our subject and wife were born thirteen children: William H., Amanda A., Alma C., Emma S., Eli E., John W., Nathaniel E., Lina A., Charles B., Ida V., Clinton G. and Clayton H. (twins), and Jennie D., all now living but Alma C. Mr. Loose and his family are members of the Evangelical Church, of which he is an official member. He was township trustee for a number of years; is an active worker in the Republican ranks.

JOHN K. McKEEN, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, is a native of Nova Scotia, born in 1832, son of David and Jane (McKinsey) McKeen, who moved with their family to Clinton County, Iowa, in 1845, and there died in 1853. They were the parents of thirteen children, of whom nine survive. John K. McKeen enlisted in the late war at the first call and served four years, nine months and seven days in Company B, First Regiment Iowa Cavalry. After his return home he resumed his trade (blacksmithing) which he continued in Iowa until 1871, then came to Ohio and settled in Pleasant Township, this county, where he purchased and improved land; has given some attention to farming, and also worked at his trade until within the last year or two. Mr. McKeen was married in Clinton County, Iowa, in 1867, to Miss Mary E. Shutts, of Sandusky County, Ohio, a native of what was then Tompkins County, N. Y., born in 1832, and who came to Ohio in 1847. Her parents were Samuel S. and Hannah (Letts) Shutts, natives of New Jersey, born in 1797 and 1800, respectively, married in Tompkins County, N. Y., in 1825, and were the parents of seven children. Mr. Shutts died November 20, 1881, aged eighty-four. Hannah Shutts, his wife, died August 29, 1856, aged fifty-six. Our subject and wife have two children: Emma F., born January 6, 1869, and William S., born December 31, 1870.

GEORGE E. MILLER, farmer, P. O. Old Fort, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 17, 1822, son of Tobias and Mary (Young) Miller, natives of Pennsylvania, and who were married in Lycoming County, Penn., thence came to Ohio in 1817, settling first in Pickaway County, and in 1825 removed to Pleasant Township, this county. They were the parents of eleven children, of whom four survive, only one, George E., living in this county: the mother dying in 1829, Tobias Miller married again, and in 1864 his second wife died, and at the age of ninety-seven, in the year 1879, he departed this life. Our subject was married, January 13, 1852, to Maria E. McIntire, of Pleasant Township, this county, a native of Massachusetts, born September 1, 1832, daughter of Lester and Emily (Shattuck) McIntire, who came to this county in a very early day, and who were the parents of nine children, of

whom five survive. To the union of George E. Miller and wife have been born two children: Emma, now the wife of Edward Jackman, of Pleasant Township, this county, and Minnie L. Mr. Miller (with the exception of six years spent at carpentering) has been a farmer all his life. His brother, J. Y. Miller, now deceased, was the only white man who saw Parker stabbed by Peter Pork, at Swope's Corners, now called Fort Seneca.

WILLIAM MONTGOMERY, farmer, P. O. Fort Seneca, was born in Clinton Township, this county, January 6, 1826, eldest son of William and Christianna (Plank) Montgomery. William Montgomery, father of our subject, was a native of Ireland, where he was first married and had a family of five children, with whom he came to America and settled in Circleville, Ohio, where his wife died. After his second marriage, in 1823, he came to this county, where three children were born to him: William, Isabelle and Milton. William Montgomery, Sr., died here January 27, 1830. His widow subsequently married George Hollinger, by whom she had one son—Napoleon B., now residing in Lucas County, Iowa. Mrs. Hollinger died at the residence of her son William, in Pleasant Township, this county, December 24, 1873. Our subject has had to work for himself since quite a small boy. When old enough he operated the home farm which he conducted for several years and now owns. He was married, January 6, 1856, to Marian Hoke, a resident of Liberty Township, this county, and a native of Franklin County, Penn., daughter of John and Margaret (Byers) Hoke, who immigrated to this country about 1848, and who had a family of five sons and three daughters. Mrs. Hoke died February 8, 1857, and Mr. Hoke September 26, 1874. To the union of our subject and wife have been born four sons and one daughter: John W., James M., George H., Leroy N. and Anna E. Mr. Montgomery is a Democrat in politics and has served in some of the township offices.

JOHN MOORE, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born October 1, 1803, in Lehigh County, Penn., son of Henry and Susanna (Reser) Moore, who were born and married in that county. They had five sons and one daughter, only four of whom are now living: David and Benjamin, residing in Bellevue, Ohio; Jacob, in Erie County, Ohio, and John. The mother died in her native county, aged fifty-eight. Henry Moore was a hatter by trade, but followed farming the latter part of his life. He died here, aged eighty-three years. Our subject came to Ohio in 1836, settling on Section 1, Pleasant Township, this county, where he still resides. He has improved a large farm, and has now over 300 acres of land. Mr. Moore was married, October 20, 1828, to Miss Eliza Kopp, of Union County, Penn., born May 20, 1810, in Lehigh County, Penn., daughter of George and Elizabeth (Shoemaker) Kopp, also natives of Lehigh County, where they were married. They had ten children. Mr. Kopp died in this township, aged eighty-five, and his wife in Erie County, aged seventy. To our subject and wife were born ten children: Susanna, married to James W. Rhineberger, in 1855, resides in Huron County, Ohio; Henry went to Colusa County, Cal., in 1854, where he still lives (was married, in 1866, to Adaline Anders); Elizabeth, married to R. H. Bliss, in 1875, lives in Yuba County, Cal.; Sarah, married to Ephraim Parker, in 1864, lives in Pleasant Township, this county; George, married to Lizzie Myers, in 1859, went to Faribault County, Minn., in 1866, where he still is; Jacob (died in infancy); Maria, married to J. A. Kittle in 1866, lives in Vigo County, Ind.; Julia A., married to B. F. Bretz, in 1868, lives in Sandusky County, Ohio; Amanda, married to E. B. Norris, in 1874, lost her husband in 1880, and now lives with her parents in this county; Frank, married to Nettie Myers, in 1875, lives on the home farm in this county. Mr. Moore is a mem

ber of the German Reformed and his wife of the Lutheran Church. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN MYERS, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., in 1821. His parents, Henry and Margaret (Bostick) Myers, were natives of and married in Lancaster County, Penn., whence they removed to Cayuga County, N. Y., then to Erie County, same State, and in 1836 came to Sandusky County, Ohio, where Henry Myers died in 1849, and his widow still resides. They were parents of nine children: Jacob, Henry (deceased), Emanuel, Mary, John, Elizabeth, Benjamin, Adaline (deceased) and David. Our subject was married, in 1842, to Miss Eunice A. Walker, of Sandusky, Ohio, and whose parents (now deceased) came with her from Vermont to Sandusky County, Ohio, in an early day. They had a family of nine children: Mary A. (deceased), Welcome, Fanny, Eunice, William (deceased), Washington, Eliza, Harriet and Maria. Mr. and Mrs. Myers have reared a family of seven children: Amanda, Lydia (deceased), Almyra, Jane, Winfield, Emma and Florence, all of whom are married, and there are thirteen living grandchildren. Mr. Myers came to Pleasant Township, this county, in 1859, purchased land, which he has improved, and has devoted his time to general agriculture. He has always been identified with the Republican party, and has served his share in the township offices of Sandusky and Seneca Counties.

EPHRAIM PARKER, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, is a native of Sussex County, N. J., born January 3, 1826, son of Henry and Charlotte (Ros) Parker, who came to this county in 1826, and settled in Pleasant Township where Mrs. Parker still resides, her husband having departed this life in 1847. They were the parents of ten children: Thomas, Ephraim, Mary B. (deceased), Elizabeth, John, Lucy E. (deceased), Nancy J., Melissa, Henry and Mary (deceased). Our subject has been thrice married: on first occasion in 1846, to Caroline Ellis, of Pleasant Township, this county, by whom he had one child, Granvil who died in infancy, the mother dying soon after. Mr. Parker's second marriage was with Jane Cunningham, by whom he had six children: Sarah A., Vira and Mira (twins), Lucy, Mary and Lizzie, all living but Mary. The mother of this family died in 1858, and our subject then married, in 1864, Sarah Moore, a native of Pleasant Township, this county, and daughter of John and Eliza (Kopp) Moore, early settlers of this township, where they still reside. To this union five children were born: Addie, Elmer, Flora, Laura, and Rose S. (deceased). Mr. and Mrs. Parker are members of the Baptist Church. Our subject, who was reared a farmer, has always followed agricultural pursuits. He has improved many acres of land and is now the owner of over 150 acres. He has served in most of the township offices: constable, assessor, and is at present justice of the peace. He has always been an ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

JACOB PULTZ, farmer, P. O. Fort Seneca, is a native of Jefferson County, Va., born February 7, 1811, eldest son of George and Mary (Shoull) Pultz, natives of Pennsylvania and Maryland, respectively, and who went with their parents to Jefferson County, Va., in a very early day, and were there reared and finally married; their six children, of whom only Jacob and one brother David (who resides in Wood County, Ohio)—now survive, were born there. The father and mother died in their native county. Jacob Pultz came to Seneca County, Ohio, in about 1836, but did not purchase land here until 1842. He has since cleared and improved many acres, and had at one time accumulated as much as 500 acres of land, the most of which has been distributed among his children. He has, however, 170 acres in Pleasant Township. He has served in several of the township offices. Mr. Pultz was married, in 1833,

to Miss Rhoda Roberts, of Berkeley County, Va., where she was born October 14, 1814, daughter of Boyd and Lydia (Cunningham) Roberts, natives of Ireland and parents of five children, all now deceased. Our subject is the father of six children: William, Mary, Francis, Elizabeth, Margaret (deceased) and Virginia. His daughter Virginia, with whom he now resides, is the wife of George Shoull, of Pleasant Township, by whom she has one son—Chester. Mrs. Pultz died September 30, 1878; she was reared a Quaker, but after her marriage became a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which she was a faithful member until death. Mr. Pultz was reared in the faith of the Lutheran Church, but became a staunch Methodist after he came to this county. He was a Democrat in politics prior to the late war of the Rebellion, but is now a staunch Republican and Abolitionist.

REUBEN SELLERS, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, November 20, 1856. He was married, October 5, 1877, to Miss Adaline Brenneman, a resident of Pleasant Township, but a native of Ashland County, Ohio, born November 14, 1858, daughter of Jacob E. and Anson (Ulrich) Brenneman, who removed from Ashland County to Pleasant Township, this county, in an early day and still reside here. To the union of our subject and wife have been born three children: Esia May, Bertha and Orvil. Reuben Sellers, our subject, is the son of Frederick, Jr., and Hannah (Sheidler) Sellers, both now living; the former born in Germany, December 26, 1817, and the latter in Stark County, Ohio, May 11, 1816; they were married in Stark County December 22, 1843, and have reared a family of nine children: Jacob H., David F., Elizabeth C., Frederick A., Reuben, George W., Anna R., Jessie N. and Andrew M., all now living but Jacob H. Frederick Sellers, Jr. (subject's father) is a son of Frederick, Sr., and Charlotte Sellers (latter deceased) who were the parents of a large family of children, five of whom are still living; two were born in Germany and came with their parents to America in 1819, and seven were born here. Frederick Sellers, Sr., still resides in Pleasant Township. He first located in Maryland, thence moved to Stark County, Ohio, and from there to Pleasant Township, this county, in 1833. The subject of this sketch, who has followed farming all through life, purchased his farm in Pleasant Township in 1883, and is now operating in all 240 acres. He and his wife are members of the German Baptist Church.

ALFRED L. SHAFER, farmer, P. O. Watson, was born in Clinton Township, this county, October 30, 1840; son of Joseph and Susan (Kain) Shafer, the former of whom, of German descent, was born in Virginia, the latter in Pennsylvania, of Irish lineage. They were married in Greene County, Penn., and came to this county about 1836, settling in Clinton Township, where they reared their family of two sons and two daughters: Mary J., Eliza A., Alfred L. and John A., all residing in this county but John A., who lives in Pulaski County, Ind. The father of this family died in January, 1849, the mother in March, 1881. Our subject attended Heidelberg College for several terms, and until quite recently has given considerable of his time to school teaching. In 1869 he purchased land in Pleasant Township, this county, to which he has since added, and has now 143 acres. Mr. Shafer has served his township in several of its offices; was trustee for two years and justice of the peace for six years. He was married, April 11, 1865, to Miss Rachael A. McMeen, a native of Pleasant Township, this county, born July 7, 1842, daughter of William S. and Sophia (Stewart) McMeen, natives of Pennsylvania, and who were married in Lycoming County, that State, coming to this county in 1835. They reared a large family of children, of whom Mrs. Shafer is the youngest but one.

Mr. McMeen died March 7, 1868, and his widow now resides with our subject. Mr. and Mrs. Shafer are the parents of four children: Alice L., Nora W., Nellie S. and Glenn McMeen.

FRANK M. SHANNON, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Stark County, Ohio, October 26, 1846; son of George and Mary (Lautzenheiser) Shannon, who settled in this county in 1847, and still reside in Pleasant Township. Our subject worked with his father on the home farm until of age, and for a few years thereafter. He then rented his father's farm for several years, and in 1876 he purchased forty-one acres of the same, in Pleasant Township, on which he now resides. He was married, January 27, 1875, to Miss Libbie Watson, of Pleasant Township, this county, born March 9, 1848, daughter of James S. and Mary (Saltsman Tennis) Watson, who were early settlers in Pleasant Township. Her mother, Mary (Saltsman) was the former wife of Stephen Tennis, by whom she had one daughter, and by Mr. Watson she had six children. Mr. Watson is deceased; his widow still resides in Pleasant Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Shannon were born three children: Bertha, Ettie and Zelma. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Church, in which he was deacon in 1878. He is an active man in the ranks of the Democratic party.

GEORGE SHANNON, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Franklin County, Penn., October 12, 1816, son of George and Barbara (Longenecker) Shannon. The father of our subject, a native of Ireland, when quite a lad came to America with his parents, who settled in Franklin County, Penn., where he was reared. There he was married to Mrs. Keiser, also a native of the county and of German descent, her parents having emigrated from Germany not many years prior to her birth. (Mrs. George Shannon, Sr., was formerly the wife of John Keiser, by whom she had three children: John, William and Eliza, of whom only the latter survives; Mr. Keiser died in the war of 1812.) The parents of our subject had four children: George, Joseph, Catharine and Suffrona, all deceased but George. The Shannon family immigrated to Ohio in 1832, settling in Stark County, where the mother died in July, 1855; the father afterward came to this county and died at the residence of his son, George, in May, 1864. The subject of this sketch was married in Stark County, Ohio, January 2, 1840, to Miss Anna M. Lautzenheiser, a native of that county, born October 11, 1821, daughter of Anthony and Elizabeth (Bucher) Lautzenheiser, formerly of Beaver County, Penn., who moved to Stark County, Ohio, in a very early day, and there both died. They had a family of eight children, five now living and three deceased. Our subject removed from Stark County to Pleasant Township, this county, in 1847, purchasing and improving land, much of which he has given to his children. Mr. Shannon has been a farmer all his life. He has filled some of the township offices. In politics he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM SHANNON, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, son of George and Anna M. (Lautzenheiser) Shannon, was born in Stark County, Ohio, August 8, 1843, and came with his parents to this county in 1847. George and Anna M. Shannon reared a family of eight children: John, William, Mary E., Frank M., Melissa, Samuel L., Lewis E. and Nelson—all living but John and Melissa. Our subject worked on the home farm until twenty-six years of age. He then rented a farm for nine years, and in 1878 purchased the land on which he now resides, and which he has improved in various ways, erecting good buildings, etc. He operated a saw-mill in the spring and winter of 1870 and 1871. He was married, April 6, 1869, to Miss Ann R. Switser, a resident of Tiffin, this county, a native of Stark County, Ohio, born in 1843, daughter of Lewis and

Julia A. (Steinbergen) Switser, natives of Germany and Pennsylvania, respectively, and who were married in the latter State, thence removing to Stark County, Ohio, and in an early day to this county, where they reared their family. Our subject is the father of six children: Wilson E., Nora M., Sarah E., George A., Idella and Anna B., all living but Idella. Mr. Shannon is in favor of all worthy enterprises, and is benevolent, industrious and economical. Politically he is a Democrat.

CHARLES D. SHEDENHELM, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born, June 22, 1855, in Pleasant Township, this county, son of Henry and Mary E. (Myers) Shedenhelm, natives of Maryland and Virginia, respectively, and who were married in this county where they reared their family of nine children: Catharine E., Margaret J., Martha E., Ann R., George J., Mary F., Charles D., William H. and Rufus E.; all living but William H. The father died March 22, 1882; the mother now resides in Green Spring, Ohio. Charles D. Shedenhelm was married, November 30, 1880, to Miss Ida A. May, of Adams Township, this county, where she was born in 1860, daughter of Emory and Martha (Tonner) May, now residents of Pleasant Township, this county. Our subject and wife are parents of two sons: Richard C. and Lester T. Mr. Shedenhelm, who has 200 acres of land, has followed farming all through life. Politically he is a Republican.

GEORGE SHUMAKER, farmer, P. O. Watson, is a native of Westmoreland County, Penn., born in 1822, son of Simon and Mary Shumaker, who were born, reared and married in the above named county and State, and who immigrated to Ohio, in 1824, settling in Wayne County. They reared a family of eight children: Catharine, John (deceased), William, George, David (deceased), Hannah (deceased), Mary and Elizabeth (latter deceased). Mrs. Simon Shumaker died in Wayne County, in 1836, and Mr. Shumaker again married, but had no other children: he was killed by some falling timber while raising a new frame shed, in 1841; his widow is also deceased. Our subject was married in Wayne County, Ohio, December 15, 1842, to Miss Sarah A. Farrah, a native of that county, born October 13, 1824, and who died December 12, 1875, the mother of six children: William H., Julia A., Olive M., George W., Edward W. and John C., of whom only two now survive: Olive M. and Edward W. Mr. Shumaker afterward married, September 4, 1878, Miss Mary E. Boyd, of Bloom Township, this county, her native place, a daughter of James and Eliza Boyd (both now deceased), who came from Pennsylvania to this county in an early day. Our subject came to this county in 1838, purchasing property, where he has improved many acres of land and educated his family. He built a fine brick residence in 1870. Mr. Shumaker has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for over forty-two years; his first wife was also a Methodist; his present wife is a Presbyterian. Politically he is a Republican.

WILLIAM F. SHUMAN, farmer, P. O. Fort Seneca, was born in Franklin County, Penn., in 1839, son of Simon and Mary (Beck) Shuman, who came to this county in 1844, and who were the parents of fourteen children. Simon Shuman died in 1880; his widow is now a resident of Liberty Township, this county. Our subject followed farming for several years. He served three years in the late civil war, a member of Company K, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Since his return home he has given his attention to farm work and the manufacture of apple butter and jellies. He was married, in 1867, to Miss Sarah A. Zeis, of Liberty Township, this county, a native of same, and daughter of Godfrey and Margaret (Sager) Zeis, who still reside in Liberty Township, this county. To the union

of our subject and wife have been born three children: Jasper, Louis and Bertha. Mr. Shuman has served his township in the offices of assessor, clerk and treasurer; he is associated with the Democratic party.

WILLIAM SNEATH, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, is a native of Frederick County, Md., born in April, 1817; son of Robert and Elizabeth (Barton) Sneath, natives of Pennsylvania, the former born May 20, 1778, the latter November 3, 1780, and who immigrated to Maryland, where the father died October 8, 1827; his widow and children removed to Belmont County, Ohio, in 1828, thence to this county in 1834. Here Mrs. Sneath died, February 14, 1840. Robert and Elizabeth Sneath were parents of six children: James B., Mary, Isaac, Eliza, William and Alfred G.; all now deceased but William. Our subject was seventeen years of age when he came to Clinton Township, this county. After operating the home farm for several years he purchased land in Pleasant Township in 1846, on which he still resides, and was an active farmer until late years. He was twice married, the first time, in 1845, to Miss Martha Vannette, of Clinton Township, this county, who died May 15, 1848; he then married her sister, Margaret. The sisters were natives of New Jersey, and daughters of Thomas and Isabella (Beard) Vannette (both now deceased), who came from New Jersey to this county in 1825. Mr. Sneath was the father of two children by his first wife: Martha E., now the wife of Amos Keller, of this county, and Robert, married to Miss Snyder, of Pleasant Township, this county (have one child Nettie L.), and who now resides on and operates the home farm.

HENRY STONER, farmer, P. O. Fort Seneca, is a native of Franklin County, Penn., born February 3, 1817; son of Joseph and Anna M. (Walt) Stoner, the parents of three sons and four daughters, and who came with their family to this county in 1847, settling in Pleasant Township. Our subject was united in marriage, in 1854, with Susan R. Young, by whom he had three sons and three daughters: Catharine, Celestia, Anna, Lee, Ira and Ora; all living but Ora and Lee. The mother departed this life in June, 1883. She was a life-long member of the Reformed Church. Mr. Stoner has been successful in life, and by industry and economy is now owner of 200 acres of land, the greater part of which he has improved. He is a faithful advocate of the principles of the Republican party; has been a life-long member of the Reformed Church.

RASSELUS R. TITUS, farmer, P. O. Old Fort, a native of Litchfield County, Conn., was born July 21, 1819, the youngest son of Curtis and Lucinda (Wilerman) Titus, natives of Connecticut, and who immigrated with their family, in 1820, to Genesee County, N. Y., and in 1833 came to Adams Township, this county, where Curtis Titus died in 1835, and his widow in 1846. They were the parents of three sons and two daughters: Calena, Wileman, Miles M., Rasselus R. and Huldah, of whom only Rasselus R. and Huldah survive. Curtis Titus was a sea-faring man, but retiring from that vocation went to New York State, and there began farming. He was a Democrat in politics. He occupied a high position in the order of F. & A. M.; was generally given the title of "captain," having bestowed considerable time to drilling the regular militia in New York. Our subject gave his time in early life to general job work in this county; thence moved to Michigan, and in 1838 to Chicago, Ill., where he entered Government employ, and assisted in moving the Indians to Council Bluffs, Iowa. He returned to this county the following year (1839), and here he worked by the day and month for several months. In 1840 he purchased land in Indiana, which he sold one year later, and purchased a farm in Pleasant Township, this county, where he still resides. He has accumulated

property, and now has nearly 1,000 acres of the best land the State affords. He was elected in 1859 upon State equalization board, a member of Legislature (from 1861 to 1865), and has always taken an active part in politics with the Democratic party. Mr. Titus was married, April 21, 1844, to Miss Elvira S. Clark, a resident of Pleasant Township, this county, and a native of Huron County, Ohio, where she was born May 31, 1820, daughter of Town and Philothe (Case) Clark, natives of New York State, and who were married in 1816 in Huron County, Ohio, whither their parents had emigrated in about 1812; from there they came, in 1835, to Pleasant Township, this county, where they died, Mr. Clark in 1840, aged fifty-five, and his widow in 1880, aged eighty years. They were the parents of two sons and three daughters, of whom three survive: Elvira S., Emeline E. and Lucinda S. The deceased are Calvin and Elisha P. Mr. Clark was once nominated for the office of legislator. He was energetic and industrious and considered for that early day a very wealthy man, owning something over 300 acres of land. To Mr. and Mrs. Titus have been born four daughters: Augusta P., wife of J. F. Fry, of Pleasant Township (have two children: Russell R. and Delene); Calena M., wife of Lora A. Abbott, of Pleasant Township (have two children: Clark and Elvira); Flora A., wife of Oliver S. Watson, of Pleasant Township (have one son Paul T.), and Lettie L., wife of Robert H. Watson, also of Pleasant Township (have three children: Ralph T., Helen L. and Hortense).

BENJAMIN F. TOMB, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, April 21, 1844. His father, Benjamin Tomb, was twice married, first to Ann Blackwell, by whom he had three children: Sarah J., Jacob and Mary. His second marriage was with Ann Leonard, by whom he had seven children: Massey, Rebecca, Thomas B., Benjamin F., Emma C., George W. and Harry, all living but Massey. Both wives were natives of and married in Lycoming County, Penn., where the first died. Our subject's parents immigrated to Pleasant Township in 1842, and here the father died February 17, 1885, at the age of eighty-nine years, nine months and sixteen days. His widow resides in Tiffin, Ohio. Our subject was married, April 19, 1865, to Miss Florinda L. Benham, of Tiffin, Ohio, where she was born August 5, 1845, daughter of F. Don and Charlotte (Platt) Benham, natives of Connecticut, and who were married at Prospect, Conn., April 6, 1828; immigrated to Ohio in 1838, and located first in Scipio Township, this county, and two years later came to Tiffin where Mr. Benham filled the office of express agent in connection with the C. S. & C. R. R. for many years. They were the parents of eight children: Edward F., Ovander J., George C., Daniel W., Amelia C., Florinda L., William W. and Robert B., all living but Amelia C. The mother was born January 9, 1808, and died January 25, 1877; the father was born December 1, 1804, and died February 10, 1882. He was a carpenter in his early life, prior to coming to this county. Mr. and Mrs. Tomb have had five children: Fred (deceased), Mary, Frank (deceased), Leonard B. and Harry W. Our subject served sixteen months during the late civil war as a member of Company I, Eighty-sixth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and Company H, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Politically he is a Republican.

ELISHA T. UMSTED, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, November 21, 1846, son of Ephraim C., and Isabel (Vannette) Umsted, former born January 14, 1817, in Frederick County, Md., latter born February 14, 1816, in Warren County, N. J., and who were married, January 1, 1846, in Clinton Township, this county, where their parents had settled in a very early day, the Vannettes in 1825 and the Umsteds in 1828.

Ephraim C. and Isabel Umsted were the parents of five children: Elisha T.; Samantha E., deceased; Emma A., wife of Rev. George Dillman, of Postoria (have one child, Theodore); Lafayette C.; Tabitha E. Our subject was married, September 22, 1874, to Anna E. Michaels, a resident of Clinton Township, this county, born in Liberty Township, same county, August 6, 1847, daughter of John and Eliza (Abbott) Michaels (both now deceased), natives of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, respectively, and who were married in this county; they were the parents of ten children, of whom only four survive. To Mr. and Mrs. Umsted has been born one daughter, Gertrude M. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church of Tiffin. Mr. Umsted taught school for several years during his single life; has also followed farming for some years. He began in the saw-milling business in 1875, in which he still continues. He and his wife own 200 acres of land. Mr. Umsted is an active and ardent advocate of the principles of the Republican party.

JESSE B. WAGNER, farmer, P. O. Fort Seneca, a native of Franklin County, Penn., was born March 29, 1829, son of George and Margaret (Carpenter) Wagner, natives of Pennsylvania, of German descent, and who were married in Franklin County, Penn., where they remained until 1849; then came to this county. George Wagner formerly followed the plastering trade and also engaged in farming, but lived a retired life after coming to this county, where he died in May, 1856, aged seventy-four; his widow died in April, 1877, aged eighty-eight years. They were the parents of nine children: Eliza (deceased), Joannah, Josephine (deceased), Alfred, Edmund, Levi (deceased), Malvina, Jesse B. and Almira. Edmund and Levi came to this county in 1843, where the former still resides. Our subject came to this county in the spring of 1848 and followed the plastering trade for several years. In 1852 he emigrated to California, and was three months and a half crossing the plains. He returned to this county in 1856, purchased the farm upon which he still resides, and to which he has added from time to time, till now he has 320 acres, which he has improved in many ways. He was married in Tiffin, this county, by the Rev. Reuben Good, November 14, 1858, to Miss Nancy J. Gillmor, a resident of Sandusky Co., Ohio, born September 22, 1838, a daughter of Thomas and Margaret (Frary) Gillmor, the former a native of New York, the latter of Sandusky County, Ohio, and who were married in the latter county in 1837, and were the parents of five children: Nancy J., Phineas, James, Dolorus and Lilly. Mrs. Gillmor died May 5, 1871, and Mr. Gillmor August 15, 1876. He was an elder in the Presbyterian Church. To our subject and wife were born one son and one daughter, Orton D. and Pet (Retta), the former a graduate of the Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio; Pet also attended the same for four years. The family are all members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which Mr. Wagner is an official.

OLIVER S. WATSON, farmer, P. O. Watson, son of James S. and Mary Watson, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, November 11, 1843, and remained upon the home farm principally until about 1875. During this time, however, he attended the Western Reserve Normal School at Milan, Ohio, about two years (from 1865 to 1867), also was a few terms at Heidelberg College. He taught school (in winter seasons) for nine years. Our subject was married, December 22, 1875, to Flora A. Titus, of Pleasant Township, where she was born September 30, 1852, daughter of R. R. and Elvira S. Titus. To this union was born, November 3, 1883, one child—Paul Titus. Mr. Watson purchased the heirs' interest in the home farm in 1875, added to the same in 1877, and again in 1879, having now 163½ acres. He follows general agri-

culture, and is making quite a specialty of graded stock—horses, cattle and hogs. He is an active man in the ranks of the Democratic party, and has served his township in the office of justice of the peace for nine years. He is a member of the Reformed Church.

GEORGE W. WATSON, farmer, P. O. Watson, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, October 17, 1850, son of James S. and Mary (Saltzman) Watson, who early settled in Pleasant Township, and who were the parents of six children: Robert, Oliver S., Rosannah, Mary, George W. and Marietta, all now living but Robert. The father of this family died September 9, 1869. (Mrs. James S. Watson was the former wife of Stephen Tennis, by whom she was the mother of one daughter—Margaret—whose father died September 4, 1834.) Mrs. Watson resides with her son, George W., who now occupies the homestead farm. He, George W., was married, November 23, 1880, to Melissa Martin, of Pleasant Township, this county, a native of Liberty Township, this county, born May 19, 1848, the daughter of David and Rachel (Pope) Martin, natives of Pennsylvania, and early settlers in this county, and who were married in Liberty Township, and reared a family of ten children: Ann S., Melissa, Benjamin W., William F., Rufus M., Jacob H., Lidora, Melkiah E., Hester E. and Marsella A. Mr. Martin died February 29, 1872; the widow now resides in Old Fort, this county. To our subject and wife has been born one daughter—Grace, born August 1, 1881. Mr. and Mrs. Watson are members of the Reformed Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

THOMAS W. WATSON, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, is a native of Lycoming County, Penn., born August 11, 1819, son of William and Jane (McMeen) Watson, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania respectively, of Scotch-Irish descent, and who were married in Lycoming County, Penn., March 17, 1803. William Watson, who followed distilling as a business in his earlier life, lived in Lycoming County, Penn., until 1836, when he moved to Seneca County, Ohio, purchased a farm, and from that time gave his attention to clearing and improving land and to general agricultural pursuits. He was a prominent F. & A. M.; a Presbyterian in religious belief. Of his family of ten children John, William, James, Oliver, Sharon, Mary, Thomas W., David, Stephen and Elizabeth, only Thomas W. survives. The father, who was born in Ireland June 12, 1772, died February 17, 1856, and the mother born in Pennsylvania, October 8, 1784, died February 23, 1846. Our subject had good school privileges in his native county, and taught school in Pleasant Township, this county, for several years in the old log-cabin schoolhouses, with greased paper for windows, slabs for seats and puncheon floors. He was thrown on his own resources at the age of eighteen, completed his education in Milan Seminary, in Erie County, Ohio, where he graduated in 1841. He then spent one year engaged in merchandising in Republic, this county, and about two years in Tiffin, reading law with Richard Williams, and in 1845 he embarked in farming (on rented property), which he continued until 1852, when he purchased the farm on which he now resides; beginning with 160 acres, he has now over 400 acres. He was married, January 13, 1847, to Miss Sarah J. Tomb, of Pleasant Township, this county, a native of Lycoming County, Penn., born August 9, 1825, daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Blackwell) Tomb, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, the latter born and educated in England, and who were married in Lycoming County, Penn. They were the parents of three children: Sarah J., Jacob (deceased) and Mary A. Mrs. Tomb died in 1835, and Mr. Tomb subsequently married Ann Leonard, of Chester County, Penn., and in 1842 immigrated to Ohio and settled in this county. By this second marriage he had seven children. To the union

of our subject and wife have been born five children, three of whom are now living: Robert, who resides on and operates the home farm, married to Lettie L., daughter of R. R. Titus, (by whom he has three children: Ralph Titus, Helene and Hortense); Anna, wife of C. H. Baldwin, of Tiffin; Bessie, wife of William Skinner, of Fostoria, Ohio. Our subject served this county six years as commissioner and has filled some of the township offices. He and his wife and children are members of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Watson has always taken an active part in politics, and is an ardent advocate of Democratic principles.

FREDERICK WELTIN, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, was born near Constanzt, Baden, Germany, in 1837, son of Pirmin and Ursula (Honsely) Weltin, who were parents of two children: Frederick and Oliva, latter now the wife of Matthias Grieser, residing in Defiance County, Ohio. Pirmin Weltin came to America in 1854, settling in Seneca County, Ohio, where our subject (then almost eighteen years of age) purchased land, to which he has since added, now owning 140 acres, which he has improved and where he has erected barns and other out-buildings, and is about to build a fine residence. Our subject's mother died in 1862, and his father makes his home with him. Frederick Weltin was married, in 1861, to Miss Mary Spies, of Sandusky County, Ohio, by whom he had four children: John, Anna, Caroline and Elizabeth. Mrs. Weltin died in 1872, and Mr. Weltin was again married in 1873, this time to Susanna Miller, also of Sandusky County, Ohio, by whom he has five children: Mary, George, Susanna, Charles and Ottila. Mr. and Mrs. Weltin have been life-long members of the Catholic Church. He is an active member of the Democratic party, and has given considerable attention to township affairs.

JOHN P. YOUNG, farmer, P. O. Green Spring, son of Charles and Mary C. (Spangler) Young (deceased), is a native of Frederick County, Md., born December 31, 1846. He was married, April 7, 1874, to Catherine Lease, of Scipio Township, this county, who died September 26, same year. Mr. Young married, on second occasion, April 11, 1875, Ellen P. Huffman, of Green Spring, Ohio, a native of Ashland County, Ohio, by whom he has three children: Loretta M., born May 6, 1876; Gracie E., born September 28, 1880, and Nora A., born April 14, 1884. Mr. Young has been a farmer all through life, and has a farm nearly all improved. He is an active, energetic and industrious citizen. Politically he is a Democrat.

JACOB ZIMMERMAN, farmer, P. O. Fort Seneca, a native of Frederick County, Md., was born in 1829, son of Barney and Sarah (Sager) Zimmerman, who came from Maryland to this county in 1836, and who still reside in Liberty Township, this county. They are the parents of six children: Jacob, David, Solomon, Margaret, John and Sophia, all living but David. Our subject was married, March 20, 1851, to Miss Catharine Repp, of Pleasant Township, this county, who bore him three children: Hiram, Sarah and Jennie. Mrs. Zimmerman dying in October, 1866, our subject married, June 20, 1868, Mrs. Mary A. Cookerly, of Tiffin, this county. Mr. Zimmerman began business with \$100; followed farming for seven years, and saw-milling for seven years. He made his first purchase of land in 1854, and has now over 200 acres. He has served his township as trustee, and is at present a member of the county board of directors of the agricultural society. He is an active Democrat.

REED TOWNSHIP.

AZARIAH BAKER (deceased) was born in Steuben County, N. Y., April 12, 1819; son of William and Eunice (Conger) Baker, the ancestry of the latter coming from the north of Ireland. They were parents of seven children: Eliza, wife of Rev. John G. Gulick, of Elmira, N. Y.; Fanny, widow of Don A. Turncliff, in Herkimer County, N. Y.; Azariah; Frank, a banker in San Francisco, Cal.; Thomas (deceased); Aaron (deceased, leaving family in Missouri), and Mary, wife of Hon. Angus Cameron, United States senator from Wisconsin. William Baker, father of our subject, was of English descent, his ancestors being among the Pilgrims who landed at Plymouth Rock; he was a son of Judge Samuel and Elizabeth (Daniels) Baker, and entered 1,000 acres of the canal lands in Reed Township, this county, receiving the patents from Gov. McArthur in 1831, which he gave to his three sons, and of these Azariah Baker located on his portion in the fall of 1840, coming *via* canal from Mount Morris to Buffalo, thence by lake to Sandusky, Ohio. He was married, October 9, 1840, to Harriet Kennedy, born June 25, 1820, daughter of John and Flora (Gaylord) Kennedy, the latter a daughter of Capt. Enos and Love (Blakesley) Gaylord, Connecticut people and of Puritan stock. John Kennedy became a captain in the war of 1812 at an early age; he was a son of Henry and Annie (Blair) Kennedy, of Scotch origin, the former an early member of Congress and a colonel in the Revolutionary war. John Kennedy was the father of four children: Mrs. Baker; Edward, in Mitchell County, Kas.; Louisa, wife of Oscar Eaton, residing near Oswego, Oreg., and Sarah, Mrs. (Newcomb) Dobbins, of Bradbury, Oreg. To Mr. and Mrs. Azariah Baker were born eight children: Gertrude, wife of Oliver William, of Norwalk, Ohio; Sarah, wife of Charles P. Webber, of Sacramento, Cal.; Eliza, wife of Alexander Hodge, of Fulton County, Ohio; William (deceased); John K.; Hugh and Annie L. residing on the old homestead. These children were educated in various colleges of the country. The subject of this sketch was a prominent agriculturist and stock-breeder; during the late civil war he served as quartermaster, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards. He died April 3, 1872. His widow is an intelligent and refined lady, and since her husband's demise has managed the large estate with tact, skill and energy. The family are members of the Episcopal Church.

JAMES BEARD, farmer, P. O. West Lodi, was born June 18, 1846, in Reed Township, this county; son of Michael and Mary B. (Bowerman) Beard, the former a native of Maryland, born March 24, 1816; died March 31, 1882. The mother of Michael Beard located in this county very early in its history, being then a widow with a large family dependent upon her, but with wonderful business tact and endurance she made a home for her family and caused to be laid out on her farm the town of Lodi. Michael Beard, at an early day, was one of the most prominent men in the county, both in business and public affairs. He held the office of county commissioner two terms. The subject of this sketch was married to Amanda Allen, a native of Pennsylvania, daughter of Irvin and Maria (Martz) Allen (both deceased), and by her has four children: Samuel, Macey, Harry and Lottie. Mr. Beard moved to his present home in 1875, where he has since been engaged in general farming and stock-raising.

JAMES BOLIN, merchant, apiarist and farmer, West Lodi, is a native of Thompson Township, this county, whither his father had moved in 1831, having entered 160 acres of land in the fall of 1830, and which is, in part, still in the family. George Bolin, the father, was born in Culpeper County, Va., and after living in Pennsylvania, Columbiana and Wayne Counties, Ohio, and residing long in this county, died in 1880, aged nearly ninety-one years. He was married to Mary, a daughter of John Pierce, of Pennsylvania, and of English descent; by her he had ten children, three of whom died in infancy. Those living are Elisha, now a resident of Wabash County, Ind., who taught the first school in old District No. 7, Thompson Township, this county; Elijah, residing in Wabash County, Ind.; Mary, wife of George Everhart, residing in Thompson Township, this county; Enoch, residing in Adams Township, this county; Elizabeth, wife of Daniel Ware, of St. Joseph County, Mich.; James, residing at West Lodi, Reed Township, this county, and John, residing on the old homestead. Our subject received the advantages of the common schools and a three years' course at the Academy of Republic, this county; subsequently he worked at the carpenter's trade, taught school and farmed until he engaged in general merchandising in 1863, which he continued successfully in connection with his extensive apiary. He was married, June 2, 1867, to Lucinda Tompkins, a native of Thompson Township, this county, where she was born July 4, 1840, daughter of Isaac and Christina (Scothorn) Tompkins, and by this union has had three children: one, died in infancy, Adell and Wren. Mr. Bolin is actively interested in educational and religious matters and also in the affairs of the county, being for several years Thompson Township's clerk. In political views he is in favor of prohibitory laws.

VALENTINE BRIGLE, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Seneca County, November 11, 1836, son of Valentine and Mary (Fike) Brigle, natives of Bavaria, who came early in life to America, and were among the first settlers of this county; they had two children: Mrs. Mary Hawblits, of Bloom Township, this county, and Valentine. The father died May 23, 1875, in his seventy-sixth year; the mother, who is still living, is in her eighty-first year. Our subject was married, April 14, 1876, to Modest Albaugh, born in Crawford County, Ohio, March 18, 1846, daughter of David and Rebecca (Keeran) Albaugh. David Albaugh, who is still living, was born in Jefferson County, Ohio, June 2, 1812; son of George and Catharine (Springer) Albaugh, natives of Maryland. Rebecca, wife of David Albaugh, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, in January, 1813, daughter of Reuben and Nancy (McMullen) Keeran, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Scotland. Mr. and Mrs. Albaugh were parents of seven children: Catharine, wife of William Smith, of Reed Township, this county; Nancy, wife of Lewis Messnerd, of Eden Township, this county; Mrs. Hannah Suiter, of Reed Township, this county; Amos, in Crawford County, Ohio; Modest; Sarah, wife of John Miller, of Crawford County, Ohio, and Eli, in Venice Township. To Mr. and Mrs. Brigle were born three children: Elnora and Nettie died in infancy, and Isabelle. Our subject is an enterprising, energetic, thorough-going man. He is engaged in general farming.

ANTHONY BURNICK, farmer, P. O. Frank, was born in Reed Township, this county, February 24, 1856; son of Clemens and Feronia (Binder) Burnick, who were parents of six children: Catharine, residing in Thompson Township, this county; Feronia, wife of Richard Goodman, of Toledo, Ohio; Ursula (deceased); Mary, wife of Alexander Featherly, in Lima, Ohio; John (deceased); and Anthony. Clemens Burnick, a native of France, died in 1857.

His widow, a native of Switzerland, subsequently married, in 1860, Adam Landall, who was born in Bavaria, Germany, in 1823, and came to America in 1851, settling in New York, and to this union were born three children: John, Annie and Frank. Mrs. Landall departed this life in 1869, aged forty-two years. Anthony Burnick, since obtaining his education in the district schools, has spent the most of his time on the farm, and operating a saw-mill. The family are members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM A. CARPENTER, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Venice Township, this county, November 15, 1854; son of Charles D. and Emeline (Michener) Carpenter; the former, a son of Daniel Carpenter, was born in 1823, and died in 1868; the latter died in June, 1873, aged forty-three years. Their children were Jonathan A., residing in Venice Township, this county; William A., Mary J., wife of Joseph King, in Cincinnati, Ohio. In early life our subject worked upon a farm and attended the country schools. In 1872 he engaged in mercantile business in New Washington, Ohio, where he continued until 1877, when he came to his present home, where he is engaged in general farming and in raising improved stock. He is a member of No. 441, Cranberry Lodge, I. O. O. F., at New Washington. Mr. Carpenter was married, December 27, 1876, to Mary M. Cory, born in Crawford County, Ohio, December 14, 1856, daughter of A. F. A. and Hannah (Carson) Cory, natives of Crawford County; the former died in March, 1866, aged forty-five, the latter in May, 1864, aged thirty-three years. Their children were Elizabeth A.; Eliza A., wife of Lewis Livensparger, residing in this township; Sarah A., wife of V. A. Michener, residing in Venice Township, this county; Maria, wife of E. M. Kauffman, in Attica, this county, and Cant, who died aged fourteen years. To Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter were born Ray C. and Frank L. Mr. Carpenter is one of the most enterprising, intelligent and pleasant young farmers in Reed Township.

SQUIRE REUBEN I. CARY, farmer, P. O. Omar, born May 4, 1805, in Albany County, N. Y., came to Reed Township, this county, in 1833. He lived in Cayuga County, N. Y., four years, then came to Ohio, settling on a new farm in the southwest part of Reed Township, where he lived nineteen years, then moved to his present farm. He is a son of Joseph and Elizabeth (Vincent) Cary, natives of New York, where they died; the former, a son of Joseph Cary, was born in 1761, and died, aged sixty-five years; the latter, a daughter of Levi and Sarah (Hoxey) Vincent, was born in 1773, and died in 1854. Joseph Cary, by a previous marriage, had the following children: Elizabeth, John and Joseph, and by his second union were born Sarah, Hannah, Levi, Samuel, Reuben I., Martin, Jonas P., Leonard and Sally A. Our subject was married, July 4, 1829, to Susan, daughter of Samuel Cary, and who died December 20, 1852, in her forty-ninth year. She bore him six children: Charles, in Labette County, Kas.; Sally A., wife of George W. Gardner, in Hillsdale County, Mich.; Mary J., deceased; Hannah, wife of William McPherson, in Macoupin County, Ill.; John, in Kent County, Mich., and an infant deceased. Squire Cary's second marriage, November 19, 1854, was with Agnes McKibbin, born February 27, 1823, daughter of James and Rachael (McCord) McKibbin. By this marriage there are five children: James M., Joseph V., Jessie B. (wife of Charles Hatton, in Barry County, Mich.), Jennie and Minnie. Our subject was elected justice of the peace in 1837, and served twenty-one consecutive years, and has served altogether in that office either thirty or thirty-one years, and during this long period has never had a decision reversed or a new trial granted. He is a man of superior judgment and natural ability. He is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he holds the offices of steward, class leader and trustee.

SAMUEL AND HANNAH CASSETY, farmers, P. O. Omar, were born June 20, 1805, and April 6, 1819, respectively, in Steuben County, N. Y., and are the only surviving children of Edward and Susanna (McFarland) Cassety, who were married October 6, 1801, and had the following children: Sally (wife of I. H. Bennett), Mary, Samuel and John (twins), Edward, Eliza, Electa (wife of John M. Sanford), Nancy (wife of Joshua Calvin), Harriet, Jane (wife of Jonathan Crockett), Hannah and Franklin. The sons of Franklin are the only ones bearing the family name. Susanna (McFarland) Cassety was born February 17, 1783, died November 21, 1869. The Cassety family was the third to settle in Reed Township, coming here in the spring of 1825, and entering eighty acres of land, which is now a part of the present farm of 355 acres.

JAMES FORD, farmer, P. O. Omar, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, September 18, 1829, and removed to Huron County, Ohio, in 1841 with his parents, Uriah and Elizabeth (Dulin) Ford, the latter of whom, a native of Virginia, born in 1805 died in 1855, was a daughter of Collin Dulin, who was a son of Collin Dulin, Sr., both of whom were in the Revolutionary war. Uriah Ford was born in 1800 in Delaware, and died in 1876, a son of Alexander and Martha (Robinson) Ford, the former of whom a native of Germany, came to the United States at ten years of age and was sold to pay his passage across the Atlantic (he was in the Revolutionary war): the latter came from Scotland and died in 1842, aged eighty-seven years. Uriah Ford's children were Collin, residing in Cincinnati, Ohio, manager of the Aetna Life Insurance Company; James; Zachariah, deceased; William, residing in Alabama; Harrison, deceased; Isaac, deceased, was a member of Third Ohio Cavalry during the late war of the Rebellion; Mary J., wife of a Mr. Craven, residing near Bismarck, Dak.; John, in northern Kansas, and Loantha, deceased. Our subject received his education in the country school, worked at the carpenter's trade and taught school until 1870, when he turned his attention to farming. He was married, February 8, 1855, to Mary, a twin daughter of John and Sarah (Weaver) Michener, of Tuscarawas County, Ohio, but natives of Washington County, Penn., and who came to this county in 1835. To this union were born the following children: Sarah, wife of Edson Bishop, of Reed Township, this county, and J. W., in Williams County, Ohio. Mrs. Ford died June 6, 1862, in her thirty-first year; her sister then became Mr. Ford's wife, October 4, 1863, her birth occurring January 9, 1836, and to this union was born one child, Frank. During the late war of the Rebellion Mr. Ford enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and did duty at Washington, D. C. He is a member of Harmony Grange, also of Attica Lodge No. 367, F. & A. M.

JOHN FREE (deceased) was born near Bath, in what is now West Virginia, September 1, 1819, and came to Bloom Township, this county, in the spring of 1822, with his parents, George and Elizabeth (Ellenberger) Free, the former born September 26, 1785, died May 28, 1848; the latter, who was born August 31, 1796, and died December 23, 1867, was a daughter of John Ellenberger, who came from Germany and served in the war of the Revolution. The subject of this sketch was married, April 18, 1844, to Eliza Wolf, who was born November 20, 1822, in Fairfield County, Ohio, and in the spring of 1823 came to this county with her parents who settled near Tiffin. Her father, Henry Wolf, a son of Jacob Wolf, was born in 1787 and was suffocated in a well in the year 1825; her mother Susannah (Heistand *nee* Bretz) Wolf, a daughter of Philip and Elizabeth (Boetner) Bretz, died in 1872 in her seventy-ninth year. Henry and Susannah Wolf had but two children: Eliza (Mrs. Free), and Samuel, who died in Bloom Township, this county. To the union of Mr. and

Mrs. Free were born the following children: Amy, died in childhood; Martha, wife of B. F. Moore, of Scipio Township, this county; Mrs. Levi Keller; Octavia, wife of Henry Cook, of Reed Township, this county; Howard S. and Oresta E. at home. Mr. Free who was a highly esteemed citizen, prominent as an agriculturist and stock-raiser, died in 1874.

HOWARD S. FREE, farmer and sheep-breeder, P. O. Attica, was born July 21, 1860, in Reed Township, this county, son of John and Eliza (Wolf) Free. He was married, December 11, 1884, to Cora Neikirk, born in Venice Township, this county, August 24, 1863, daughter of D. J. Neikirk. Mr. Free takes great interest in breeding and selling fine sheep. His flock is composed of seventy-five head of thorough-bred merinos of the most popular strains, and from some of the best blooded sheep in the State. His breeding points are: size, constitution, length of staple, a compact and fine fleece. Mr. Free, though a young man, is very successful in his line, and aims to become one of the most extensive sheep-breeders in this county.

SOLOMON GAMBEE, farmer, P. O. Omar, was born June 18, 1802, in Berks County, Penn., and came from Seneca County, N. Y., to his present home in 1833. Here he bought 160 acres of land at \$10 per acre, assisted in opening roads of the vicinity, also in the construction of the early bridges, churches and schools. He has held various township offices; was elected county commissioner in the fall of 1873, serving six years. He is engaged in general farming and raising improved stock. Mr. Gambee is a son of John (who died in 1835, aged about seventy-six years) and Elizabeth (Leibroch) Gambee (the latter came from Germany and died about 1828, aged sixty-one years). His parents had a family of twelve children: Jacob, John and William died leaving families in New York; Elizabeth (deceased) was unmarried; Daniel, Benjamin, Gideon and Samuel died, leaving families; Catharine (deceased wife of Jesse Abbott) left family in New York; Solomon; Joseph died, leaving family in New York; and Molly, widow of Jacob Seibold, is still living in New York State. Our subject was married, in 1825, to Ann Newkirk (deceased), daughter of John Newkirk, and by her he had five children: Samuel, Jacob, James A., Franklin and Benjamin (last named being the only one now living). Mr. Gambee's second marriage was with Mary A., daughter of Seth Read, of Stenben County, N. Y., and the first white girl that moved into Reed Township, this county. By this union were born eleven children: an infant (deceased); Seth R.; S. F., residing near Adrian, Mich.; J. W., at Attica Station, Ohio; Safronia, wife of William Payne, residing in Green Spring, this county; Vanrensaler W.; George W. (deceased); Ellen L., wife of John R. Jewett; Jesse A. (deceased); Harry L. in Attica, Ohio; Alvin O., married December 25, 1876, to Caroline Williams, born in Reed Township, this county, August 14, 1858, daughter of Anthony and Frederica Elizabeth (Walters) Williams, have three children: Etta A., born June 30, 1878; Cora E., born March 22, 1880, and Bertha M., born January 8, 1883. The following sons served in the late war of the Rebellion: James A., in the Second Indiana Cavalry; Benjamin, in the Fifth Missouri Cavalry; Solomon F., in the Third Ohio Cavalry, and Seth R., who was a member of the One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, was wounded at Winchester, Va., and taken prisoner and died February 2, 1865, of starvation in Salisbury prison. Mrs. Gambee died June 29, 1878, aged sixty-one years. Alvin O. Gambee is a member of the Lutheran Church. Solomon Gambee was a charter member of Venice Lodge, I. O. O. F.

J. W. GAMBEE, merchant, P. O. Siam, was born in Reed January 5, 1843, son of Solomon and Mary A. Gambee. He remained at home until he

was thirty-one years of age. He was married, March 3, 1874, to Patience A. Bernard, who was born in Monroe County, Iowa, October 31, 1857, daughter of Edwin and Clara H. (Rockwell) Bernard, the former born in Frederick County, Md., October 9, 1818, the latter in Yates County, N. Y., January 4, 1830. Their children were Francis, Edgar, Ella A., Patience A. and Addie B. Mr. Bernard was twice married, on second occasion to Margaret McKibben, who bore him one son, Edwin S. To Mr. and Mrs. Gambee were born the following named children: Ella A., Edwin S., Clinton W., Jesse H. and Bessie B. Mr. Gambee is engaged in general merchandising. He served as township assessor four terms.

HENRY HATHAWAY, farmer, P. O. Omar, was the second child born in Scipio Township, this county, his birth occurring April 29, 1828, and is a son of Zephaniah and Lucina (Smith) Hathaway. Zephaniah Hathaway was born in Freetown, Mass., March 24, 1802. His mother's maiden name was Chase. His father, Zephaniah Hathaway, died when he was six weeks old. When he was a young man he came to Cayuga County, N. Y.; there he learned the blacksmith trade with his eldest brother. He came to Ohio in company with Josiah Smith's family in May, 1825, with his blacksmith tools and \$300 in money, with which he entered 240 acres of land in Scipio Township, Seneca County. He built a log shop on his land and worked at his trade, keeping "bachelor's hall," about two years. July 4, 1827, he was married to Lucina, who was the daughter of Josiah Smith, and was born in Seneca County, N. Y., September 12, 1802. To this union were born seven children viz.: Henry, John (deceased), Isaac (in Berrien County, Mich.), Mary (in Toledo) Jane (wife of William Williams, in Berrien County, Mich.), Harrison (an M. D., in Toledo) and George W. (in Pocahontas County, Iowa). In a year or two he entered 240 acres in Reed Township, and bought eighty acres. In 1853 he sold his land in Scipio and moved on his farm in Reed. October 2, 1855, his wife died, and August 17, 1856, he was married to Caroline E. Wheeler, a native of the State of New York. By this marriage he had five children: Emma (wife of Wilber Lee, at Attica Station, Ohio), Martha (deceased), Florence (at Attica Station, Ohio), John W. (at Attica, Ohio), and Linna (deceased). Soon after his last marriage Zephaniah Hathaway invested in land in Michigan, and at the time of his death he owned about 1,800 acres in Berrien County, that State. May 6, 1881, he was again bereft of his wife, and September 10 of the same year he died. Our subject was reared on the farm, and received his education in the district school. In 1852 he went to California, and in 1854 he purchased his present home. He was married, December 8, 1859, to Mrs. Eliza (Weed) Blodgett, who died December 15, 1873. His second marriage, June 22, 1875, was with Arvilla Dwire, born September 16, 1845, daughter of Isaac Dwire, one of the early settlers of Reed Township, this county, and to this union were born Henry D., Mary and Ralph. Mr. Hathaway has held the offices of treasurer and trustee of Reed Township each several terms. He is an enterprising, successful farmer and stock-breeder. He has a small herd of short-horn cattle, the head of the herd being "Pedro" and "Kitty Phyllis D." registered in Vol. XXVII, American Herd Book. He is a member of Attica Lodge, F. & A. M., also of Harmony Grange. Mr. Hathaway is a member of the Universalist Church, Mrs. Hathaway of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Omar.

WESLEY HATTON, farmer, P. O. West Lodi, was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 27, 1827, son of Wesley and Mary (Forsyth) Hatton. The former, a native of Maryland, a son of Aquilla Hatton, a native of Eng-

land, came to Stark County, Ohio, in 1811, and died December 25, 1852, in his sixty-fifth year; the latter, a native of Ireland, died in 1849 in her fifty-eighth year. They were parents of seven children: two died in infancy, and Mary J., wife of Levi Kanagy, died in Will County, Ill., leaving a family. Those living are Ann (wife of David Myers, of Iowa), Robert (a merchant of Delta, Ohio), John (in Cass County, Mo.), and Wesley. Our subject resided on the old homestead until 1859, when he came to his present beautiful home. October 26, 1852, he was married to Miss Margaret Brice, who was born March 5, 1835, in Washington County, Penn., and came to Ohio in 1839, locating in Wayne County with her parents, Samuel and Harriet (Irvin) Brice, who had a family of five children: William (in Barry County, Mich.), Rev. John (died at Van Wert County, leaving a family), Elizabeth (wife of David Irvin, residing in Holden, Mo.), David H. (residing in Barry County, Mich.), and Mrs. Margaret Hatton. To our subject and wife were born the following children: Malvin (living near Delta, Ohio), Charles L. (residing in Barry County, Mich.), Harry A. (residing in Adams Township, this county), Lilly (wife of George A. Weed), Cora B. (wife of Harry E. Rising, of Barry County, Mich.), and Ross C. Mr. Hatton served as township clerk eight consecutive years, and also held the office of treasurer. He is a member of the Lodge of F. & A. M. at Attica; is also a charter member of Harmony Grange. During the late war of the Rebellion he was sergeant of Company G, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, doing duty at Washington, D. C. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and are highly esteemed citizens.

DAVID HENDEL, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Siam, was born in Asch, Austria, May 26, 1838, son of John C. and Eva C. (Geier) Hendel, former of whom died in Austria in 1873, aged seventy-eight, the latter died in 1878 aged seventy-eight. Mr. Hendel learned the weaver's trade in his native land and came to America in 1854, and to this county in 1855. He began life a poor man and worked at daily labor for a number of years. He was married, in Attica, this county, September 30, 1858, to Elizabeth Hauptli, who was born in the Canton of Aargau, Switzerland, August 24, 1839, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Vogelsang) Hauptli; her father died in his native land when she was aged four years, and her mother, who is living in Mansfield, Ohio, aged sixty-seven years, came with her family to America in 1848, settling in Richland County, Ohio, then moved to Attica, this county, in 1854, living there for some years, then moved to Wyandot County, and from there to Mansfield; her parents were John and Verena (Myers) Vogelsang, the former drowned in the river Reus, Switzerland, in 1851; the latter came to America and died in Attica, this county, in 1870, aged seventy-nine years. To Mr. and Mrs. Hendel were born eleven children, three of whom died young: Eva C., born September 9, 1864, died March 20, 1866; David, born May 11, 1868, died April 1, 1878, and Verena, born February 18, 1872, died March 7, 1872. The living children are Christian E., born May 25, 1859; Anna M., born April 22, 1862, wife of John Jacob Schwab, of Venice Township; John R., born June 25, 1866; Leonore Adella, born April 8, 1870; George W., born April 5, 1874; Johannette A., born July 15, 1876; Gustaf A., born April 1, 1879, and Laura J., born January 14, 1881. After marriage Mr. Hendel lived twelve years in Richmond Township, Huron Co., Ohio, then came to his present home, where he has a nicely improved farm of 100 acres. He is a member of the Lutheran Church, in which he has held the offices of deacon and trustee.

CONRAD HENSINGER, farmer, P. O. West Lodi, was born in Adams Township, this county, June 19, 1837; son of John and Catharine (Garnan) Hensinger, natives of Lehigh County, Penn., but early settlers of this county.

the former a son of John Hensinger, the latter a daughter of Conrad and Magdelene (Weaver) Garman. They were parents of ten children: Harris, residing in Allen County, Ind.; Mary A., wife of Abraham Garman, in Tazewell County, Ill.; Flora, wife of Solomon Neikirk, of Mason County, Ill.; John, in Adams Township, this county; Owen, near Auburn Junction, Ind.; Conrad, in Reed Township, this county; Moses, near Sedalia, Mo.; Benjamin; Rosalfo (deceased) and Catharine, wife of Richard Cooley, residing in Scipio Township, this county. Our subject, when a young man, learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked several years; then engaged in farming, removing, in 1883, to his present model farm, all of which he has acquired principally by his own exertions. He was married, November 24, 1859, to Christina Close, born August 14, 1839, in Union County, Penn., daughter of Ephraim and Christina Close, early settlers of this county, and by this union has had ten children: Alice F., wife of Adam Breidweisser, of Scipio Township, this county; Milton J. (deceased at three years of age); Elizabeth C.; William A.; John E.; Daniel F.; Clara J.; George and Samuel (deceased) and Edward G. Mr. Hensinger is one of the township trustees; a Republican in politics; a member of the Reformed Church, in which he is an elder, and from which he has been sent as a delegate to the meetings of the classes and synod.

HIRAM HIPPLER, farmer and postmaster at West Lodi, a native of Koenigheim, Baden, Germany, was born June 15, 1849; a son of Francis J. and Mary A. (Blesch) Hippler, the former of whom, a son of Anthony and Magdalene (Berthold) Hippler, died in Germany; the latter, a daughter of Jacob and Mary (Zimmerman) Blesch, is still living. They were parents of five children: Timothy, in Lodi, Ohio; Rosina, wife of Oswald Dispsich, residing in Germany; Jacobin, residing in Huron County, Ohio; Hiram; and Charles, who was killed in the Lodi Mills. Our subject was educated in the common and government schools of his native land. He embarked for America, January 1, 1867, landing same month, then came West and located near Lodi, Ohio, where he worked at daily labor for several years. He was married, December 10, 1871, to Malinda Fender, born in Thompson Township, this county, December 25, 1849, daughter of George Fender, a native of Wurtemberg, Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Hippler have two children living: Victor E. and Olin E. In 1872 our subject purchased a farm of eighty acres in Reed Township, this county, to which he added by subsequent purchase, but later retired from active agricultural pursuits. He is P. G. of the I. O. O. F.

T. J. JAMES, operator and freight agent for the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, P. O. Siam, was born in Licking County, Ohio, January 27, 1851, son of J. S. and Margaret (Evans) James, natives of South Wales, who came to America about 1840. Their children are John, residing near Marengo, Iowa; Mary, wife of David Bean, in Granville, Ohio; T. J.; Ellen; Lizzie, wife of Knox Wright, residing near Utica, Ohio; Virgin, in Bairdstown; Frank, in Newark, Ohio; Sarah, and Elmer, a prominent agriculturist of Licking County, Ohio. The subject of this sketch in early life taught school in Ohio and Illinois. He remained with his father until 1874, when he began learning his present business, since which time he has been located at various points in Indiana and Ohio. He was united in marriage, December 23, 1882, with Russia Fryer, born August 20, 1860, in Noble County, Ind., daughter of Dr. Frank Fryer, a native of Pennsylvania, and by this union there is one child—Frank—born August 30, 1884.

JOHN R. JEWETT, merchant, Omar, was born at Melmore, this county, November 19, 1844, son of Rev. John R. and Julia (Richards) Jewett, who came from Connecticut to Ohio in 1835, and to this county in 1844. Rev.

John R. Jewett was a son of John R. Jewett, who was born in Boston, Lincolnshire, England, May 21, 1783, and whose father, Edward Jewett, was a gunsmith. All the crew of the vessel "Boston" were barbarously murdered by the Indians at Nootka Sound March 22, 1803, except John R. Jewett and John Thompson. John R. was compelled, by the chief of the tribe by whom he was captured, to marry a squaw, by whom he had one son, and from whom he escaped after three years. Our subject enlisted at Sandusky City, June 22, 1863, in the First Regiment, Company M. Ohio Volunteer Heavy Artillery, under Col. C. J. Hawley, in the Western army; served valiantly, and was discharged July 25, 1865. He completed a commercial course at Berea, Ohio, and was subsequently engaged in farming, but was compelled to give it up on account of his health, which had been undermined whilst serving his country. In 1883 he engaged in merchandising at Omar, since which time he had been acting as postmaster (now appointed), and was elected for three successive years township clerk of Reed Township. He was elected justice of the peace in 1881, but after serving one year resigned. Mr. Jewett was married, April 3, 1870, to Ellen L. Gambee, by whom he has one child, Nellie, born April 2, 1871. He is a member of Rice A. Cregelow Post G. A. R., at Attica; also of Attica Lodge No. 367, F. & A. M.

LEVI KELLER, farmer and stock-breeder, P. O. Attica, was born in Tiffin, Ohio, October 3, 1843, son of Levi and Elizabeth (Cupp) Keller; the former, who is still living, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, September 26, 1806, son of John Keller, who built the "old Keller Mill" near Tiffin, said to be the first in the county; the latter, a native of Virginia, moved with her parents to Fairfield County, Ohio, at a very early date, and died in Seneca County, Ohio, in 1875, aged sixty-nine years. Levi Keller, the father of our subject, was a noted blacksmith in early times, accumulated a moderate fortune at his trade, and subsequently engaged in farming. He served as sheriff two terms; was justice of the peace, and held various township offices. His children were seven in number: Mahala and Valentine, who died young; Mary, wife of George W. Cunningham, of Tiffin, Ohio; Catharine, wife of George W. Scott, residing near Tiffin, Ohio; John, in Tiffin, Ohio; Ann E., wife of E. J. Cunningham, of Fostoria, Ohio; and Levi. Our subject enlisted August 20, 1862, in Company D, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and during the first year of his service he suffered from typhoid fever and measles. He was with his regiment at the time of the rebel raid into Pennsylvania, where nearly all of the One Hundred and Twenty-third were captured. In the battle of the Opequan he was wounded in the thigh. He subsequently rejoined his command in the James River country; was discharged June 27, 1865, and has since engaged in farming. He came to his present beautiful home of 190 acres in 1875, where he has successfully engaged in Merino sheep breeding, having one of the largest and most desirable flocks in northern Ohio, composed of some of the finest animals, descendants from the famous Clark & Burwell flocks of Vermont. His flock is registered in Vermont Sheep Register, Volume III. Mr. Keller is an independent, intelligent stock-breeder and a scientific farmer. He was married, January 23, 1873, to Euphrasia Free, born in Scipio Township, this county, May 9, 1849, daughter of John Free (deceased). The family are members of the U. B. Church. Mr. Keller is a member of the G. A. R. at Attica, Ohio.

HENRY H. LAPHAM, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born near Moravia, Seneca Co., N. Y., June 4, 1818; son of Joseph and Lovinia (Howland) Lapham, natives of Bristol County, Mass., and who moved to New York State early in 1800, and later to Seneca County, Ohio, arriving in Scipio Township, May 26, 1826.

Joseph Lapham, grandfather of our subject, came from England. Henry H. Lapham, who at nine years of age began life as a woodsman, has cleared about 175 acres of land, and has assisted in cutting out the first roads in the county. January 1, 1840, he was married to Mary Hall, who was born at Tyrone, Seneca Co., N. Y., May 1, 1821, daughter of Rev. Henry F. and Susan (Sellon) Hall, the former of whom, a native of New Jersey, died March 5, 1858, aged sixty-nine years; the latter, who died March 3, 1871, aged seventy-eight years, was a native of Vermont, a daughter of Samuel Sellon, a native of England and cousin to Queen Anne. Mr. and Mrs. Lapham's children are Ruth H., wife of Isaac Sutton, residing in Williamson County, Tex.; Emma R., wife of Alfred Mattison, of Vermilion, Ohio; and Acea E. H., wife of Levi W. Horton, of Republic, Ohio. Mr. Lapham is active in all public enterprises conducive to the welfare of the people, and is a most accomodating and affable gentleman.

A. J. MITTOWER, farmer, P. O. West Lodi, was born September 23, 1830, near the east line of Scipio Township, this county; son of John and Elizabeth (Spangler) Mittower; the former, born near Fredericktown, Md., January 31, 1798, was a son of Andrew and Susan Mittower, who moved to Cumberland County, Penn., thence to Yates County, N. Y., where John (the father of our subject) was married, July 4, 1823. John and Elizabeth Mittower had five children: Rachael, deceased wife of Lenader Ransburg, left family in Scipio Township, this county; Catharine died, aged seventeen years; Susan, wife of J. Dunn, residing in Scipio Township, this county; A. J., and Sarah, wife of J. D. Neikirk, residing near Attica, Ohio. The father of our subject came to this county in June, 1824, entered 160 acres of land, to which he added by subsequent purchases and here endured all the trials and hardships of pioneer life, clearing up nearly 200 acres. He was in early life captain of a militia company, and after coming here became a leading man in the county; he died April 7, 1874; his widow is still living and makes her home with her son A. J. Our subject received a meager common school education, remaining with his father on the farm. He was married, December 27, 1860, to Malinda Clay, born in Scipio Township, this county, May 24, 1844, daughter of John and Ellen (Hetter) Clay, who came from Pennsylvania to eastern Ohio at an early date, and quite early to this county; the result of this marriage was seven children: Clara (deceased at twelve years); Edward A.; an infant (deceased); A. G.; Della; Elmer; and Blanche. Mr. Mittower came to his present home in 1857, subsequently purchased the other heirs' interest in the property and now has a fine and highly cultivated farm of 120 acres. He is highly respected by the people of his neighborhood; has held some of the principal offices of his township, although against his wishes, being a man of a retiring disposition; the family are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he is one of the deacons.

SAMUEL MITTOWER, retired farmer, P. O. West Lodi, was born in Northumberland County, Penn., September 13, 1813, son of Andrew and Sarah (Anderson) Mittower, parents of following: Elizabeth, wife of Henry Palmer, residing in Huron, Dak.; Samuel; Annie, wife of William Bishop; Margaret, wife of Moses Bishop (both residing in this township); Levi and George, deceased in early life. Andrew Mittower moved from Yates County, N. Y., to Reed Township, this county, September, 1823; entered 160 acres of land in Section 7, to which he added, and there endured the hardships and trials of pioneer life; he was a prominent man, assisting in building the early schools and church buildings and was zealous in the promotion of the welfare of the people. Our subject remained with his father until the latter's death, April 5, 1843, and was married, February 17, 1845, to Sarah Brong, born in Penn-

sylvania August 13, 1822, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth (Fairver) Brong, whose children were Catharine and Elizabeth, died young; Mary, married to Henry Histler (both deceased, leaving a son Henry in Michigan); Jacob, in Steuben County, Ind.; Sarah; Paul, in Scipio Township, this county; Barbara, wife of N. Wair, residing in Reed Township, this county; Aaron, residing near Lincoln, Neb.; Annie, wife of Mr. Ackerman, residing in Republic, Ohio; Susan, deceased wife of Edward Staler (left family near Adrian, Mich.); Rosa, wife of George Whiteman, and Lydia, wife of Tillman Hausneck, residing near Topeka, Kans. Mr. Brong settled in Scipio in 1835, where he died. To Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Mittower were born Andrew, a railroad engineer at Reading, Penn.; Reuben, living in Republic, Ohio, and Jacob and Elizabeth, who died early in life. Reuben was born November 25, 1847; was married September 25, 1873, to Emma Breyman, born in Pennsylvania September 19, 1854, daughter of Zachariah and Sarah (Kline) Breyman, and by this union is one child, Nellie, born March 1, 1878. Mrs. Samuel Mittower died December 10, 1873. Our subject is a member of Hildreth Lodge, F. & A. M., also of Lodi Lodge, I. O. O. F. He is a Republican in politics.

MRS. MARY NOGLE, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Michelback, Oberamt Gerbron, Germany, May 1, 1829, daughter of George and Christine (Plotner) Hachter, who were parents of five children: John, who died in South Bend, Ind., leaving a family; George, who served in the late civil war and is now a resident of Missouri; Mary; Leonard, killed by a falling tree, when twenty-one years of age, while at work in the woods in Venice Township, this county, and Catharine, wife of Jacob Sherman, in Attica Township, this county. Our subject was married June 15, 1852, to Leonard Nogle, born November 26, 1822, in Oberamt Merckenheim, Germany, and the same year (1822) they came to America and settled in Venice Township, this county. The first twelve years Mr. Nogle worked in the Attica Ashery; he then purchased a quarter section of land where his family now reside, but was stricken down by death March 3, 1871, before the farm was unencumbered. He was a liberal, kind-hearted man, highly respected by his neighbors. Mrs. Nogle, who is a lady of more than ordinary energy and tact, assumed the responsibilities of her husband after his death, and now has her home free from debt and is a prosperous farmer. Her children were fourteen in number, four of whom died young. The living are John, in Crawford County, Ohio; Mary, wife of Emil Pfau, in Cleveland, Ohio; Elizabeth, wife of Emery Vogel, in Crawford County, Ohio; George, at home; Conrad and Leonard, in Crawford County, Ohio; Ellen, wife of John Easterborn, residing near South Bend, Ind.; Rosa; William, and Joseph. Her grandson, Charles Nogle, lives with her and assists in the farming and stock-raising.

GEORGE W. NYE, farmer, P. O. Omar, was born in Genesee County, N. Y., April 19, 1827, son of Samuel and Polly (Ford) Nye, the former of whom, a son of Jonathan and — (see Curtis) Nye, was born in Vermont. The family moved to this county in June, 1833. The children of Samuel and Polly Nye were Orlantha, deceased; Anrilla, widow of William J. Hall, of Reed Township, this county; George W.; Levi, who died leaving a family in Clyde, Ohio, and Byron, residing in Bloom Township, this county. In early life our subject remained on the farm and attended the common schools. In 1852 he crossed the plains with ox teams to California, where he remained seven years, meeting with considerable success. He then turned his attention to farming, and by his own efforts acquired a farm of 360 acres. He was married, November 6, 1859, to Phoebe Tabor, who was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., January 9, 1841, daughter of Record and Nancy (Alvord) Tabor, the

former a native of Genesee County, N. Y., son of Lodowick and Esther (Crippin) Tabor, the latter born in Cortland County, N. Y., daughter of Lyman and Esther (Seeley) Alvord. The children of Record and Nancy Tabor were Esther, deceased; George, deceased; Phoebe; William; Frederick; Jenett, in Reed Township, this county; Susan, wife of Wilber Dieter, residing in Dundee, Monroe Co., Mich.; Ada; and Eliza, deceased. Record Tabor was twice married, his first wife being Phebe Robison, by whom he had one child, a son, Alanson. To Mr. and Mrs. Nye have been born the following children: George A., G. G., Myrta (wife of John K. Baker, of Reed Township, this county), Carrie, Jay (who died in his fourth year), Lizzie (who died in infancy), Philip, Jesse and Morton. Mr. Nye is a member of Harmony Grange.

ISAAC RAYMOND, farmer and stock-breeder, P. O. Attica, was born July 6, 1826, in Reed Township, Seneca County, Ohio, and is a son of George and Hannah (Reed) Raymond. He was married, July 4, 1855, to Frances Couch, born October 17, 1836, in Niles, Cayuga Co., N. Y., daughter of J. L. and Celestia (Wood) Couch; the former a son of Joel and Phebe (LaDow) Couch; the latter a daughter of Asel and Alatheia (Pool) Wood. To our subject and wife were born James A., Eva C. and Jesse William. The family are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Our subject is engaged in farming and breeding blooded stock. He has held offices of trust in the township; is a member of Venice Lodge, I. O. O. F., in which he has passed all the chairs.

J. A. RAYMOND, proprietor of saw-mill, P. O. Siam, was born in Reed Township, February 4, 1857, son of Isaac and Frances Raymond, and was educated in the common schools. In 1880 he took an interest in the lumber mills of A. L. Sourwine & Co., where he has since been engaged and is also the head of the firm of Raymond & Williams. The firm do a large business, having a capacity of about 6,000 feet per day, with the most improved machinery. Mr. Raymond was married, November 9, 1881, to Ella Wise, daughter of Solomon Wise, one of the early settlers of Reed Township, this county, and to this union has been born one child--Rolly R., born April 2, 1884. Mr. Raymond is a member of Venice Lodge, I. O. O. F., at Attica, Ohio. He is one of the most influential and enterprising young men of Reed Township.

JACOB RAYMOND, farmer, P. O. Omar, is a son of George Raymond, who, with Seth Read, were the first two families to settle in Reed Township, this county, arriving in the fall of 1823, instead of 1825 as stated in other histories. George Raymond was born March 9, 1780, son of Daniel Raymond, who was a descendant of William Raymond, one of three brothers, Richard, William and John, who came from England and settled in Brooklyn, N. Y., in 1630. The mother of our subject was Hannah, sister of Seth Read, born September 19, 1785, died February 22, 1856. To George and Hannah Raymond were born the following children: Mahala, born December 17, 1804, died in infancy; William, born April 27, 1807, died April 28, 1883, leaving family in Adams Township, this county; Harriet, born December 19, 1809, died October 2, 1831 (she was the wife of John Wilkinson, and left a family in Reed Township, this county); Sally, born August 4, 1811, died April 5, 1874 (she married William Witley, who died in Iowa, when she became the third wife of Solomon Cogswell, of Cleveland, Ohio); Lydia, born October 29, 1813, now the widow of Isaac German, and residing in Fostoria, Ohio; Hannah, born March 19, 1816, died January 20, 1850 (she was the second wife of Solomon Cogswell); Jefferson, born April 15, 1819, died January 20, 1876, leaving family in Knox County, Ill.; Lucy, born August 31, 1821, widow of Milton LaSelle, now the wife of Mr. Timothy Colby (resides near Alma City, Minn.); Richmond, born September 18, 1823, died May 1, 1831; Abram, Isaac and Jacob, triplets, born

July 6, 1826, the former of whom died February 16, 1876, leaving family in Reed Township. The subject of this sketch was married, February 20, 1856, to Mary R. Bennitt, born in Steuben County, N. Y., June 28, 1828, daughter of Abram S. and Prudence (Miller) Bennitt, the former a son of Daniel and Sally (Sayre) Bennitt, the latter a daughter of Amos and Mary (Jaynes) Miller. Their children are three in number: Abram B., born February 1, 1857, married to Emma Post; Lucy A., born April 3, 1860, married to L. Covert, and George C., born December 19, 1866, all residents of Reed Township, this county. Jacob Raymond was a soldier in defense of his country, doing military duty in the defenses around Washington, D. C. He owns and resides upon the farm his father entered when first coming into the country.

HENRY READ, farmer. P. O. Omar, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., May 31, 1820; son of Elijah Read, born December 10, 1792, and who was a sergeant under Capt. Clelland in Gen. Wadsworth's command. Elijah Read was one of the first settlers of Reed Township, and served as justice of the peace nine years; he received his patent for land from John Q. Adams, and was prominent among the early people of the township; he was married, March 20, 1816, to Sally W. Brundige, who was born August 19, 1800; both were from Steuben County, N. Y.; their children were James B., born February 5, 1818, died April 17, 1863; William and Henry (twins), born May 31, 1820, William died February 19, 1856; Susan M., born September 27, 1827, died Jan. 12, 1856, and George B., born October 20, 1830, died July 22, 1842. Our subject was married, August 12, 1847, to Nancy Murray, of Fairfield County, Ohio, daughter of John and Mary (Conwell) Murray. By her he had three children: Mary, born January 2, 1849, wife of William Ricker, of Huron County, Ohio; Clara, born February 13, 1851; and William H., born November 1, 1857, married to Alice Fifer. Mr. Read is a member of Harmony Grange No. 481.

JOHN ROSPERT, farmer and notary public, P. O. Frank, was born October 21, 1841, in Berus, Rhenish Prussia; son of George and Catharine (Haas) Rospert. His father, who is still living, was born April 1, 1815, in the same place, a son of Nicholas and Susanna (Seles) Rospert, the former of whom was a son of Peter Rospert. Our subject's mother, a daughter of Peter and Catharine (Glassner) Haas, died in her thirty-fourth year. The family came to America, landing in New Orleans in 1851, and thence made their way *via* river to Cincinnati, Ohio. Within thirty days after their arrival in this country, in which they were entire strangers, our subject lost by death his mother, two brothers and his only sister. His father subsequently married Mrs. Elizabeth Fisher (*nee* Heitz) by whom he had seven children, six of whom are deceased; Catharine, who is married to Jacob Kuhn, is still alive. Our subject came with his father to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1852. He was educated in the parochial schools, at St. Mary's Institute, near Dayton, and at the seminary in Thompson Township, this county. At sixteen years of age he began teaching, in which profession he continued in the district and parochial schools until 1871, when he turned his attention to farming and the business of notary; has held the office of justice of the peace. He was married, May 2, 1865, to Catharine Wagner, born in Lorain County, Ohio, September 23, 1843, daughter of Matthias and Mary A. (Webber) Wagner, early settlers of Lorain County, Ohio, parents of twelve children, seven of whom are now living: Nicholas, in Elyria, Ohio; Peter and John, at Avon, Ohio; Joseph, in San Francisco, Cal.; J. P., in this township; Catharine; and Emma, widow of Matthias Hendges, a soldier who died in the late war. The father of this family died in 1857, in his fifty-fourth year. To Mr. and Mrs. Rospert were born Mary

Louisa, Pius, Oranna M., Cornelius C., Adelhaid, Mary J., Leo A. and Coletta. Mr. Rospert is a farmer of influence and prominence. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

ANDREW SANFORD, farmer, P. O. Omar, was born in Bergen County, N. J., December 11, 1810. The Sanfords' ancestry in this country sprang from one of seven brothers who came from England. Our subject's father, John Sanford, a son of John Sanford, who was in the Revolution, was a soldier in the war of 1812, and his mother was Sarah Miller, daughter of Capt. Andrew Miller, whose company, while he was commanding it, in the Revolutionary war, was attacked by the Indians, and all killed except himself. The Sanford family moved to New York State in 1815, where the parents died. In the fall of 1830 our subject came to this county, entering what is now his present home, receiving his patent from Gov. McArthur. His elder brother, John, settled in Seneca County in 1827. Andrew Sanford was married, January 14, 1836, to Eliza A. Shriner, who was born in Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., September 23, 1815, daughter of John and Eliza (Hicks) Shriner, who moved to Seneca County in July, 1834, former a son of John and Johannah (Low) Shriner. To Mr. and Mrs. Sanford were born John and Benjamin F., residents of Reed Township, this county; Eliza, wife of Robert R. Wilkinson, in Antrim Co., Mich.; Andrew (deceased); David, who was a lawyer, and died in 1883, leaving his family in Attica; Hannah J. (deceased); Sarah, wife of Silas Anway, in Antrim County, Mich., and Anson, a telegraph operator at Corning, Ohio. The sons, John, Benjamin F. and David, served in the civil war. The family are members of the Baptist Church. Mr. Sanford has held various township offices; in politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL SHADE, farmer, P. O. Omar, was born March 3, 1837, in Venice Township, this county, where his father, Samuel Shade, had purchased 300 acres of timber land in 1834, coming from Columbiana County, Ohio, where his father, Christian Shade, settled in 1812 from Berks County, Penn. The father of our subject was born May 14, 1800, and died at Tiffin, this county, in 1872. He held important township offices, and was a man of prominence at an early time. His widow, Catharine Shade, who survives him, was born in Pennsylvania November 25, 1798, daughter of Frederick Carriek, a Revolutionary soldier under Gen. Washington, and who died in his one hundredth year. Their children were fourteen in number: an infant, Daniel, George, Margaret, and Mary died early in life; Frederick, in Venice Township; Sarah, wife of John Bordner, in Williams County, Ohio; Parmelia, wife of John Hains, in Crawford County, Ohio; Catharine, wife of George Deisler, of Venice Township; Simon, in Crawford County, Ohio; Emeline, wife of Conrad Deisler, of Venice Township; Samuel; William, in Venice, and Amanda, wife of Daniel Bordner, of Crawford County, Ohio. In 1868 the subject of our sketch moved to Tiffin, where he became a member of the milling firm of Hayward & Shade, and in 1883 he came to his present beautiful home. He was married, March 3, 1864, to Eliza, born in Venice Township, this county, March 3, 1840, daughter of Samuel and Catharine (Frederick) Woollet, early settlers. To this union have been born two children: Albert and Oliver S. They are members of the Reformed Church.

M. D. SHETTERLY, farmer, P. O. West Lodi, was born December 23, 1830, in Varick, Seneca Co., N. Y., son of Andrew and Annie (Steltz) Shetterly. The father of our subject, a son of Michael Shetterly, served in the war of 1812, and was a prominent official in his native county. He came to this county about 1847, purchased 300 acres of land near the center of Reed Township, and in the spring of 1850 moved his family and settled near Lodi,

where he died in the spring of 1875, aged eighty years, one month and sixteen days; his widow, a daughter of John Steltz, followed him in the fall of 1878, in her seventy-seventh year. Their children were ten in number: George, who died, leaving a family in Lodi, Ohio; John, who died, leaving a family in South Bend, Ind.; Jane, deceased wife of Benjamin Redner (left two children: Mrs. Nancy Markham, of New Salem, Ohio, and Mrs. Elizabeth Wilkins, of Denver, Colo.); Letitia, deceased wife of David Dunn, family reside near Wichita, Kans.; Andrew E., deceased, unmarried; M. D., our subject; Adelia, widow of Horace Robinson, in Republic, Ohio; Harriet, unmarried, in Republic, Ohio; William H., in Republic, Ohio; and J. K., an engineer, also in Republic, Ohio. Our subject remained with his father until twenty-three years of age, when he settled on his present farm. He was married, April 5, 1855, to Elizabeth Auble, also a native of Seneca County, N. Y., born December 11, 1835, daughter of William and Mary E. (Fisher) Auble, who were among the early settlers of Seneca County, and by this union were born seven children: Florence N. (wife of Isaac Bilger, of Reed Township, this county), Lyman L. (died, aged four years), Ellen A., Horace R., Pattie J., Andrew N. and Bertha Hayes. Mr. Shetterly takes an active interest in the improvement of stock and farm products. He has held various offices of trust in the township, although not seeking the honors. He is a member of Hildreth Lodge, F. & A. M., at Republic, this county; was a member of the I. O. O. F., at Lodi, Ohio. He is active in the advancement of educational and religious matters. He and his family are members of the Christian Union Church, in which he is an elder. In politics he is a Republican.

SAMUEL SPENCER, farmer, P. O. Omar, was born in Venice Township, this county, December 24, 1842, son of Huckens and Nancy (Bigham) Spencer, early settlers of this county; former of whom was born in Vermont in 1808, and died in 1853; latter, a native of Cork, Ireland, when nine years of age came to America in 1818 with her parents, John and Elizabeth Bigham, and died in 1854. On account of his parents' early demise our subject lived and worked on the farm with an elder brother until the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted, September 15, 1861, in Company H, Fourteenth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He received his discharge September 15, 1864, but served three years and three months. He fought at the battles of Shiloh, Perryville and Chickamauga, where he was severely wounded by a six-pound cannon ball, but forgetting himself, and with his life-blood fast flowing and with failing breath he cheered his comrades on to victory. By pluck and medical skill his life was saved, and he afterward did duty in the hospital at Nashville, Tenn. After his return home he worked at daily labor and upon a rented farm until 1872, when he purchased his present beautiful and well-kept farm of 110 acres, where he lives in the enjoyment of looking after his fine stock. Mr. Spencer was married, March 17, 1870, to Elvira Reed, born April 29, 1848, near Steubenville, Ohio, daughter of James Reed. Their children were Charles S., Frank W., Dessa (deceased when about two years of age), Jennie R. and Harley. Mr. Spencer is a member of Attica Lodge, No. 367, F. & A. M., a Republican in politics, and a member of the Baptist Church.

DANIEL SUITER, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born near Leavittsville, Carroll Co., Ohio, January 18, 1836, son of Jacob and Sarah (Myers) Suiter, natives of Pennsylvania; the former, born in 1803, moved with his father, Philip Suiter, to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1809 (this Philip Suiter laid out the town of New Cumberland, in Tuscarawas County, Ohio), and died January 20, 1876; latter born in 1809, moved to Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in

1816 with her grandparents (John and ——— Yant), and died in 1872. Jacob and Sarah (Myers) Suiter had nine children: John, in Montgomery County, Ill.; Henry, in Kansas; Matilda, wife of Benjamin Perch, in Christian County, Ill.; Daniel; Elizabeth, deceased; Martha, wife of James Bennett, in Montgomery County, Ill.; Amanda, wife of Conrad Perch, in Carroll County, Ohio; David, in Carroll County, Ohio; Margaret, wife of James McAfee, in Montgomery County, Ill. Our subject followed farming and teaching until the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted December 20, 1861, in Company K, Eightieth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry; was promoted to be quartermaster-sergeant; was with his command through all their hard fought battles, discharging his duties as a soldier and an officer with credit to himself and honor to his country. After nearly four years of service he was discharged at Little Rock, Ark., and returned to agricultural pursuits. He was married, April 24, 1864, to Hannah Albaugh, born in Crawford County, January 20, 1841, daughter of David and Rebecca (Keran) Albaugh, both of whom are still living. By this marriage there were seven children: Nancy M., Sarah L., William A., Rollin J., John H., Emma M. and Lloyd W. Mr. Suiter moved to Crawford County in 1866, and to Seneca County in March, 1872. Here, in December, 1880, he sustained a heavy loss in the destruction of his home by fire, but by energy and perseverance he has overcome all obstacles, and is now enjoying the comforts of pleasant surroundings.

ALONZO THATCHER, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born near Toledo, Ohio, January 14, 1846; son of Thomas and Tracy (Stephenson) Thatcher, both of whom died of cholera, the former in 1852, the latter in 1854. They had two children: Thomas, now residing in Toledo, Ohio, and Alonzo. Mr. Thatcher came to Seneca County early in life, being taken charge of by friends, on account of the early demise of his parents. He received a district school education, and worked at farm labor. He was married, October 31, 1871, to Martha Cooley, who was born in Reed Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, September 13, 1850. Her father, Alvin Cooley, born December 21, 1805, was twice married, first, February 3, 1832, to Rebecca Bugbee, who was born October 20, 1815, and died April 25, 1841, the mother of four children: Elizabeth (deceased wife of Talleraud Martin, of Nebraska), Amanda, wife of Frank Kelley, residing in Missouri; Elmira; and Rebecca (deceased). Mr. Cooley married on second occasion, December 29, 1841, Sarah Warren, born November 11, 1821, who bore him the following children: Mary J., wife of Henry Myers, of Scipio Township, this county; Anarett, wife of J. N. Elliott, of Reed Township, this county; Hosea and Everett, who reside in Republic, Ohio; and Martha, Mrs. Thatcher. Mr. and Mrs. Thatcher have two children: Emily G. and Vern A.

JACOB WINDNAGLE, miller, P. O. West Lodi, is a native of Erie County, N. Y.; born May 25, 1839; son of John and Annie (Ritter) Windnagle, the former of whom died January 4, 1884, aged eighty-seven years; the latter, who is still living, is a daughter of Simeon and Annie Ritter, also natives of Pennsylvania. John and Annie Windnagle had eleven children: Eliza, wife of Jacob Fatty, a farmer in Erie County, N. Y.; Susan, wife of Levi Zook, foreman in a large warehouse in Buffalo, N. Y.; Frederick, a mechanic in Niagara County, N. Y.; Simeon (deceased, leaving family in Erie County, where he had engaged in farming); John, farming near Detroit, Mich.; Henry, in same neighborhood; Sarah (deceased wife of Jacob Shettler, of Erie County, N. Y.); Catharine, widow of David Blocker, in Erie County, N. Y.; Jacob; Franklin, a carriage manufacturer at Bockport, N. Y.; and Fannie, married and living in Buffalo, N. Y. Our subject received a limited

education, remaining with his father until eighteen years of age, when he began learning the blacksmith trade, at which he worked about ten years in New York, thence came to this county, where he was engaged in saw-milling for a time, then for three years was in mercantile business. In 1877 he owned the Lodi Mills, which he disposed of to Kern & Son in 1879, since which time he has been the miller, a trade he learned here. Mr. Windnagle was commissioned justice of the peace by Gov. Noyes April 14, 1873, and by Gov. Hayes May 25, 1876. He was married May 22, 1864, to Catharine Breyman, a native of Weaverstown, Berks Co., Penn., and a daughter of John C. and Catharine (Auman) Breyman; and by her has had two children: Frank A. and Clara S. (latter died aged eleven months). Mr. Windnagle is a member of Hildreth Lodge F. & A. M., at Republic, Ohio.

T. A. YUNDT, justice of the peace and farmer, P. O. West Lodi, was born March 7, 1846, in Lancaster County, Penn.; son of Chambers and Eliza (Horting) Yundt, also natives of Lancaster County, where the former, who was a son of George Yundt, and a farmer and hotel keeper by occupation, died April 16, 1880, aged fifty five years, four months and twelve days; Mrs. Eliza Yundt, who is sixty-two years of age (living with her son, T. A.) is a daughter of George and Molly (Albright) Horting, the latter of whom was born in 1799, and is still living. To Chambers and Eliza Yundt were born ten children: William, who died leaving a family in Lodi, Ohio; Archibald (deceased); T. A.; Louisa (deceased wife of George Sprecher, left eight children living in Lancaster County, Penn.); Bently (deceased); Maria (deceased); Maggie (deceased); Wellington, residing in Tiffin, Ohio; Martha (deceased) and Mary (deceased). Our subject, who received the advantages of a common school education, remained upon the farm and taught school until eighteen years of age, when he came to this county, settling in Lodi, where he clerked for three years for M. Beard, then purchased the business of his employer, which he continued for fifteen years, when he retired from mercantile life. In the spring of 1870 Mr. Yundt was elected to the office of justice of the peace, in which he served three years; in the spring of 1882 he was re-elected to this office, of which he is the present incumbent. He held a notary commission three years; was appointed postmaster in June, 1882. He takes an active part in the advancement of farming and educational interests. Mr. Yundt was married June 6, 1869, to Jennima, daughter of M. Beard, and who was born August 11, 1848, in the hotel where they now reside, and which was built at an early date by her father, who was an important man in the history of the village. They have had four children: Maud, who died aged eight years; Perry; Mark; and Harry Blain. Mr. Yundt is a member of No. 493, Lodi Lodge, I. O. O. F., of which he has been secretary, and is at present N. G. He is an active politician and prohibitionist.

SCIPIO TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ALBRIGHT, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Lancaster County, Penn., October 20, 1835, and the following spring his parents removed to Seneca County, Ohio, locating in Adams Township, where our subject grew to maturity and received the benefits of a common school education. Charles Albright, father of our subject, a carpenter by trade, was born in Pennsylvania, in 1810, and Molly (Smith) Albright, our subject's mother, was born in

1808, died in 1877: they were parents of four children: John, Jacob, David (deceased) and Isaac. John Albright removed to his present farm in 1862, and in 1875 erected his fine residence. He is a self-made man; considered one of the substantial as well as practical farmers of Scipio Township. He has always dealt more or less extensively in stock; is also a prominent apiarist. He has served the people of his township as trustee, and is an active member of the Democratic party. He is a F. & A. M. Our subject married, December 1, 1863, Miss Mary Huddle, born in Lykens Township, Crawford Co., Ohio, July 22, 1836, daughter of Benjamin and Annie (Seitz) Huddle, the former of Shenandoah County, Va., and the latter, of Fairfield County, Ohio; were parents of ten sons and eight daughters: Rebecca, Noah (deceased), Lydia, Daniel, Benjamin, Samuel (deceased), Lewis, Abraham (deceased), Rachael (deceased), Mary, Ann, Catharine, John, Peter, Elizabeth, an infant (deceased), Jacob and Lovina (latter deceased). Fourteen of these children grew to maturity and married. The union of our subject and wife has been blessed with four children: Freeman, Orsina (deceased), Upton and Orren.

NORMAN BENHAM, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Prospect, Conn., September 7, 1818, son of Daniel and Clarissa (Chittenden) Benham, who came to the farm now occupied by our subject, in 1834, where they died. Daniel Benham, a son of Shadrach and Elizabeth Benham, died in his eighty-fourth year. Clarissa Benham, a daughter of Asel C. and Annie (Lewis) Chittenden, died in her eighty-fifth year; they were parents of five children: Franklin B. (deceased, leaving a family); James (deceased, leaving a family in Clyde, Ohio); Edwin (deceased, leaving one daughter); Norman and Marsha A. (latter deceased). At twenty years of age, our subject began the carpenter's trade, at which he worked fifteen years, then turned his attention to general farming and now has 110 acres. He was married, in 1842, to Ann Smith, born near Berne, Switzerland, September 5, 1823, daughter of Jacob and Catharine (Myers) Smith, who came to America in 1827, locating following year in Sandusky, where former carried on shoe-making, subsequently settling in Venice Township, this county, where he carried on farming, and where he died. To our subject and wife have been born four children: George (deceased); Catharine, wife of Jacob Crosley in Republic, this county; Frances, wife of V. A. Rohn, also in Republic, and Daniel J.

M. BREYMAN, dentist, Republic, was born in Berks County, Penn., December 15, 1821; son of John C. Breyman, at one time a merchant and recorder of Union County, Penn., who died in 1861, aged sixty-seven years; his widow, Catharine (Oman) Breyman, of Pennsylvania, died in 1879, aged eighty-four years; they had ten children: Sarah Ann, Zacharius, Sabrina, Malon, Henry, Catharine, John, Allen, Annetta and an infant (latter deceased). At the age of eighteen years our subject commenced working at the wagon-making trade, an occupation he followed about ten years, working part of the time in a machine shop and at ship-building. He commenced the study of dentistry in 1856, and is a graduate of the Wisconsin Dental College. He has been engaged in business in Republic, Ohio, since November, 1864, and is the only dentist in that town. In August, 1862, Mr. Breyman enlisted in Company D, One Hundred and Fiftieth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. Under Capt. Crotzer, he was transferred to Company A, Thirty-fifth Regiment and detailed to assist the surgeon, and April 27, 1863, he received his discharge on account of chronic bronchitis. Mr. Breyman is an active member of the G. A. R. post, at Republic, Ohio. In politics he is a Republican. He is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Breyman entered upon life a poor boy, and is a self-made man. He married, June 17, 1845, Elizabeth C. Tate, of Pennsylvania.

born October 20, 1820, and eight children have been born of this union: Jane E., wife of F. Warner; Annie C. (deceased); Elizabeth A., wife of J. K. Wireman; William C., married to Duskie Smith; John A., married to Ettie Carrell; Alice A. and Alford A. (twins), (former wife of E. Sourwine), and Malin E. (deceased).

PAUL BRONG, farmer and stock-raiser. P. O. Republic, was born in Seneca County, N. Y., November 1, 1824; son of Jacob and Elizabeth (Farwer) Brong, Penn., who were the parents of twelve children: Catherina (deceased), Mary (deceased), Jacob, Sarah (deceased), Paul, Aaron, Barbara, Annie, Rosa, Susan (deceased), Lydia and Elizabeth (latter deceased). Our subject remained with his parents on the home farm and received the advantages of a common school education, entering his career in life as a farmer, an occupation he has since followed. He came to this county in 1835, and located in Scipio Township, where he has since resided. In connection with his farming interests, Mr. Brong has been extensively engaged in growing stock. His first farm consisted of forty-five acres for which he ran in debt, and he now owns 213 acres of choice farm land. When twenty years of age, he became a member of the German Reformed Church. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Brong was married, June 27, 1850, to Miss Mary Ann Stahler, who was born in Lehigh County, Penn., May 22, 1826, daughter of Henry and Susan (Hover) Stahler, natives of Pennsylvania. To our subject and wife have been born six children: Abbie R. (deceased), Henry J. (deceased), Sarah Elizabeth (deceased), Susan (deceased), Daniel Edgar, and Samuel Charles, residing at home on the old homestead of 213 acres, as a farmer and stock-raiser.

DANIEL EDGAR BRONG, who is assistant district attorney at Lockport, N. Y., was born June 9, 1857, in Scipio Township, Seneca Co., Ohio. He left common school March 4, 1873; was a student in Republic Normal School from October 1, 1873, two years; was a student and teacher at same school from October 1, 1875, two years more; delivered centennial oration at Republic, Ohio, July 4, 1876; began reading law at home May 1, 1877, and taught school in Adams Township, this county, winter of 1877-78. He read law summer of 1878, at Lockport, Niagara County, N. Y., and entered the law department of the university of Michigan at Ann Arbor, October 1, 1878, continuing two years; was office law student at Lockport, April 1, 1880, to January 1, 1881, and was then admitted to the bar in New York; graduated at Ann Arbor, March 23, 1880, and was admitted to the bar in Michigan. He practiced law at Lockport, from January 1, 1880, to date; was appointed assistant district attorney of Niagara County, January 1, 1884, for the term of three years. Daniel Edgar Brong was married September 27, 1882, to Mary Eunice Parker, of Lockport, and to this union was born, September 23, 1884, one son—Parker Paul.

DANIEL BROWN (deceased) was born in Westchester County, N. Y., December 28, 1799, and died March 26, 1872. He was reared on a farm and entered upon his career in life as a farmer, coming to Scipio Township, this county, in about 1836, locating on the farm now owned by William Baker. He became a prominent politician and was elected by the Democratic party to a seat in the Legislature. Certain measures being agitated which did not meet his views, he eventually became a Republican. He held the office of coroner in the county, and numerous township offices, such as justice of the peace, etc. He was a Knight Templar. Mr. Brown was a self-educated man and although of firm convictions, was easily influenced for right. He was married, June 3, 1833, to Mrs. Sally (Chace) Smith, who survives him. She was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., October 19, 1813, and was first married, in 1832, to Joseph N.

Smith, who died within the year. She was the mother of one daughter, Josie, born September 18, 1834, who was married June 4, 1850, to W. J. Crissel, who died in 1869, leaving to her care two children: Dan B. and Fred B., both farmers in Scipio Township, this county. Mrs. Crissell subsequently married, October 12, 1870, James H. Knapp, who was born in Putnam County, N. Y., July 12, 1842. Mr. Knapp has always followed the occupation of a farmer, except two years, during which time he was engaged in mercantile business in Iowa. During the war he was in the 100 days' service in Company I, One Hundred and Forty-fifth Ohio National Guards. He came to Seneca County in 1869, and has held numerous township offices of trust: is the present secretary of the Farmers' Mutual Relief Association of Seneca County, which was organized in 1860, incorporated in 1878. Mr. Knapp is an extensive breeder of high grade stock. Politically he is a Republican.

MORGAN BUGBEE (deceased) was born in Scipio Township, this county, January 16, 1840, son of Philo and Celia (True) Bugbee, natives of New York, former born in Auburn, May 14, 1815, died December 27, 1870; latter born in Bath, March 8, 1818, is still living and is the mother of five children: Morgan Eliza, born March 4, 1841, wife of J. Dittman; Mariah, born April 11, 1842, died August 13, 1867; Elva, born January 1, 1851, wife of G. M. Pancost, of Washington, D. C.; Merritt, born October 16, 1855, and Morgan. Morgan Bugbee entered upon his career in life as a farmer, and eventually became one of the best farmers of Scipio Township, this county. He made a specialty of breeding Merino sheep and Poland-China hogs. He resided two years in Indiana, and while there became an Odd Fellow. Mr. Bugbee was highly esteemed by the community in which he lived: he was a consistent member of the Universalist Church for some years previous to his death: he died, August 10, 1884. He was married, April 9, 1863, to Miss Mary Woodruff, who was born in Ann Arbor, Mich., June 12, 1842: she was a daughter of John and Sally (Clark) Woodruff, who were natives of New York, former born October 19, 1798, died June 25, 1852; latter born March 8, 1798, died April 17, 1880; they were early settlers in Michigan: the former was a school teacher, and a prominent politician of the Whig party: they were the parents of thirteen children: Emma, John B. (deceased), Matilda (deceased), Peter, Caroline, Charles H., Timothy (deceased), Thomas, James C., Samuel, Martha, Jane and Mary; Jane married Orlando Green, of Attica, Ohio, May 11, 1862; he died September 17, 1878: one child blessed this union, Donna W., born April 6, 1875.

JAMES E. CARPENTER, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Clinton Township, this county, July 19, 1853, son of Adam and Phoebe (Strow) Carpenter, former a native of Harrison County, Ohio, latter of Bloom Township, this county: they were the parents of two children: William and James E. Our subject received a common and normal school education and entered upon his career in life as a school teacher. He has, however, made farming the principal occupation of his life and has been a resident of Scipio Township since 1880. He makes no specialties, other than growing the usual crops and raising stock. Politically he is a staunch Republican. Mr. Carpenter was married, February 19, 1878, to Miss Sarah Myers, who was born in Venice Township, this county, June 4, 1849, and by this union there are two children: one died in infancy, and Roxie Rebecca, born December 26, 1883. Mrs. Carpenter is a daughter of Henry and Rebecca (Free) Myers, early settlers of this county, former deceased; they were the parents of seven children: Mary J. (deceased wife of A. B. Brant), George W. (deceased), Andrew J., Sarah, Thomas J., Martha E. and William T.

HIRAM CHAFFEE, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born in Countland County, N. Y., October 30, 1812; son of Nathan and Polly (Eaton) Chaffee, of Massachusetts, former a miller by trade; they are the parents of five children: Polly, Wealthy, Abigail, Axie and Hiram. Our subject, who has always been a farmer, came to this county in March, 1860, and located on the farm on which he still resides. He has been township trustee; was formerly a member of the I. O. O. F. and was a Granger. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Chaffee married, April 20, 1833, Miss Maria Wilkerson, who was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 14, 1810. To this union have been born two children: Cornelius and George. Cornelius contracted disease in the army, from which he died, and George died at Danville, Ky. Cornelius married Sarah Salisbury, who died November 8, 1874, aged thirty years and eleven months; their son, Lewis, married Ella Smith, born in Cayuga County, N. Y., November 10, 1860 (they have one son, Harry, born March 21, 1883). Mrs. Chaffee, wife of our subject, is a daughter of Cornelius and Elizabeth (Leighland) Wilkerson, of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, of whose children three are now living: Charles, Eliza Cunningham and Mrs. Chaffee. Our subject and wife celebrated their golden wedding in 1883.

JAMES B. CLARK, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Pleasant Township, this county, in 1853; son of William Clark, of Pleasant Township, this county. Our subject received a common school education and taught school several terms. He entered upon his career in life as a farmer, and as such bids fair to become one of the representative agriculturists of the township. He was united in marriage, March 15, 1883, with Miss Ida Rhoads, who was born in 1859, in Scipio Township, this county, daughter of Squire Joseph Rhoads, now of Eden Township, this county. Mr. Clark came to Scipio Township in 1883 and located on the farm settled by his grandparents in an early day.

JOHN L. COLE, attorney, Republic, was born in Clinton Township, Seneca County, Ohio, February 14, 1840, a son of Nathan Cole, of Bristol County, Mass., a carpenter and farmer who came to this county in 1836, and died in 1875, aged eighty nine years. Nathan Cole's first wife, Polly French, left two daughters: Fanny (deceased) and Polly (wife of Benjamin Dean, of Massachusetts). Nathan Cole's second wife, Abigail S. Sawyer, a daughter of Rev. Sawyer, was mother of six children: Nathan, Hiram, Henry, Simon, Sally and Abigail (the two latter are deceased); and his third wife, Maria (Walker) Longcoy, had two daughters by Mr. Longcoy: Charlotte, deceased wife of D. Decker, and Polly, deceased. By Mr. Cole she has two children: Elsie, wife of Charles C. Fox, and John L., the subject of this sketch; she is still living. The Cole family are of English descent, and their ancestors were among the early settlers of Massachusetts. The subject of this sketch entered upon his course in life as a teacher in the common schools, and later became principal of the public school of Republic, Ohio, a position he held for five years, spending a portion of the time in the study of law, and afterward reading with Hon. George E. Seney. He was admitted to the bar in the fall of 1862, and entered upon the practice of his profession at Republic, and has since engaged in general law and real estate business. He owns a farm near Republic, which is operated under his management. Mr. Cole has served as township clerk eleven years, member of the school board eighteen years, and has held other minor township offices. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Cole married, October 9, 1876, Maria Platte, of Scipio Township, this county, a graduate of Seneca County Academy, and for three years principal of Republic schools, a daughter of Joel and Amanda (Norton) Platte, early settlers of this county and res-

idents of Republic: she was born December 8, 1841, and is mother of two children: Ettie L., born January 5, 1879, and Heath K., born September 16, 1880.

ORANGE COOLEY, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born near Northampton, Mass., July 19, 1811, son of Alvin and Elizabeth (Frazier) Cooley, natives of Massachusetts, who were married October 16, 1796, and were the parents of the following named children: Betsey, Polly, Emily, Alvin and Orange. Alvin Cooley, Sr., died January 29, 1827, and his widow a few years later. Our subject, the only survivor of the family, was nearly nineteen years of age when he came with his parents to Seneca County, Ohio. He had but a few dollars at that time, but by habits of industry and economy has accumulated a large property. In 1830 he purchased eighty acres of land from Joseph Chazey, who had entered it in 1826, and has made all the improvements, having also placed it under a high state of cultivation. Mr. Cooley was married, November 20, 1834, to Mary Pettys, born in New York, April 30, 1819, and who died January 15, 1879, the mother of nine children: Hannah M. (deceased), Cynthia J., Sereno S., Edward, Elizabeth, Richard, Eliza, Viola and Charles. Mr. Cooley, who has always led an honorable life, enjoys the respect of the entire community. He joined the Presbyterian Church December 10, 1837, and has since served as trustee or elder in same most of the time. He assisted in building the first church in the township, and all those since erected but one. Politically he was originally a Whig, but in later years has been a Republican.

OBEDIAH CUMMINGS, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Scipio Township, this county, June 20, 1837, son of Mathias and Phoebe (Booth) Cummings, natives of New England, who came to this county in about 1830; they were parents of two children: Obediah and Mary (wife of J. A. Smith). Mathias and Phoebe Cummings had both been previously married. Our subject received the advantages of a common school education, and in early life learned the carpenter's trade, but has made farming the principal occupation of his life. He is an active member of the Masonic fraternity. In politics he is a staunch Republican. He was married, December 29, 1859, to Sarah Garhart, who was born in Crawford County, Ohio, August 23, 1841, and by this union are four children: Clinton, Cora, Mattie and Myrtie, latter deceased.

SYLVESTER CUNNINGHAM (deceased) was born in Cortland County, N. Y., January 10, 1815, and came to this county in 1857, where he followed the occupation of a farmer, although a mason by trade. He was married, September 3, 1836, to Eliza Wilkerson, who survives him. She was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., March 29, 1813, and is the mother of three children: Charles M., in Osborne County, Kans., married to Jean Vernon, March 15, 1866, (have one son, Vernon E., born January 27, 1868); Helen J., wife of E. F. Beard, of Monroe County, Mich.; Elizabeth, born April 7, 1844, married December 23, 1869, to Sidney J. Anway (son of John Anway), who was born February 15, 1841 (they have one son, Frank L., born March 11, 1875). The subject of this sketch was a man highly respected in the community. His death occurred May 30, 1883, and his loss was much felt by all who knew him. He was very active in public affairs, serving his township at one time as trustee. He was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Politically a Whig, afterward a Republican. He belonged to Hildreth Lodge No. 165, F. & A. M., Republic, Ohio.

S. S. DENTLER, farmer and merchant, P. O. Republic, was born near Gettysburg, Adams Co., Penn., March 23, 1834, son of George and Lena (Stover) Dentler, residents of Franklin County, Penn., and who are the par-

ents of twelve children: Samuel S., Lucinda, John, Andrew J., Joseph, Catharine, Louisa, Melinda, George, James, Ann and Rebecca. Coming to this county in 1854, our subject left it in 1856, but returned in 1860 and engaged in farming, in connection with which occupation he has been a member of the drug firm of Stickney & Dentler since 1869. Mr. Dentler is an active member of the I. O. O. F., in which order he is treasurer. Politically he may be termed independent, voting for men and principles, rather than party. Our subject was married, June 5, 1861, to Mrs. Jane Porter (a widow with two children), daughter of T. P. Roberts.

J. K. DUFFY, farmer and minister, P. O. Republic, was born in Alexandria, D. C., July 20, 1816, son of John and Mary (Kinsell) Duffy, former superintendent of the United States Arsenal, at Pittsburgh, to which place he was sent in 1817 with a division of men for the protection of the frontier, and where he and his wife died of yellow fever in 1818. He was a native of Ireland, his wife of Germany. Being left an orphan at a very early age our subject was provided for by charitable people, and in 1820 was brought to Wayne County, Ohio, by John Ewaldt, where he remained until 1832. In 1836 he purchased 300 acres of land near Cardington, Ohio, of which he was deprived, with all the improvements, after much litigation, by an alien's claim. In 1855 he settled near Attica, Ohio, and in 1867 came to his present location, where he purchased 182 acres of land. At eighteen years of age he began preaching in the Methodist Episcopal Church, and in 1844 became a member of the Protestant Methodist Church. He did regular itinerant work for more than thirty years and became a most successful and plain minister. He is active in educational and religious matters and in all the various enterprises for the promotion of the welfare of the people of the county. He served one term as justice of the peace and was a just judge, and highly respected citizen. Mr. Duffy was twice married, on first occasion, September 24, 1839, in Lima, Ohio, to Mary Wamsley, a Virginian, and daughter of Thomas Wamsley. By this union were two children: Sarah E. (deceased wife of Philip Prouse; she left a family in Bloomville, this county), and Silas A. (died at seven years of age). Mrs. Duffy died March 3, 1842, and Mr. Duffy then married, November 15, 1842, Sarah A. Tilton, born in Monmouth County, N. J., November 12, 1822, daughter of John and Sarah (Letts) Tilton, who settled in Licking County, Ohio, in 1832, where they died. By this union there were five children: Leonidas, in Scipio Township, this county; John H., in Logan County, Ohio; Jennie, wife of William Scott, in Madison County, Ohio; Willie (deceased) and Sylvester on the homestead.

W. S. EASTMAN, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Scipio Township, November 11, 1835, son of John W. Eastman, who was born in Middletown, Orange Co., N. Y., November 26, 1797; he served as a substitute for his father in the British service during the war of 1812, while residing in Canada, but eventually escaped into New York and later became first lieutenant in the "Yates Rifle Battalion;" he came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1831, and, in January, of the year following, purchased eighty acres of land entered by Nathan Dix (in Scipio Township), removing his family to the same November 12, 1833; in early days his political views were Democratic, but later Republican; he took an active part in all public affairs and accumulated a large property, owning over 400 acres of land at the time of his death, which occurred May 30, 1872; his wife, Cynthia Spooner, was born in Greene County, N. Y., March 6, 1807, and died December 6, 1855; they were parents of three children: Daniel W., deceased; Mary E., wife of Samuel B. Ink, of Tiffin; and William S. Our subject graduated

from Hillsdale College, Michigan, in the class of 1864, and assisted in the elocutionary department while at college. In connection with his farming interests he makes wool-growing a specialty, being a member of the "Wool Grower's Association" of Seneca County. Politically he is a Republican; religiously, a Free Baptist. November 30, 1864, Mr. Eastman was married to Miss Mary A. Russell, of Sandusky County, Ohio, born April 7, 1843, daughter of Judge William S. Russell, of Fremont, Ohio. To this union were born Libbie and J. Russell.

P. J. EBERSOLE, farmer, P. O. Bloomville, was born June 28, 1836, in Big Lick Township, Hancock County, Ohio, where he received a common school education; a son of John P. and Susanna (Green) Ebersole, of Pennsylvania, who came to Hancock County, Ohio, about 1835; both are living, each at the age of eighty years. John P. Ebersole was a farmer and carpenter in early days, also for many years a preacher in the German Baptist Church. He was father of seven children: Neri, Oscar, Sarah, Simpson, Peter J., Susan and Harriet, all now living. The subject of this sketch came to this county in 1858, and to his present residence in 1880. He is a member of the German Baptist Church; in politics he is a Republican. Mr. Ebersole married, March 4, 1858, Miss Susan Roop, who was born in Richland (now Ashland) County, Ohio, December 3, 1839, and to this union were born three children: John D., deceased; Laura, deceased; and Adella, now the wife of Clarence Sankey. Mrs. Ebersole is a daughter of David and Elizabeth (Hoffman) Roop, natives of Carroll County, Md., and who came to this county about 1840. David Roop was a farmer and a minister of the German Baptist Church, having preached in this county about forty years; at the time of his death, which occurred May 4, 1880, he was about sixty-two years of age; he was quite a prominent man and took an active part in all public matters. Mrs. Elizabeth Roop died in August, 1880, at the age of sixty-five years; she was the mother of five children: Susan; Elizabeth, wife of William Coler; Josiah, a physician of Blue Springs, Neb.; William H., deceased; and Ezra D.

E. F. GRAY, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Republic, was born in Scipio Township, this county, September 25, 1845, son of Samuel B. and Jane (Striker) Gray, of Steuben County, N. Y., and who settled in Scipio Township, this county, in 1824, where they died, former January 21, 1880, in the sixty-ninth year of his age (he was a son of Levi and Triphenia (Baker) Gray), latter in 1850, aged about thirty-five years (she was a daughter of Jeremiah Baker, a sailor). Samuel B. and Jane Gray were parents of seven children: Elizabeth and Mary, were deceased in infancy; Marcus L., who died in Lexington, Ky., was a member of Company K, Forty-fifth Regiment O. L. G. C.; Charles, a member of the same regiment, was wounded in a skirmish and died in the Richmond Hospital prison; E. F.; Jennie, wife of James Merchant, residing near Tiffin, Ohio; Mary, wife of Daniel Smith, in Adams Township, this county. Our subject was married, December 25, 1879, to Hattie L. Smith, a native of Scipio Township, this county, and daughter of David Smith, and to this union were born following children: Gertrude, born December 12, 1880, and Frank, born May 22, 1882. Mr. Gray is W. M. of Hildreth Lodge F. & A. M., at Republic. He has 245½ acres of finely improved land, being a part of nearly 1,000 acres which were entered by his grandfather, then inherited by his father, who was one of the greatest surveyors of his time. Mr. Gray was a member of Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio National Guards, and is a charter member of the G. A. R. at Republic.

JOEL HALL, farmer, P. O. Rockaway, was born on the farm where he still resides, November 10, 1827, son of Henry Hall, a native of Pennsylvania,

who came to this county in the spring of 1827, and entered the land where he passed the remainder of his life, dying September 8, 1881, aged eighty-two years, ten months and nineteen days; he was a blacksmith, gunsmith and sickle-maker by trade, a very energetic man (there still remains on the homestead a portion of a wheel worked by ox-power, which he used in turning a grindstone and for boring gun barrels). Henry Hall made guns out of bars of iron; he made guns for the Indians and they camped on the farm and hunted; and he once walked to Pittsburgh, Penn., for a single tool used in making sickles; he was a consistent member of the English Lutheran Church; in politics was a Democrat; his wife, Hannah (Swander), also a native of Pennsylvania, died June 12, 1868, aged sixty-three years and five months; she was a member of a church. Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hall were the parents of three children: Christine, Joel and Absalom. Having been reared a farmer, the subject of this memoir has always followed that occupation. He was married, March 10, 1864, to Miss Catharine Beck, who was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 1, 1831, and by this union are six children, five of whom are now living: Hannah, Daniel, William, Maryann and Andrew.

JOSEPH HILSINGER, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born upon the farm where he now resides, January 20, 1841, son of Joseph and Mary (Rary) Hilsinger, the former of whom, a native of Baden, Germany, and who came to America alone in 1825, was born in 1802, died September 5, 1878; latter was born in 1800, died in 1875, the mother of three children: Harrison, in Barry County, Mich.; Sarah, wife of David Critz, in Wayne County, Ind., and Joseph; she was a native of Lehigh County, Penn., but came with her husband, a jeweler by trade, to Scipio Township, this county, in 1835; here they toiled hard for the clearing up and improvement of the township. Our subject was married, March 2, 1865, to Catharine Smith, born in Scipio Township, this county, November 22, 1839, daughter of David and Susan (Neikirk) Smith, of Scipio Township. The children born to this union are David, Nora, Calvin, Lottie A. (deceased) and Clara. Mr. Hilsinger has 182 acres of choice land, to which he devotes his attention. He was elected to fill the office of township trustee in the spring of 1885. Our subject and wife are members of the Reformed Church.

FRANK A. HORTON, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., October 22, 1844, son of James and Elizabeth (Smith) Horton, natives of New York, now residing in Hedgestown, this county, and who have been in the county since 1854; they are the parents of eight children: Sarah, Fanny, Clara, Elizabeth, Matilda, Levi, William and Frank A. Our subject entered upon his career in life as a farmer, purchasing the farm where he now lives, in 1869. He was married, October 22, 1870, to Miss Marion Chittenden, who was born in Scipio Township, this county, in June, 1849. She died June 12, 1883, leaving four children: Eddie, Annie, Dewey and Nettie. Mr. Horton was formerly a member of the Grange and G. T. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics he is a Republican.

CHARLES JONES (deceased), a son of Erastus and Grace (Perry) Jones, natives of New York, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., in April, 1827, and was less than one year old when his parents came to Scipio Township, this county. Here he grew to maturity, received a common school education, and followed the occupation of farmer, being also a prominent stock-dealer. He was united in marriage, April 6, 1869, with Sarah Samsel, born in Lehigh County, Penn., February 23, 1845, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Litzenberger) Samsel, the former of whom, a native of Pennsylvania, came to this county in 1856, was a shoe maker by trade, but in later life followed farming;

the latter was born in Lehigh County, Penn., February 10, 1822; they were the parents of fourteen children: Willoughby, William and Mary (are deceased), Sarah and Kate (living), Jacob (deceased), Peter F., Henry S. and Alford (are living), Eliza, Lydia, Emma, Elwood U. and an infant are deceased. Mr. Samsel died November 6, 1877. To Mr. and Mrs. Jones were born five children: Frederick C., Erastus P., Chauncey A., Warren P. and Grace M. Politically Mr. Jones was a Democrat. He died August 19, 1878, at the age of fifty years, three months and twenty-eight days. Since the death of our subject the management of the farm has been successfully conducted by his widow, who possesses rare business qualities.

STEPHEN LAPHAM, justice of the peace, Republic, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., October 20, 1821. His early life was passed upon a farm, and his educational advantages were limited. In 1835 his parents came to this county, locating in Scipio Township. Stephen remained upon the homestead farm until he arrived at maturity, and entered upon his career in life as a farmer, an occupation he followed till 1860, when he disposed of his farm and has since engaged in different enterprises. He served as mayor of Republic for six years, and has held other minor offices. He was commissioned justice of the peace in 1870 and has filled that office with great satisfaction. Politically he is a Republican. Mr. Lapham served 100 days in Company K, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, during the Rebellion. He has been an active member of the I. O. O. F. since 1855. He married, March 23, 1843, Lucinda M. Hall, of Tyrone County, N. Y., born August 7, 1823; she is mother of seven children: Ernest L., in New Mexico; Ella, now Mrs. J. B. Dickey, of Kansas; Emma, now Mrs. Charles Day, of Kansas; Eva, now Mrs. H. B. Miller, of Kansas; Ida and Elmer Elsworth (deceased), and Irving F., in Minnesota. Humphrey Lapham, the father of our subject, a native of Massachusetts, died in 1868; he was active in the development of Scipio Township, this county; he was three times married: his first wife, Eliza Allen, bore him four children: Stephen, Robert A., John P. and Elizabeth, all now living; his second wife, Esther Allen, bore him six children: Humphrey, George, Jonathan, Amisa, Ann and Thomas H., all deceased (three died in the army); his third wife, Emily White, is still living, the mother of four children: Egbert (deceased in the army), Elwood, Glenn and Frank. Six of Humphrey Lapham's children were in the army during the civil war—one was killed, and three died while in the service.

WILLIAM W. LAPHAM, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born February 14, 1828, on the farm which is still his home. His father, Joseph Lapham, a native of Massachusetts, was for many years a sailor, and it is stated that, on one occasion, he was a member of a crew of thirteen that cast lots to see who should be sacrificed to provide food for the balance; he came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1826, there being at that time but one house between his farm and Tiffin, and his land grants were signed by J. Q. Adams and Andrew Jackson; he was married to Lovina Howland, and by her had ten children: Eliza (deceased), Ruth (deceased), Noah, Phoebe (deceased), Henry, Slocumb, Mary Ann, Humphrey (deceased), William W. and Joseph (latter deceased). The father died in 1871, aged eighty-five years, and the mother in 1878, aged eighty-four. The subject of this sketch, who is considered one of the representative farmers of the township, was reared to agriculture. April 9, 1851, he was married to Miss Jane Patrick, born in Dutchess County, N. Y., January 13, 1831, daughter of Alonzo and Lydia (Phillips) Patrick, also natives of New York. Alonzo Patrick, a shoe-maker and harness manufacturer by trade, came to this county in July, 1843, and subsequently followed farming, his

death occurred in December, 1863, when he was sixty-four years of age, his widow died in 1876, aged sixty-one years. They were the parents of five children: Jane A., Samuel L., Greta (deceased wife of H. Kent), Job S., Laura A. (wife of A. Silcox). To Mr. and Mrs. William W. Lapham have been born three children: Iola and Samuel (both deceased), and Phoebe, born February 3, 1854, married March 11, 1875, to Erwin A. Ogden, formerly clerk in Toledo, now a farmer.

JAMES LAUGHREY (deceased) was born in Muskingum County, Ohio, February 8, 1813; son of William and Jane (Postage) Laughrey, of Pennsylvania, the former born August 9, 1782, died December 16, 1847; the latter died September 18, 1857, aged seventy-eight years; they had six children: John, Charles, Andrew, James, Nancy and Ellen. Our subject came to this county with his parents, who had purchased land in Scipio Township in 1820, but did not remove to the same till 1824. Here he grew to maturity and engaged with more or less activity in the growth and development of the township. Mr. Laughrey was married, April 17, 1859, to Mrs. Laura (Dantz) McChesney, who was born in Vermont, May 24, 1814, daughter of John and Esther (Hubbard) Dantz. Her first marriage was in about 1833 with Arden Weller, who died in about 1845, leaving to her care two children: Columbus and Julia, the latter of whom, married to Isaac Fuller, at her death left three children: Mina, Lollie and Julia, who have since been adopted by our subject. Mrs. Laughrey's second husband, Thomas McChesney, lived but a few years. Mr. Laughrey, the subject of this sketch, died July 2, 1885. He was for twenty years a F. & A. M. In politics he was a Democrat.

HENRY MANSFIELD, merchant, Republic, was born in Bellevue, Ohio, September 6, 1850, son of Christian and Frances (Bauman) Mansfield, former of whom, a native of Bavaria, Germany, born January 19, 1808, and a tanner by trade, came to America and located first at Bellevue, Ohio, moving to this county about 1852, where he followed his trade till 1872, when he retired from active life. Mrs. Frances Mansfield, a native of Switzerland, came to America when a child; she is the mother of six children: Henry, Louise, Christian, Francis, Manla (deceased) and an infant (deceased). At the age of fifteen our subject became a clerk in a store, and in April, 1872, entered into business at Republic, Ohio, and six years later he met with a loss by fire. His goods, however, being insured for two-thirds their value, he reopened soon after, his stock consisting chiefly of dry goods, clothing, boots, shoes, etc. The firm now stands as H. Mansfield & Bro. Mr. Mansfield is also engaged quite extensively in the grain business with E. S. Chittenden. He is the present treasurer of Republic; also of his township. Mr. Mansfield married, January 12, 1876, Miss Isabel Kimmel, who was born at Sandusky, Ohio, June 19, 1857, a daughter of Henry and Eva (Rocena) Kimmel, of Bellevue, Ohio. In politics our subject is a Democrat.

HENRY MILEY (deceased) was born in Eden Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, August 30, 1831, son of John and Magdalene (Beever) Miley, natives of Virginia, and early settlers of this county. The subject of this sketch received a good education, and taught school several terms, but eventually turned his attention to farming. He came to Scipio Township, this county, March 29, 1858, and became a prominent farmer. For several years prior to his death Mr. Miley was a consistent member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. He married, October 22, 1857, Laura A. Jennings, who was born in Hopewell Township, this county, May 7, 1836. She bore him four children: Alice Idell, wife of J. Burgdefer; Jennie Bell, wife of H. McCartney; Joett, (deceased), and Nettie Pearl. Mr. Miley died June 12, 1883. Mrs. Miley's

father, Jacob S. Jennings, was a native of New Jersey, coming to Ohio while a child, and grew to maturity in Warren County, Ohio. He came to this county at an early date and entered land; also entered a farm of 160 acres in Henry County, Ohio, for each of his sons. He died February 21, 1857, aged sixty-four years. His wife, Osee Blackford, was born in Warren County, Ohio, in 1799, and died August 3, 1876. Their union was blessed with thirteen children: John M., George N., Milton, Ethen A. (deceased), Jackson, Justin, Barkley, Martha and Mary (twins), Sarah, Laura A., Cynthia and Susan.

RICHARD T. PORTER, farmer and mason, P. O. Republic, was born January 22, 1811, in Schuylkill County, Penn., son of James and Elizabeth (Rocks) Porter, natives of Ireland and Pennsylvania, respectively, and who were the parents of fourteen children: Ann, Sally, Samuel, Lewis, Richard, Rachel, Owen, Elizabeth, John, Martha, James, Margaret, Rebecca and Benjamin R. When three years of age our subject was taken by his parents to Cayuga County, N. Y., where he grew to maturity and resided until 1842, in which year he came to this county, and, having previously learned the trade of mason, followed that occupation until 1883 in connection with farming, to which latter he is now giving his entire attention. Mr. Porter was married, September 1, 1842, to Miss Eliza A. Andrews, who was born in Ireland in 1800. She dying January 7, 1868, our subject then married, December 26, 1872, Miss Miranda Smith, born in Reed Township, this county, January 8, 1841, and by her he has had two children: Rachel E. and Emma J. (latter deceased). Mrs. Porter is a daughter of Daniel W. and Louisa (Paine) Smith, former of whom, a farmer by occupation, came to this county in 1827, remaining here until his death, which occurred in 1853; latter, a native of Vermont, was brought to Sherman Township, Huron Co., Ohio, in 1813, and died in 1848. They were the parents of six children: Ira, Caroline, Miranda, Mary, Daniel and David. By Mr. Smith's first wife, Sally Thayer, he had one son—William. The subject of this sketch has satisfactorily filled the office of township trustee. He has for many years been an active F. & A. M.

LEWIS RANSBURG, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Frederick County, Md., June 5, 1826; son of Christian and Catharine M. (Springle) Ransburg, who came to this county in the fall of 1831, settling in Clinton Township; they afterward moved to Indiana in about 1856, where Christian Ransburg died in 1864 in his seventy-ninth year (he was a son of Jacob Ransburg, a native of Maryland, of German descent), and Catharine M. Ransburg died in 1870, in her seventy-ninth year (she was a daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Keifer) Springle, natives of Maryland, of German descent). Christian and Catharine M. Ransburg were parents of ten children: George (died leaving family in Steuben County, Ind.), Susanna H. (deceased wife of Cornelius Shaul; she left a family in Pleasant Township), Rebecca B. (wife of Daniel Warner, in Henry County, Ohio), David (died leaving family in Branch County, Mich.), Catharine (deceased wife of Franklin Spangle; she left a family in Steuben County, Ind.), Leander and Ann E. (wife of George Warner), both in Steuben County, Ind., Caroline M. (deceased wife of Simon Beck, in Steuben County, Ohio), Lewis (our subject), Rachel M. (wife of Jacob Shuman, in De Kalb County, Ind.). Our subject was married October 21, 1850, to Catharine M. Hoxter, born in Yates County, N. Y., August 1, 1831, died October 12, 1884, daughter of Sabert and Mariette (Baker) Hoxter, who came to this county in 1844, where they died, the former March 10, 1865, in his fifty-seventh year, son of William and Catharine (Basom) Hoxter; latter in 1858, in her forty-ninth year, daughter of William Baker. Sabert and Mariette Hoxter were parents of two children, the younger being William D., a very prom-

inent citizen and ex legislator of Forest Grove, Washington Co., Oreg. To our subject and wife have been born the following children: Olive E., born January 13, 1855, and Burton D., born January 23, 1869. Our subject has a finely improved farm of 248 acres.

JOHN WESLEY RINE, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Franklin County, Ohio, July 23, 1826, and was brought to Seneca County in 1836. The father of our subject, Jacob Rine, was born in Franklin County, Penn., April 17, 1796; died in April, 1847. Soon after coming to Seneca County, he (Jacob Rine) lost his buildings and household goods by fire; a few years later he owned 240 acres in Hopewell Township, this county, a part of which he sold, and then engaged in mercantile business in Fostoria, and, after making several changes in his place of residence, he returned to this county and gave his attention to his trade (carpentering); he was an active man in public affairs, serving several years as justice of the peace and constable. Jacob Rine was thrice married, only his first wife, Elizabeth (Drake) bearing him children as follows: Margaret (deceased), John Wesley, Elizabeth (deceased), Mary, Fletcher, Nathan and Alvin, all of whom attained maturity and married. Our subject received a limited education, and at the age of eighteen years entered on his career in life as a day laborer, but eventually learned the cooper's trade. In 1861 he purchased a farm in Reed Township, this county, which he sold eleven years later and bought the farm where he now lives, and has since erected a substantial residence, and made other improvements. He was married, March 4, 1852, to Rachael Sherman, born in Cayuga County, N. Y., April 15, 1834, daughter of Zephaniah and Margaret (Longstreet) Sherman, also natives of New York and who settled in this county in 1834, but are now residing in Clinton County, Mich.; their children are Isaac, Sam, Cynthia, Edwin and Rachael. Mr. and Mrs. Rine have had two children: Mary Jane (deceased) and Alvin J., married to Mary Feighner (have two children, Pearl and Bertha C.)

J. T. ROBINSON, farmer, P. O. Rockaway, was born at Tiffin, Ohio, December 11, 1844; son of Joseph and Catharine (Gilmore) Robinson, natives of Ireland. Joseph Robinson came to America when a child, and became an early settler of this county; was a wagon-maker by trade; his death occurred in 1860, that of his widow in 1861; they had two children: John and J. T. Our subject received a common school education, and entered upon his career in life as a laborer. He came to Scipio Township, this county, in 1863; purchased a farm in 1872, and has since engaged in general agriculture and dealing in stock. During the war he was in the 100 days' service in Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Robinson was married, October 4, 1871, to Mary H. Watson, of Bloom Township, this county, born September 4, 1844, and by this union are four children: Harry W., born July 29, 1872; Charles G., born September 21, 1875; Ruth, born August 19, 1877; and Alice M., born April 25, 1881. Mrs. Robinson is a daughter of Isaac and Allie (Doan) Watson, natives of Pennsylvania, who came to Bloom Township in 1830, former of whom died April 8, 1873; latter died June 6, 1850; they were the parents of four children: Hugh D., Mary H., Orphia and William (latter two deceased). Mr. Watson's second wife (Elizabeth McCandish) is still living; she bore him three children: Emma, wife of F. A. Chatfield; Allie A. (deceased), Charles S. (deceased). Our subject is an energetic, enterprising man. Politically he is a staunch Republican.

MRS. SALLY H. ROGERS, P. O. Republic, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., September 11, 1816, daughter of Robert and Sally (Keller) Shaw, who came to the farm on which our subject now lives, in 1837, and here died.

the former August 4, 1864, in his seventy-ninth year (he was the son of Richard, a Revolutionary soldier, and Mary (McDoll) Shaw, latter a daughter of Robert McDoll). Sally (Keller) Shaw, a native of Pennsylvania, of German descent, died April 28, 1868, in her eighty-second year; she was a daughter of Joseph and Mary (Andre) Keller (the former of whom was captured by the Indians at eight years of age, and with whom he lived until his seventeenth year). O. P. Rogers, husband of our subject, was born in Cayuga County, N. Y., August 25, 1816, and died January 26, 1881; he was a son of Andrew and Phoebe Rogers. Mr. Rogers became a resident of this county in 1839, where he was an active, enterprising and highly esteemed citizen. To Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Rogers were born James P., residing in Republic, this county; Hulbert S.; Olden W., in Republic, and Nathan B., in Albion, Ind.

Z. E. RUTAN, teacher, Republic, was born in Champaign County, Ohio, March 4, 1851, son of Abner and Emily (Gray) Rutan, the former born March 6, 1817, died March 6, 1865. Abner Rutan's first wife, Irena Little, born March 20, 1814, bore him two children: Milton H. and Enos K.; his second wife, also born March 20, 1814, died July 31, 1882, and was the mother of two children: Zerora E. and Arnauldus, the latter born October 14, 1852. Our subject remained upon a farm until he arrived at the age of maturity; then for a year attended the Bellefontaine schools, and entered upon his career in life as a teacher. He became principal of the Huntsville schools in 1875, and two years later he removed to Shreve, where he was principal of schools for two years; he then became principal of the Greenwich schools for one year; thence moved to Republic, where he has held a like position for three years. Mr. Rutan is an active member of Republic Lodge, I. O. O. F., No. 40, N. U. No. 22, of Greenwich, and K. of H. No. 125, at Shreve. He is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church; in politics he is a Democrat. Mr. Rutan married, August 12, 1877, Laura Cheever, of Bellefontaine, Ohio, daughter of Rev. W. M. Cheever, and born August 17, 1852; she is a graduate of the Bellefontaine schools. It is believed there is but one family of Rutans in America, and they trace their ancestry back to 1640, and are of French descent.

J. ELWOOD SCOTT, constable, city marshal and butcher, Republic, Ohio, was born in Scipio Township, this county, May 2, 1848, a son of John Scott, a native of Virginia, who came to this county at an early day and was prominent among the early settlers of Scipio Township, this county; he died December 2, 1881, aged sixty-five years; his widow, Mrs. Abbie Jane (Bugbee) Scott, of New York, was born in 1822 and is still living, the mother of five children: Helen M., Adelbert, Marion, J. Elwood and Bell; the latter two are the only ones now living. At the age of fourteen years the subject of this sketch entered the employ of Erastus Jones, and for two years was on the road with him buying and selling stock. The following five years he was engaged in farming, then went to Clyde to learn the butcher trade, which has been his principal occupation since. Mr. Scott is the present city marshal of Republic, Ohio, and has been constable about twelve years; has also been a member of the town council. He is an active member of the I. O. O. F., of which order he is at present N. G. In politics he is a Republican. Mr. Scott married, December 22, 1874, Louise Mansfield, who was born in June, 1854, in Scipio Township, this county a daughter of Christian and Frances (Bauman) Mansfield.

DANIEL SHAWBERRY, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Scipio Township, this county, September 28, 1842, son of H. H. and Catharine M. (Boeholds) Shawberry, who came from Munster, Prussia, in 1832, settling in this county in 1833; latter born December 22, 1799, still living, daughter of

Herman H., and Ann C. (Holtzgreffe) Boeholds, latter of whom was a daughter of Stephen and Margaret (Holtzgreffe) Holtzgreffe. Mrs. C. M. Shawberry is the eldest, and the only one living, of nine children; her father, born in 1769, died in 1857; her mother, born in 1774, died in 1835; H. H. Shawberry, born in February, 1799, died November 2, 1868, son of Stephen and Ann M. (Schroer) Shawberry. He was the father of nine children, three of whom died young; Herman died leaving family in Wood County, Ohio; Catharine, wife of Joseph Kistler, in Adams Township; Eliza; Louisa, wife of Edwin Everett, in Adams Township; Henry, died, leaving a daughter, Adelia A., in Vandalia, Ill.; and Daniel. Our subject was married, December 13, 1866, to Anna C. Guver, born August 10, 1847, in Pleasant Township, this county, daughter of Jacob and Margaret (Dallman) Guver, latter of whom was born in Alsace, France, July 7, 1815, died June 10, 1876, daughter of George and Christine (Briney) Dallman, who came to America in 1826, and to this county in 1833. Jacob and Margaret Guver were parents of five children: Caroline, wife of Henry H. Miller, in Scipio Township, Ohio; Susan, wife of Francis S. Moore, in Crawford County, Ohio; Daniel, in Scipio Township, this county; Jacob, in Adams Township, this county, and Anna C. To our subject and wife were born following children: William F., born August 24, 1868; Delia A., born July 10, 1870; Nora M., born June 28, 1873; Charles H., born October 7, 1876, and Rolly B., born March 25, 1881. Mr. Shawberry is one of the enterprising and energetic farmers of Scipio Township, having 257 acres of well-improved land, the greater part of which he has acquired by his own efforts.

GEORGE STEARNS, retired farmer, P. O. Republic was born in Steuben County, N. Y., July 12, 1826, son of George and Sophia (Baker) Stearns, former of whom, born in Vermont, April 21, 1794, settled in New York in 1816, where he married January 9, 1822; he came to this county in the fall of 1829, and here became possessor of 560 acres of land; died here August 28, 1831. Sophia (Baker) Stearns was a native of Steuben County, N. Y., born May 26, 1797, daughter of Samuel and (nee Daniels) Baker, natives of Connecticut. George and Sophia (Baker) Stearns were parents of four children: John B., born May 9, 1824 (now in Dakota); George; Daniel, born April 12, 1828, and Alfred, born September 6, 1830, both merchants and bankers in Decatur County, Iowa. The mother subsequently married William Fleet, by whom she had one daughter, Sophia, now Mrs. Charles Nolan, in Le Loup, Kans. At twenty years of age our subject came to his present home, then heavily timbered, which by diligence he has made one of the finest farms in the county, and to which he has added until he now has 365 acres of choice land, upon which he is living a retired life. Mr. Stearns was married, August 12, 1849, to Arvilla King, born in this county, February 9, 1831, daughter of Obediah and Phoebe (Booth) King, natives of Connecticut, but early settlers in this county; their children were Mercy (deceased—by her first husband, Lucius Pierce (deceased), she had one child, and by her second husband, Lewis Munday, she had a family now in Steuben County, Ind.); Ursula (deceased); Arvilla and Julia A., Mrs. Frank Horton, in Scipio Township, this county. Mrs. Stearns' mother's second marriage was with Matthias Cummings, by whom she had two children: Obediah and Mary E., wife of John Smith, both of Scipio Township. To our subject and wife were born two sons: Frank E., born May 13, 1851, and C. S., born June 15, 1853, both engaged in banking and merchandising at Garden Grove, Iowa.

ARCHIBALD STEWART (deceased) was born in Lycoming County, Penn., June 2, 1797. He located in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1823, and September 3, of the year following, came to this county, entering a farm in

Scipio Township, where he resided till the time of his death, which occurred November 20, 1884. He was a man of strong social habits, a staunch Whig and Republican, and for many years was class-leader in the Methodist Episcopal Church, of which he was a member for nearly fifty-five years. He was twice married; first, in 1820, to Miss Martha Johnson, who was born August 6, 1796, died December 30, 1854, and by her had ten children: Mary S., Nancy, Sophia A., Martha (deceased), James W., William (deceased), Margaret (deceased), Rachel A. (deceased), Charles J. and Robert M. His second marriage occurred in 1855, with Wealthy Farr, who died twenty years later without issue.

JAMES W. STEWART, son of Archibald Stewart, was born August 21, 1829, in Scipio Township, Seneca Co., Ohio. He taught school in his younger days, but farming and stock growing has been his principal occupation. He served 100 days in Company K, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio National Guards, during the war of the Rebellion. He is a Republican in politics; a member of the I. O. O. F. He was married, May 30, 1854, to Miss Nancy Troxel, of Bloom Township, this county, born March 8, 1834, and by this union is one child: Cora, born December 18, 1858, married October 13, 1878, to C. A. Dimm, by whom she has one child, James Stewart, born in October, 1883. Mrs. James W. Stewart is a daughter of Henry and Eliza (Walburn) Troxel, natives of Ohio and Pennsylvania, respectively, (both deceased). They came to this county in 1834, and were the parents of thirteen children: Nancy, David, Mary, Isaac (deceased), Peter (deceased), Eliza, Susan, Elizabeth, William (deceased), Rebecca, Charles, Andrew (deceased) and George (deceased).

HON. EDSON T. STICKNEY, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Moira, Franklin Co., N. Y., August 31, 1811. He entered upon his career in life as a school teacher; came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1836, and clerked in a store for four years. In 1839 he was elected justice of the peace, and served as such for twelve years, was also appointed postmaster in 1839, and filled that office sixteen years. In 1849 he was elected to the constitutional convention which framed the present constitution of the State, served four years as State house commissioner. He removed to his present farm in 1851, and in 1867 he was elected to the House of Representatives, serving four years. He has also served two years in the Senate. He filled the office of county treasurer for two years, and was director of the Ohio penitentiary four years, under appointment of Gov. Charles Foster. Mr. Stickney is a charter member of Republic Lodge, I. O. O. F., and is also an active member of the order of F. & A. M. He married, October 17, 1828, Miss Emma Roberts, who was born in Scipio Township, Cayuga Co., N. Y., December 4, 1819. She is a daughter of Timothy P. and Rhoda (Chadwick) Roberts, the former born in Berkshire County, Mass., June 11, 1784, died January 28, 1868; the latter born February 12, 1792, died March 31, 1872; they were married, January 18, 1800, and became the parents of seven children: Ansel C., Nelson, Nelson (second), Charles, Eli, Emma and Jane (only the two latter survive). Mr. Roberts was a wheelwright by trade. He came to this county in 1823, and entered land and removed here with his family in 1825. Mrs. Stickney is the mother of four children: Hubert Edson (deceased); Emma Celira; Antoinette E. (deceased), and an infant (deceased). Emma Celira married W. A. Mills and bore him a son, Burt S.; by her second husband, Alexander Stewart, she has one son, Thayer. The subject of our sketch is a son of Charles Stickney, a farmer, a native of Vermont. Charles Stickney's wife, Betsy (Pierce) Stickney, was a native of Salem, Mass. She was the mother of twelve children:

Charles B., Edson T., Sarepta, Maryette (deceased), Henry (deceased), Ira S., Hannah (deceased), Lydia and Laura Ann (twins), Orin M. (deceased), Israel (deceased), and Royal S. (deceased). The Stickney family are of English descent and trace their ancestry to William Stickney, of England.

L. F. STRAUSBAUGH, jeweler, Republic, was born in Adams County, Penn., April 25, 1855, son of Solomon and Mary (Werley) Strausbaugh, of Maryland (former a blacksmith by trade), now residents of Adams County, Penn., parents of nine children: Susan, David, John, Annie, James, Lizzie and Katie (twins), Henry and Lee F. Our subject learned his trade at Baltimore, Md., came to this county in 1880, and four years later engaged in business at Republic, where by close attention he has been very successful. Mr. Strausbaugh married, May 15, 1883, Miss Frances Bessler, of Tiffin, Ohio, born May 20, 1863, and this union has been blessed with one son, Paul, born November 14, 1884. Our subject is a well-known bird fancier, and has a choice collection of seventeen varieties, numbering about forty-five birds, mostly imported.

GEORGE TUBBS, surveyor and civil engineer, Republic, was born at Elmira, N. Y., May 19, 1833. The father of our subject, Kelsey Tubbs, born in Elmira, N. Y., November 11, 1804, died October 23, 1864 (he held some of the civil offices at an early day, was a son of John Tubbs who died January 12, 1842, aged sixty-eight years, and whose father was killed in the Indian massacre at Wyoming, Penn.). The mother of our subject, Sarah (Dean) Tubbs, was born in Westchester County, N. Y., December 11, 1811, and is still living; she is a daughter of Gilbert and Martha (Gedney) Dean, of New York, former born April 30, 1768, died March 11, 1840; latter born April 15, 1768, died September 16, 1849, a daughter of Absalom Gedney, whose death occurred in 1814, and who held a commission under the king until the declaration of Independence, when he took sides with the colonists. Mary Kelsey, the paternal grandmother of George Tubbs, died in 1855, aged seventy years. Our subject joined, in 1862, Company I, One Hundred and Forty-first New York Volunteer Infantry, as second lieutenant; was promoted to first lieutenant; was wounded at the battle of Resaca, and on his return to the regiment was appointed engineer of the brigade, and after Sherman's march to the sea, received a captain's commission; was appointed chief engineer of the Fourteenth Army Corps, serving till the general muster out in that capacity. Mr. Tubbs is a charter member of G. A. R. Post No. 135, of Republic. He came to Seneca County in 1873, and to Republic in 1879. Since the war he has given his attention to farming and surveying. He has served as mayor two years; is one of the leaders of the Democratic party, and was a delegate to the convention that nominated Hon. George E. Seney. Mr. Tubbs married, May 26, 1868, in Candor, N. Y., Miss Jane E. Shaw, born in Scipio Township, this county, November 27, 1843, and by this union are three sons: Joseph Kelsey, Robert and Charles E.

J. B. WILCOX, farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Tompkins County, N. Y., June 14, 1822. By the death of his parents he was thrown on his own resources before reaching the age of nine years, receiving, however, the influence of Christian people. Our subject came to this county in 1833 and purchased his first real estate in 1847. He was a resident of Republic for sixteen years, returning to his farm in 1882. He is a Republican in politics and has been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, nearly forty years. He was married, May 27, 1847, to Mary Anway, born August 17, 1826, first white child born in Scipio Township, and by this union are three children: Eliza A., John R. and E. Ross. Mrs. Wilcox is a daughter of John Anway, who was born in Scipio Township, Cayuga Co., N. Y., December 2, 1799, died Novem-

ber 26, 1883, the eldest son of William Anway, Sr., who came to Scipio Township, this county, January 19, 1823, with his family. John Anway was married, March 29, 1825, by Squire McCollister, to Mary Foster, who was born in the town of Ledyard, Cayuga Co., N. Y., this being the first marriage in the township. She was born February 19, 1805, and died in California, February 13, 1885, her remains being interred in the family cemetery, February 26, following. She was the mother of seven children: Mary (wife of our subject), Loren B., Alfred, Martin (deceased), John E., Sidney J. and Wesley. April 14, 1824, a deed was signed by James Monroe to John Anway for eighty acres of land, on which the latter resided till his death. Among the first tax receipts is one for 28 cents on personal property. John Anway was a captain of a militia company in early days; he was a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church nearly sixty years; a man highly respected and universally mourned.

G. WOODWARD, proprietor of Stave and Barrel Works, Republic, was born in Bellevue, Ohio, July 31, 1848, son of Abishai and Mary (Amsden) Woodward. Our subject is an active business man, and his enterprise is the most extensive in Republic, Ohio. He entered upon his career in life in the lumber business, and later engaged in a machine shop and agricultural works. In 1880 he purchased the stave works of McKim Bros., of Bellevue, Ohio, and in 1884 he removed the machinery and business to Republic, Ohio, where the full running force is sixty men. The works have a capacity for turning out about 1,500 barrels per week. Although the factory is in its infancy, the stock and fixtures are valued at \$13,000. Mr. Woodward is a leading Democrat, a F. & A. M. and a member of the National Union. He married, in 1873, Miss Julia Baily, of Ionia, Mich. Their union has been blessed with three children: Gurdou, Abishai and Mary.

DANIEL WYANT, carriage-maker and farmer, P. O. Republic, was born in Frederick County, Md., October 3, 1830. In 1832 his parents moved to Seneca County, Ohio, locating in Scipio Township, and in 1833 built the house in which our subject now lives, and it is now one of the oldest landmarks left in the neighborhood. Mr. Wyant married, May 1, 1853, Catharine A. Gooding, who was born in this county August 27, 1833, and is the mother of six children: Melissa (wife of Freeman Tompkins, of West Lodi), Edson (who died at the age of two years), Sarah (who died when five years of age), Thomas E. (residing at home and teaching school), Dora (who died when sixteen years of age) and Byron (who is also at home). In 1855 Mr. Wyant commenced the manufacture of guns. He employed two men to assist him for several years before the war. This business was carried on in connection with his farming interests, but he finally gave up the manufacture of guns and turned his attention to carriage-making, building his first carriage in 1857, and from a small beginning his factory has steadily increased to its present proportions, when in full running order working four sets of hands. His reputation is widespread, and his goods find market in nearly all parts of the United States. He is quite an extensive farmer, dealing largely in cattle and horses. He is a member of the West Lodi Lodge No. 493, I. O. O. F., and has been a member of the Lutheran Church about thirty-two years. The subject of this sketch is a son of Yost Wyant, who died in 1844, and Elizabeth (Helt *nee* Neikirk) Wyant, of Maryland, who died about 1868. They were the parents of five children: David, Daniel (our subject), Michael R. (of Nebraska), Samuel (of Flat Rock, Ohio,) and Elizabeth (now Mrs. P. Stetler, of Flat Rock, Ohio). Mrs. Elizabeth Wyant, our subject's mother, by her first husband, David Helt, had two children: Mary (deceased, wife of J. Morris) and Catharine (wife of George Dill, living in Lucas County).

SENECA TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ADELSBERGER (deceased) was born in Maryland January 17, 1815, son of Jacob and Barbara (Adelsberger), natives of the East. Our subject when eighteen years of age came to this county with his parents, who subsequently died near Tiffin, Ohio. He was united in marriage, August 31, 1841, with Josephine C. Ricketts, who departed this life November 25, 1846, and of the four children born to this union only one is now living. Mr. Adelsberger married for his second wife Mary A. Albert, born in Pennsylvania, October 5, 1828, daughter of Daniel and Mary Albert, also natives of Pennsylvania, and who came to Ohio in 1834, first settling in Stark County; thence moving to Wood County, where Mrs. Albert died. Mr. Albert subsequently went to Fostoria and lived with his son until his death, which occurred March 2, 1878. Our subject was engaged in farming, and owned 130 acres of improved land (where his family now reside) at the time of his death, September 16, 1878, an affliction which deprived his wife of a kind husband, his children of a loving father and the township of a good citizen.

MICHAEL ARBOGAST, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Virginia, August 1, 1824, a son of Peter and Sophia Arbogast, natives of Virginia, where they first settled; thence came to this county in 1826, locating in Hopewell Township, where they lived and died, the former in 1833, and the latter in 1861. Our subject was united in marriage, December 19, 1847, with Jane Gedulting, born in Frederick County, Md., a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Gedulting. Mrs. Arbogast departed this life January 6, 1849, and our subject then married, March 11, 1852, for his second wife, Jane R. Stoner, born in Frederick County, Md., January 18, 1825, a daughter of Henry and Sarah Stoner. Mr. Arbogast is the father of nine children, six now living: Alice M. (wife of Jacob Staib), John F., Anettie A. (wife of Robert Lutz), Lewis H., Charles S. and Rush R.; and three deceased: Henry W., an infant and Warren D. June 23, 1882, Mr. Arbogast had the misfortune to lose his second wife by death; she was a faithful helpmeet and a loving mother. Our subject, who was reared on a farm, has met with fair success through life, and now owns 300 acres of land.

JAMES M. BARE, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Wyandot County, Ohio, June 29, 1832, a son of Abraham and Mary Bare, the former a native of Virginia, the latter of Pennsylvania. They were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, located in Wyandot County in a very early day, and entered the land on which they remained until death. Abraham Bare died in 1869, his wife in 1866. Our subject was twice married: on first occasion, January 1, 1855, to Eliza J. Pennington, born in Seneca County, Ohio, January 13, 1837, daughter of Adam and Ann Pennington, and to this union were born six children, five now living: Seymour O., John E., Elva M. (wife of William Heilman), Alma A. (wife of John Miller) and James L. Ada C. is deceased. Mrs. Bare dying March 28, 1876, Mr. Bare, February 21, 1878, was married to Ellen Bercaw, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 9, 1844, a daughter of Peter P. and Sarah Bercaw, natives of Pennsylvania, and who settled in this county, where they remained until death. Mr. Bercaw died August 3, 1882, his wife June 1, 1876. Our subject owns 102 acres of im-

proved land, where he and his family reside. Mrs. Bare is a member of the United Brethren Church.

SIMON P. BEMISDERFER, merchant, Berwick, was born in Franklin County, Penn., June 12, 1841. His parents, John and Christian Bemisderfer, were natives of Franklin County, Penn., where they were married and remained until 1876, at which time they came to Wyandot County, Ohio, and in 1882 moved to Kansas, where they reside at present. Our subject was married, March 7, 1867, to Emma L. Zigler, born in Wyandot County, Ohio, December 25, 1847, a daughter of Jacob and Mary Zigler, natives of Adams County, Penn., and who in a very early day came to Wyandot County, Ohio, where they still reside. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Bemisderfer has been blessed with seven children: Annie M., John J., Estella C., Loring L., Bertha E., Harvey O. and Lula M. Our subject, who is a miller by trade, came to Ohio in 1862, and on August 12, same year, he enlisted in Company I, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in several battles, and was mustered out of service June 12, 1865. After returning home he served as clerk in a store at McCutchenville, Ohio, for a short time; then engaged at farming until 1880, when he sold his farm and moved to Berwick, where he has since engaged in mercantile business. July 1, 1881, he was commissioned postmaster, which office he still holds. Mr. Bemisderfer has met with a fair degree of success in all his business enterprises.

SILAS W. BERCAW, express agent, Berwick, was born in Pennsylvania, May 22, 1837, a son of Peter P. and Sarah Bercaw, who were born and married in Pennsylvania, and moved to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1840, where they remained. Peter P. Bercaw died August 3, 1882, his wife having preceded him June 1, 1876. Our subject was united in marriage, April 17, 1866, with Nancy J. Mullholand, born in Wyandot County, Ohio, September 28, 1842. Her parents, Richard and Margaret Mullholand, former a native of the old country, latter of Virginia, first settled in Crawford County (now Wyandot County), Ohio; Mr. Mullholand died October 12, 1848, and his widow April 1, 1876. Mr. and Mrs. Bercaw are the parents of six children: Harry P., born January 20, 1867; George W., born July 24, 1868; Arthur W., born October 22, 1871; Edward H., born September 5, 1875; Ora T., born February 26, 1879; and Emma J., born April 21, 1882. Mr. Bercaw was reared on a farm. In 1867 he was employed as a ticket and freight agent by the Cincinnati, Sandusky & Cleveland Railway Company. The same year he was appointed postmaster by the United States Government, and these two positions he held for fifteen years. He is now agent for the United States Express Company. Mr. Bercaw owns nice town property, where he and his family reside.

JOSEPH CONAGHAN, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Adams County, Penn., June 8, 1808; son of Dennis K. and Magdalene Conaghan, the former a native of Ireland, the latter of Pennsylvania; they were united in marriage in Adams County, Penn., where they remained until 1832; then moved to Stark County, Ohio, from there coming to this county, where they spent the remainder of their lives. Our subject was united in marriage, in Adams County, Penn., October 8, 1835, with Margaret Eyler, born in Adams County, Penn., February 12, 1811, a daughter of John and Mary M. Eyler, who came to Ohio and located in Seneca County, where they remained until their death. To Mr. and Mrs. Conaghan have been born five children: Ellen M., Horatio D., Lucy M., Clara L. and Ida A. Mr. Conaghan was reared on a farm, and now owns 473 acres of good land. He is a member of the Catholic Church, and Mrs. Conaghan of the German Lutheran denomination. They are a very pleasant couple, highly respected by the community in which they live.

HORATIO D. CONAGHAN, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Stark County, Ohio, February 22, 1839; son of Joseph and Margaret Conaghan, natives of Pennsylvania (where they were married), whence they moved to Stark County, Ohio, and from there to this county, where they still reside. Our subject was united in marriage, September 14, 1872, with Bertie E. Lease, born near Tiffin, this county, July 8, 1842, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Lease, former a native of Maryland, latter of Ohio, and who located in Seneca County, Ohio, where they remained until the death of Mrs. Lease. Mr. Lease was afterward united in marriage with Mary L. McCormie, and moved to Wyandot County, where this wife died and he still resides. Mr. and Mrs. Conaghan were blessed with two children: Gertie A., born July 3, 1873, and Orland J., born March 15, 1875. Mr. Conaghan was raised on a farm and he now owns 100 acres of land. He had the misfortune to lose his wife May 25, 1876, while his children were quite young.

TIMOTHY CONNOR, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Ireland, January 17, 1818, son of Lawrence and Mary Connor, who remained in the old country until their death. Our subject immigrated to America, July 16, 1848, going first to Connecticut, where he remained five years engaged in the rolling-mills, thence came to this county, where he has since resided. He was united in marriage, February 16, 1857, with Mary Coleman, born in Ireland in 1834, daughter of Daniel and Mary Coleman, also natives of the Emerald Isle, where the family remained until Mr. Coleman's death. Subsequently his widow and children immigrated to America about 1845, and here Mrs. Coleman was again married, this time to Michael Twomey, who died March 14, 1875; she still survives. To Mr. and Mrs. Connor were born ten children, six now living: Mary F., Honora E., Daniel F., Lawrence J., Katie A. and Julia A. Our subject, a farmer by occupation, owns 160 acres of land with good buildings thereon. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

HENRY DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, October 18, 1818, a son of John and Mary A. Davidson, of Irish descent. The ceremony which made our subject's parents husband and wife was performed in Ireland, and in 1812 they immigrated to America, and to Pennsylvania, where they remained but a short time, however, then moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, and from there to this county, in March, 1834, and here they lived and died. Our subject was united in marriage, December 7, 1843, with Rachel A. Morrison, born in Pennsylvania, October 10, 1823, a daughter of John H. and Charlotte Morrison, also natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married, thence moved to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1837, and here remained the balance of their lives. Mr. Morrison died November 17, 1857, and his widow August 16, 1883. To Mr. and Mrs. Davidson were born six children, of whom five are now living: Mary A., wife of Thomas Hedges; Sarah C., Arthur J., Henry C. and George W.; an infant is deceased. Our subject came to Ohio with his parents in March, 1834, and in 1843 settled on his present farm comprising 106 acres improved land. Mr. Davidson was real estate appraiser in 1870. He is a member of the United Brethren Church.

WILLIAM DAVIDSON, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Pickaway County, Ohio, September 15, 1821, son of John and Mary A. Davidson, of Scotch descent, and who were married in Ireland. They immigrated to America in 1812, bringing one child with them. They first lived a short time in Pennsylvania, then moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, and from there, in 1834, to this county, where they remained until death. Our subject was united in marriage, in December, 1843, with Maria Morrison, who was born in Pennsylvania November 1, 1819, daughter of Alexander and Mary Morrison,

natives of Maryland, and who moved to Pennsylvania, and from there to Seneca County, Ohio, about 1825, and here lived and died. To our subject and wife have been born nine children, six now living: Mary J., wife of Rev. Hiram Shunaker; John A.; James; William H.; Margaret A., wife of Austen C. Littler; and Ira L. Robert M. C., born January 2, 1851, died August 10, 1862; Thomas M., born May 20, 1859, died March 4, 1860; and Walter S., born October 14, 1853, died July 14, 1883. Our subject, who owns 180 acres of land, mostly improved, settled on his present farm in 1843. He and his wife are members of the First Presbyterian Church at Tiffin, Ohio.

JACOB DICE, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, one of the first settlers of the county, was born in Franklin County, Penn., February 18, 1809, son of John and Esther Dice, natives of the East, who moved to Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1811, thence to Stark County, where they remained until death. Our subject was united in marriage, in Stark County, Ohio, March 14, 1833, with Maria Apley, a native of Pennsylvania, and to this union were born thirteen children, eight of whom are now living: Caroline (wife of John Benson), Ephraim, Amanda (wife of Charles Baker), John, Sarah (wife of Adam Weikert), Mary (wife of C. H. Sting), Frank and Sibylla, and five deceased: Lucinda, Matilda and three infants. Our subject after marriage first lived in Stark County, and from there moved to Seneca Township, this county, settling on the farm, now comprising eighty acres of good land, where he has since resided and where his wife died March 16, 1879. She was a member of the German Reformed Church, to which our subject also belongs.

THOMAS DUNN, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in the State of New York May 12, 1825, a son of James and Mehitable Dunn, natives of New York, where they remained until death. Our subject was united in marriage, May 30, 1854, with Ann Lake, born in New York, a daughter of Elijah and Dorcas Lake, natives of New York, and who came to Wyandot County, Ohio, where the former died; the latter is still living. Mr. and Mrs. Dunn are the parents of eight children, seven of whom are now living: Irena A. (wife of Joseph Atteln), Lafayette N., Elmer E., Flora E. (wife of David W. Slone), James E., Elmira L. and Alfred D. Mehitable A. is deceased. Our subject owns 120 acres of land, mostly improved, where he and his family live. He is becoming quite an old resident of Seneca Township, having settled here in 1854 on his present farm, which has undergone many changes since then.

ROBERT H. DUTROW, P. O. Tiffin, an enterprising young farmer and descendant of one of the pioneers of Seneca County, was born January 28, 1851, in Seneca Township, on the farm where he and his family now reside. His parents, Philip H. and Elizabeth Dutrow, were natives of Maryland, where they first settled after their marriage, and resided one year; thence moved to Ohio, locating in Seneca Township, this county, about 1832, and here they remained until Mrs. Dutrow's death in 1881. Mr. Dutrow subsequently came to Tiffin, Ohio, where he now resides. Our subject was united in marriage, November 9, 1882, with Florence Holtz, born in Frederick County, Md., November 14, 1859, daughter of Oliver and Louisa Holtz, now residents of Maryland. Mr. and Mrs. Dutrow are the parents of one son—Oliver P., born May 11, 1884. Our subject resides on the old homestead, all of which his father cleared except one small field. He and his wife are members of the Second Reformed Church of Tiffin, Ohio.

DAVID M. FOGHT, farmer, P. O. McCutchenville, Wyandot County, was born on his present farm in Seneca Township, Seneca County, March 6, 1842, a son of David and Varonica Fought, who were born in Pennsylvania, married and located in Fairfield County, Ohio, moving from there to this county, about 1828.

being among its early settlers, and here lived and died. Mr. Foght died in 1881, his wife in 1874. They were the parents of twelve children, of whom only five are now living. Our subject was united in marriage, January 20, 1870, with Rebecca Zeis, born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 26, 1844, a daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Zeis, natives of Germany. Mr. Zeis, who was only four years of age when he came to this county, died in August, 1876; his widow, who was seventeen years old when she came here, died in 1878. Mr. and Mrs. Foght have one child, Libbie F., born April 1, 1871. Our subject owns 124½ acres of land, mostly improved, where he and his family reside. He enlisted during the late civil war, in 1864, in Company B, Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and participated in the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin and Nashville, serving in all about sixteen months.

HENRY FUNK, P. O. Berwick, an enterprising farmer, was born on the farm where he and his family now reside in Seneca Township, this county, March 19, 1837; son of Daniel and Sarah Funk, former born in Fairfield County, Ohio, latter in Pennsylvania; they first settled in Fairfield County, afterward moved to Seneca County, and here remained until Mr. Funk's death, August 19, 1879; his widow is still living. Our subject was united in marriage, March 12, 1867, with Elmira Shoup, a native of Seneca County, Ohio, born August 14, 1846, daughter of Jacob and Margaret Shoup, the former a native of Franklin County, Penn., the latter of Frederick County, Md., and who came to this county in 1844, where they have since remained. To Mr. and Mrs. Funk were born five children, of whom Clara, Daniel G. and John L. are now living, the others having died in infancy. Our subject enlisted in the army during the late civil war, October 26, 1861, in Company K, Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged December 31, 1865. He is a F. & A. M.

J. K. FUNK, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born on the old home farm where he and his family reside, in Seneca Township, this county, July 29, 1841, son of Daniel and Sarah Funk, the former born in Fairfield County, Ohio, the latter in Pennsylvania; after their marriage they settled in Fairfield County; thence moved to Seneca Township, this county, where they remained. Daniel Funk died August 19, 1879; his widow resides with her son J. K. Our subject was united in marriage, October 25, 1877, with Silva A. Stoner, born in Seneca County, Ohio, July 21, 1854, a daughter of George and Louisa Stoner, the former a native of Maryland, the latter of Knoxville, Penn. After Mr. and Mrs. Stoner were married they settled in this county, where they remained till 1866, at which time they moved to Henry County, Ohio, where they have since resided. Mr. and Mrs. Funk are the parents of four children: Oliver M., Hattie E., Arthur and Bertha. During the late war of the Rebellion Mr. Funk enlisted, October 26, 1861, in Company K, Forty-ninth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in several serious engagements, was always found at his post, and was mustered out at Texas after serving four years, four months and ten days. He is a F. & A. M. He and his family are highly respected in the community in which they live.

JOSEPH GILLIG, farmer, P. O. Tiffin was born in Stark County, Ohio, in August, 1825, a son of Andrew and Catharine Gillig, natives of Germany, and who immigrated to Lancaster County, Penn., in 1815, where they lived seven years; thence moved to Stark County, where they remained until 1844, and from there to this county, residing here until death. Mrs. Gillig died several years ago, and Mr. Gillig in 1869. Our subject was twice united in marriage; the first time, in 1850, with Caroline Sanders, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, and departed this life in 1870. Mr. Gillig was married on second occasion, February 1, 1871, to Mary Myre, born in Seneca County, Ohio,

July 9, 1842, a daughter of John and Margaret Myre, the former now living, the latter deceased. Mr. Gillig has had seventeen children, nine by his first wife and eight by the last, and of these twelve are still living. Our subject is a farmer by trade, but has engaged in farming and bee culture most of his life. He owns 168 acres of land, mostly improved, where he and his family reside. He has served as a member of the school board of his township. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

PETER HAEFLING, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Germany, October 2, 1821, son of Balthasar and Margaret Haeffing, also natives of Germany, where they were married, and who immigrated to America and to Pennsylvania in 1833, where they lived until 1839, then came to Ohio and located in Tiffin, Seneca County, and here remained until death: Mrs. Haeffing died in 1845, Mr. Haeffing in 1864. Elizabeth, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Strausbaugh, was born in Pennsylvania, November 19, 1829, and on February 19, 1852, was united in marriage with the subject of this sketch, and to this union were born five children. Mrs. Haeffing departed this life, June 30, 1864, a communicant of the Catholic Church. Our subject married, November 29, 1866, for his second wife, Joanna Redmond, who was born in Sandusky, Ohio, July 30, 1834, a daughter of Michael and Bridget Redmond, natives of Ireland, and who were married in Halifax, N. Y., where they settled until about 1822, when they came to Sandusky County, Ohio, thence moved to Seneca County, in 1835, where they remained during life. Mr. Redmond died in 1849, his widow in 1854. Our subject is the father of ten children: John M., Joseph P., William F., Charles E., Margaret E., Louisa E. and James M. (living) and Henry A., George B. and Anna E. (deceased). Mr. Haeffing, a miller by trade, is now engaged in farming, and owns 136 acres improved land whereon he and his family reside. Mr. and Mrs. Haeffing and family are members of the Catholic Church. He has filled the office of justice of the peace about nineteen years, and served two terms as infirmary director. He is a self made man and has met with fair success through life.

OWEN HAINES, P. O. Berwick, was born in Carroll County, Md., September 15, 1830; son of Job and Ann Haines, born in Carroll County, Md., and Schuylkill County, Penn., respectively, and who moved to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1840, where they died, the former in 1845, the latter in 1857. Our subject was married, November 10, 1859, to Nancy Terflinger, who was born in Seneca County, Ohio, November 18, 1835. Her parents were Jacob and Elizabeth Terflinger, former born in Ohio, latter in Switzerland, and who settled in this county, where they remained until death. Mr. and Mrs. Owen Haines have had six children: Levi C., Esther, Ida M., Charles, Leroy and Bertha E. Our subject was raised on a farm, which he left when eighteen years old to learn the trade of stone-mason; when twenty-one years of age he drove cattle across the plains to California, where he engaged in mining until 1854, when he returned home, and has since been farming, except for four months when he was in the army; he was a member of Company B, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He and his brother Levi C. are enterprising farmers of this county. Mr. Haines owns a nice farm where he and his family reside. He has been a F. & A. M. since 1854.

LEVI HAINES, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Carroll County, Md., August 31, 1838; son of Job and Ann Haines, the former born in Carroll County, Md., the latter in Schuylkill County, Penn.; they came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1840, and here lived and died. Mr. Haines September 13, 1845, and his widow May 1, 1857. Our subject was united in marriage October 29, 1868, with Mary Zint, born in Stark County, Ohio, July

23, 1848, daughter of Joseph and Julia Zint, the former a native of France, the latter of Pennsylvania, and who moved from Stark County, Ohio, to this county, where they have remained ever since. Mr. Zint emigrated to America in 1828, arriving in New York May 4, same year. Our subject and wife are the parents of three children: Harry G., born July 9, 1869; Idella M., born October 24, 1873; and James A., born October 14, 1880. Mr. Haines was reared on a farm, then worked at stone-cutting at Tiffin, Ohio; from there he went to California, where he engaged in mining until 1861, when he made a prospecting tour through Washington and Idaho Territories, returning home in 1864, and has since remained in Seneca Township. He owns 240 acres of land, and is engaged in farming and stock-dealing. He is a F. & A. M.

GEORGE A. HARMON, farmer, P. O. McCutchenville, Wyandot County, was born October 13, 1849, and reared on the homestead farm, where he still resides, and which comprises sixty acres of land in Seneca Township, this county. His parents were George and Elizabeth Harmon, the former a native of Virginia, born May 9, 1807; the latter born in Ross County, Ohio, January 6, 1812; they were married in Seneca Township, this county, December 23, 1831, where they remained until Mrs. Harmon's death, July 25, 1875. They were parents of fourteen children, thirteen growing to be men and women, and, of these, ten are now living in different parts of the United States. George Harmon, Sr., still resides on the home farm, and it is quite interesting to hear him narrate the adventures of his boyhood, when Seneca Township was covered with woods which abounded with wild turkeys, deer and hogs, and where were yet some Indians. Our subject was united in marriage, September 30, 1879, with Alice Cooper, born in Wyandot County, Ohio, December 30, 1856, daughter of John and Mary E. Cooper, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Ohio, and who settled in Wyandot County, where they still remain. To our subject and wife have been born two children: Alva G., born December 22, 1880, died January 8, 1881, and Goldie E., born January 5, 1884.

JOHN HECK, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, is a descendant of one of the old pioneers of Seneca Township, this county. He was born on the farm where he and his family now reside, November 12, 1837; son of George and Sarah Heck, the former born in Perry County, Ohio, October 5, 1797; the latter, a native of Germany, departed this life in 1839. George Heck was subsequently united in marriage with Sarah Karr, who was born near Gettysburg, Penn., and died in 1874; he is still living, and resides on the farm where he has spent sixty-three years of his life. Our subject was married, January 4, 1861, the object of his choice being Phoebe Ralston, who was born in Bloom Township, this county, April 3, 1842. Her parents, Samuel and Elizabeth Ralston, natives of Virginia, came to this county in 1824. Mr. Ralston died January 4, 1868; his widow resides in Bloom Township, this county. Mr. and Mrs. Heck have been blessed with five children: Sarah E., Georgiana, Joseph H., Maud M. and Alma C. Mr. Heck is one of the enterprising farmers of Seneca County. He and his wife are consistent members of the United Brethren Church.

HENRY HEPP, farmer, P. O. New Riegel, was born, July 13, 1813, in Bavaria, Germany, where his parents, Michael and Frances Hepp, lived and died. Our subject immigrated to America and came to this county in 1830, where he has since lived. He has been engaged in farming nearly all his life and now owns 135 acres of fine land, where he and his family reside. He was married, July 15, 1839, to Elizabeth Copler, also a native of Germany, born February 27, 1817, daughter of Jacob and Elizabeth Copler, who immigrated to America and to Seneca County and here remained until death. To Mr.

and Mrs. Hepf have been born twelve children, eleven of whom are now living: Henry, Peter, Magdalena, Joseph, Christena, Margaret, Catharine, Jacob, Frank, Helena and Veronica. Elizabeth is deceased. The family are faithful members of the Catholic Church, and are among the first citizens of the township.

HENRY HOUCK, farmer, P. O. McCutcheville, Wyandot County, one of the early settlers of Seneca County, Ohio, was born December 29, 1810, a son of Michael and Margaret Houck. He was brought up on a farm and received a common school education. In 1832 he settled in Seneca County, Ohio, and after residing near Tiffin a short time, moved on his present farm. He was married, May, 9, 1841, to Rachel J., daughter of Frederick W. and Catharine Shriver. Mr. and Mrs. Houck are the parents of four children: William, Lewis F., Ezra M. and Hiram S. Our subject was reared on a farm and has been engaged in agriculture all his life. He owns forty acres of well improved land, where he and his family reside. He and his wife are consistent members of the Reformed Church at Tiffin, and are a very highly respected couple.

AMOS KELLER, miller, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 26, 1839, son of Joseph and Elizabeth Keller, the former born in Pennsylvania in 1797, and the latter in Ohio in 1807. They were married in Fairfield County, Ohio, in 1829, where they remained until Mrs. Keller's death in June, 1846; in 1848 Joseph Keller then married Nancy Good, a native of Fairfield County, Ohio, and in November, 1849, they moved to this county, and here lived until his death, which occurred January 15, 1855. His widow subsequently returned to her native county. Our subject was married, October 10, 1867, to Martha E. Seneath, born in Seneca County, Ohio, September 1, 1846, daughter of William and Martha Seneath, the latter deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Keller are the parents of two children: Rufus E., born July 7, 1868, and Adelle E., born March 30, 1871. Mr. Keller acquired a college education at Tiffin and at Delaware, Ohio. He then engaged in teaching for eight years, but afterward embarked in milling business, and now owns a flouring, saw and planing-mill, and a small tract of good land on which he has erected one of the finest residences in northern Ohio. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Mr. Keller has taken an active part in every educational, moral and religious enterprise, which has a tendency to elevate his fellow, and especially is he prominent in Sabbath-school and temperance work. He is one of those self-made men who have risen from comparative poverty and obscurity to position and wealth.

JOHN M. LAUGHLIN, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Urbana, Steuben Co., N. Y., October 10, 1839, son of John and Mary W. Laughlin, who were parents of twelve children, four of whom are now living. His father was born in Ireland in 1808, immigrated to New York in 1826, and was married in Urbana, about 1836, to Mary W. Hill, who was born in Middlesex, Ontario Co., N. Y., in 1818; they then settled in New York, where they remained until his death, which occurred September 4, 1857; his widow subsequently moved to Wyandot County, Ohio, where she now resides. Our subject was united in marriage, January 4, 1866, with Helen J. Ewing, born in Seneca Township, this county, October 8, 1840, daughter of Anderson and Julia A. (Brinkerhoff) Ewing, natives of Gettysburg, Penn., where they were married and first settled; but in 1840 they came to this county, and remained until Mrs. Ewing's death, which occurred in 1847. Mr. Ewing was married, on second occasion, to Lucretia Crooks; removed to Wyandot County, Ohio, where he died in 1875; his widow still resides there on the old home farm. Our subject and

wife are the parents of five children, two now living: Mary A., born January 13, 1869, and Edna E., born July 7, 1873, and three deceased: Albertus E., Hattie M. and Emma E. Mr. Laughlin, who in early life engaged in farming and teaming, came to Ohio in 1859, and located in Wyandot County, where he was married, and afterward moved to this county, where he has since been engaged in farming. During the late civil war he enlisted, July 29, 1862, in Company F, One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participated in a number of hard-fought battles, and was mustered out June 12, 1865. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. Mr. and Mrs. Laughlin are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

LORENZ LEY, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in France November 19, 1835, a son of Anthony and Mary Ley, also natives of France, where they lived and died, the former July 29, 1869, the latter in 1864. Our subject immigrated to America, coming direct to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1847, and after residing here four years went to Australia, where he engaged in mining for six years; from there he went to New Zealand, and staid two years; after which he returned to his native land, and remained eleven months; then set sail for America again, finally settling in this county. He was married, February 12, 1866, to Catharine Fry, born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 1, 1836, a daughter of Charles and Elizabeth Fry, natives of France, who immigrated to Ohio about 1830, where they remained until death. Mr. Fry departed this life in 1866, and his widow in 1879. Mr. and Mrs. Ley are the parents of seven children: Charles V., Joseph A., Clara E., Mary L., Annie R., Theresa H. and Frank L. Our subject, who is one of the well-to-do farmers of Seneca County, owns 210 acres of improved land, with splendid buildings thereon. He and his family are members of the Catholic Church.

JOSEPH LONSWAY, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, an old pioneer of this county, was born in Three Rivers, Lower Canada, February 8, 1818, a son of Baptist and Theresa Lonsway, also natives of Lower Canada, where they remained until their death. Our subject came to the United States in 1836, first to Buffalo, N. Y., then to Michigan, where he remained until 1839; then he moved to Sandusky City, Erie Co., Ohio, and while at that place he and his brother took a contract to build and keep in repair the railroad from Sandusky to Kenton, then called the Mad River & Lake Erie Railroad. They followed their contract for eight years, and on the fulfillment of his contract our subject took up his abode in Tiffin, this county, and from there went to farming in Wyandot County, remaining there two years, and then returned to Seneca County, where he has since resided. Mr. Lonsway was united in marriage the first time, in 1842, with Sarah A. Julia, born in Maryland, and who departed this life in Wyandot County, Ohio, November 29, 1849. Subsequently Mr. Lonsway was married, May 25, 1852, to Rebecca Johnson, who was born in Maryland in 1821, and died in Seneca County, Ohio, in December, 1857. June 18, 1860, our subject was married to his third wife, Mary R. Allwines, born in Pennsylvania October 6, 1840, daughter of John and Mary T. Allwines, who, about 1856, came to Ohio, where Mr. Allwines died in 1877; his widow still survives. To our subject have been born seventeen children, of whom thirteen are now living. He was reared on a farm, and now owns 120 acres of good land where he and his family reside. They are members of the Catholic Church at Tiffin, Ohio.

ROBERT MCCLELLAN, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Kentucky April 17, 1818, a son of Joseph and Jane McClellan, natives of Pennsylvania, who were married in Kentucky, where they remained about six years, thence moved to Seneca County, Ohio, in the fall of 1822, and here lived and died,

the former in 1860, the latter in 1866. Our subject was united in marriage, January 28, 1847, with Sarah Einsel, born in Fairfield County, Ohio, December 11, 1826, a daughter of John and Elizabeth Einsel, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio respectively, and who first located in Fairfield County, thence moved to this county about 1833, where they remained until their death. Mr. Einsel died in 1872; his wife in 1866. Mr. and Mrs. McClellan have been blessed with seven children, of whom six are now living: Walter R., Caroline, Alice, Flora, Cora and Elizabeth; an infant is deceased. Mr. McClellan, who was reared on a farm, has been very successful, and now owns 177 acres of land mostly improved. He has filled the office of county commissioner six years, and was trustee of his township for several years.

JONATHAN REDFOX, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Seneca Township, this county, December 3, 1843, on the farm where he now resides; a son of Jacob and Joanna Redfox, natives of Germany, who settled in Seneca Township, this county, about 1833. They were parents of eight children: Jacob, William, Henry, Jonathan, John, Rosana, Elizabeth and Christena. Mrs. Redfox departed this life in 1851. Jacob Redfox survived her until 1866, when he, too, passed away from earth. Our subject was reared on a farm, and has been engaged in agricultural pursuits nearly all his life, now owning seventy-eight acres of land in a splendid state of cultivation. He was married, February 15, 1870, to Eliza, daughter of Jacob and Nancy Von Blon, natives of Germany. To Mr. and Mrs. Redfox were born five children, three of whom are living: Emanuel, born June 9, 1874; Charles E., born April 15, 1876, and Andrew W., born October 26, 1880. Mrs. Redfox departed this life November 6, 1880, leaving her husband, children and a large circle of friends to mourn their loss. Our subject served in the late war of the Rebellion sixteen months. He is one of the school board of Seneca Township; a member of the German Reformed Church.

BENJAMIN C. REEME, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Dauphin County, Penn., September 12, 1835; son of Benjamin and Eliza Reeme, natives of Pennsylvania, who immigrated to Ohio and settled in this county in 1857, where they remained until Mr. Reeme's death November 20, 1880. His widow survives him. Our subject was united in marriage, November 5, 1863, with Cynthia B. Jennings, born in Seneca County, Ohio, August 26, 1838, daughter of Jacob S. and Osee Jennings, the former a native of New Jersey, the latter of Warren County, Ohio, and who located in this county several years ago, where they lived and died. To our subject and wife were born three children: Harry E., born August 27, 1864; Oliver G., born November 13, 1866, and Charlie C., born June 8, 1869. Mr. Reeme who was reared on a farm, now owns sixty-four acres of land mostly improved, whereon he and his family now reside. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Reeme has met with fair success through life, and his family is highly respected by the community in which they live.

DANIEL REISZ, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Bavaria, Germany, November 9, 1829; son of Jacob and Mary E. Reisz, who immigrated to America in 1833, coming by way of New York to Seneca Township, this county, settling on the farm of eighty acres (where our subject and family now reside), where they erected a cabin in the woods and here lived the residue of their lives. Our subject, who was reared on a farm, still follows agricultural pursuits. He was married November 15, 1860, to Mary A., daughter of Daniel and Sarah Funk, and who departed this life June 30, 1872. Mr. Reisz remained a widower until June 5, 1873, when he married Susan, daughter of John and Susan Henry, and who was born July 30, 1850. To this union have been born four children:

Lucy L., born April 3, 1874; Laura U., born February 1, 1876; Lamantha J., born December 22, 1877, and Charles T., born August 28, 1879. During the late war of the Rebellion our subject was drafted September 28, 1864, into Company G, Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry; he participated in a number of hard fought battles and was honorably discharged June 16, 1865.

INMAN ROLEY, farmer, P. O. McCutchenville, Wyandot County, was born in Virginia, December 1, 1810, son of Jesse and Lida Roley, natives of Virginia, where they remained until the death of the former, in 1812. Mrs. Jesse Roley and family subsequently moved to Perry County, Ohio, thence to this county in 1833, and here she died July 31, 1843. Our subject was united in marriage, May 15, 1841, with Mary, daughter of Shepherd Cowdry, and who was born March 7, 1817, and died February 16, 1875. She was a consistent member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Roley was married on second occasion, August 24, 1879, to Millie Twiggs, who was born in Maryland, June 14, 1829, a daughter of Nathaniel Twiggs. Our subject has been engaged in farming through life, and now owns 120 acres of good land, where he and his family reside. Mr. and Mrs. Roley are members of the United Brethren Church. He has been a member of the school board. He located on his present farm in 1833, and has seen Seneca Township changed from a wilderness to what it is at present.

CHRISTIAN RUEHLE, farmer, P. O. Adrian, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, February 29, 1848; son of John J. and Catharine Ruehle, the former born in Wurtemberg, Germany, and the latter in Seneca County, Ohio. John J. Ruehle settled in this county where he died; his widow survives him. Our subject was united in marriage, February 12, 1872, with Mary Gessner, born in Seneca County, Ohio, April 22, 1851; her parents, Michael and Eva Gessner, natives of Germany, immigrated to America, coming to Ohio several years ago, where they remained the balance of their days. Our subject and wife have been blessed with three children: A. J. David, Hattie L. and Arthur G. Mr. Ruehle is a blacksmith by trade, but has followed farming nearly all his life; he owns forty acres of good land in Wyandot County, Ohio, also his undivided interest in the home farm, where he and his family reside. Mr. Ruehle is one of the enterprising and respected farmers of the township.

DANIEL FRIEDERICH RUEHLE, farmer, P. O. Berwick, an enterprising old gentleman, was born in Germany, March 31, 1814; son of Tobias and Barbara Ruehle, who remained in the old country until their death. Our subject was united in marriage, November 10, 1839, in his native land with Margaret M. Ruehle, of same nativity, born May 29, 1815, daughter of Daniel E. and Anna M. Ruehle, who lived and died in Germany. Our subject and family came to Ohio in 1848 and located in this county, where they reside at present. Mr. and Mrs. Ruehle have been blessed with twelve children—six boys and six girls—of whom six survive: Barbara M., Frederica C., Jacob F., Louisa C., Daniel E. and Jonas; the deceased are Margaret B., Christian F., Catharine E., Rosanna R., David and an infant. Our subject worked in a vineyard in Germany; has been engaged in farming since he came to this country and now owns 120 acres of land, whereon he and his family reside. Mr. and Mrs. Ruehle and their children are members of the German Lutheran Church.

JAMES SANDERS, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Stark County, Ohio, April 5, 1829; son of Anthony and Mary A. Sanders, natives of Pennsylvania, where they were married and first settled; thence they came to Ohio, locating in Stark County; and from there moved to Seneca County, where they remained until their death. Our subject was united in marriage, May

24, 1855, with Ellen M. M. Conaghan, born in Stark County, Ohio, August 28, 1836, daughter of Joseph and Margaret Conaghan (whose sketch appears elsewhere). Mr. and Mrs. Sanders are the parents of eight children, of whom six survive: Julius J., Cora M., Arthur A., Ethel L., Eunice C. and Raymond D.; the deceased are Jessie M., born September 23, 1861, and Nellie L., born July 4, 1863. Our subject is serving his second term as infirmiry director of the county and has filled the office of trustee of his township. He and his wife are consistent members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM SHELDON, farmer, P. O. McCutchenville, Wyandot County, was born in England May 9, 1825, a son of John and Elizabeth Sheldon, natives of England, where they remained until their death. Our subject was united in marriage, March 25, 1858, with Ellen King, also a native of England, born November 25, 1810; her parents died when she was but a child. Our subject and wife were married in their native land, and immigrated to America and to this county in 1861, where they have since resided. This union has been blessed with six children: Henry, born June 21, 1859; Anna M., born December 2, 1860; Hettie E., born September 13, 1862; John N., born April 11, 1865; George W. P., born October 29, 1872, died March 19, 1885; and Edith M., born October 3, 1877. Mr. Sheldon was engaged in farming in England, and has followed agricultural pursuits since coming to Seneca County.

JACOB ULRICH STAIB, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Wurtemberg, Germany, February 13, 1815; a son of Jacob and Elizabeth C. Staib, also natives of Germany, who immigrated to America and to Ohio in 1835, locating in this county, where they remained until death, the former dying March 12, 1867, aged eighty seven, and the latter October 16, 1880, aged ninety-seven years. Our subject came to Ohio in 1833, and was married in this county, July 2, 1846, to Sarah C. Houck, born in Germany January 11, 1815, a daughter of Christian and Magdalene Houck. To Mr. and Mrs. Staib were born six children, of whom five are now living: Caroline, Jacob, Thusmelda (wife of Valentine Huffman), Catharine (wife of Carl Wittig) and Elizabeth; Magdalena is deceased. Our subject owns 117 acres of good land, mostly improved, all acquired by his own industry. He and his family are members of the Evangelical Church. Mr. Staib had the misfortune to lose his wife November 10, 1883. She was kind and faithful to him, and was a loving mother to her children.

GEORGE SWIGART, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Maryland December 20, 1825. His parents, Joseph and Susanna Swigart, natives of Maryland, came to Seneca County, Ohio, in June, 1837, first settling in Bloom Township, but afterward moving to Eden Township, where Mrs. Swigart died. Joseph Swigart married a second time, and is now deceased; his widow still survives him. Our subject was united in marriage, in August, 1850, with Sarah A. Ralston, born in Virginia June 25, 1825, daughter of Samuel and Elizabeth Ralston, natives of Virginia, and who came to this county in March, 1834. Mr. Ralston died January 4, 1868; his widow is still living. To our subject and wife was born one child, George M., now deceased. Mr. Swigart is a miller by trade, an occupation he followed until four years ago, since when he has been engaged in farming. He owns 124 acres of improved land, where he and his wife reside. He is a F. & A. M. Mrs. Swigart is a consistent member of the United Brethren Church.

CHRISTOPHER TERFLINGER, farmer, P. O. McCutchenville, Wyandot County, was born October 5, 1836, on the farm where he and his family now reside, in Seneca Township, this county. His parents were Jacob and Eliza-

both Terflinger, the former a native of Perry County, Ohio, the latter of the town of Bretzerville, Canton of Basel, Switzerland. They were married in Lancaster, Fairfield County, Ohio, and settled in this county, where they remained until death. Our subject was united in marriage, March 17, 1880, with Julia Shober, born in Maryland, July 3, 1851, daughter of Frederick and Malinda Shober, natives of the old country, who immigrated to Maryland and from there to Wyandot County, Ohio, where they lived until about 1860, when they moved to Adrian, this county, and there remained until Mr. Shober's death. His widow still survives him. Our subject was reared on a farm and now owns 109 acres of land mostly improved, where he and his wife reside. They are consistent members of the Methodist Church. Mr. Terflinger is a member of the I. O. O. F.

LEWIS TERFLINGER, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, June 14, 1824; a son of Christopher and Elizabeth Terflinger, natives of Virginia, where they were married and where they settled for a number of years; then moved to Fairfield County, Ohio, and resided twenty years on the same farm; from there moved to Wyandot County and dwelt two years with their son, Daniel; from Wyandot County they came to this county in 1830, and lived on the farm where our subject and wife now reside, and here the mother died in April, 1865, and the father in March, 1866. Our subject was united in marriage, April 16, 1872, with Margaret Kenner, born in Wurttemberg, Germany, April 12, 1826. Mr. Terflinger, who was raised on a farm, has engaged in agricultural pursuits nearly all his life, and has lived fifty four years on his present farm which comprises 120 acres of fine land. He and his wife are members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

THEOBALD WAGNER (deceased) was born in Germany, March 19, 1821. His parents, Theobald and Catharine Wagner, immigrated to America, coming direct to Seneca County, Ohio, about 1833, and here remained until the death of Theobald Wagner, Sr., which occurred in 1847; his widow survives him. The subject of this sketch was united in marriage, December 3, 1848, with Margaret Diehl, born in Germany, December 20, 1829, a daughter of Abraham and Catharine Diehl, also natives of Germany, and who immigrated to Hancock County, Ohio, about 1833, where they remained until death, the former dying in 1871, the latter in 1878. To Mr. and Mrs. Wagner were born nine children, of whom six are now living: Alpheus, Josephine, George F., John A., Charles T. and Franklin D. The deceased are Mary, Catharine and an infant. Our subject and wife, after they were married, first settled in Hancock County, Ohio, and there remained until 1860, when they came to Seneca Township, this county, and here resided until his death which occurred July 17, 1884. At the time of his death he owned 193 acres of good land where his widow and family now reside. He was a consistent member of the Reformed Church, to which his widow also belongs.

JOSEPH C. WEHRLE, P. O. Berwick, one of the industrious young farmers of Seneca County, Ohio, was born in Big Spring Township, this county, July 5, 1861; a son of George and Elizabeth (Long) Wehrle, former born in Riegel, Germany, March 4, 1820, a son of Joseph and Elizabeth Wehrle, both natives of Germany; latter born in Bairon, Germany, June 6, 1827, daughter of David and Margaret Long, also natives of Germany, the former of whom was born in 1791, died in 1857, the latter born May 1, 1801, died November 22, 1866. George Wehrle and Elizabeth Long were united in marriage in New Riegel, Seneca Co., Ohio, June 14, 1847, and were the parents of fourteen children, of whom seven are now living: Mary, wife of George Emerine, born February 1, 1849; Elizabeth, wife of Jacob Peck, born

September 8, 1851; Agatha, wife of William Beilhartz, born February 6, 1858; John J., born April 6, 1859; Joseph C.; Frank E., born November 9, 1863, and George E., born March 3, 1870. Our subject was reared on a farm and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. He has been a resident of Seneca Township for five years. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

ADAM WEIKERT, farmer, P. O. Berwick, is a native of Seneca Township, this county, born April 3, 1836, son of Peter and Susan Weikert, natives of Ohio; they were married in Wyandot County, that State, subsequently, in 1876, locating near Tiffin, Ohio, where they reside at present. Our subject was united in marriage, December 1, 1870, with Sarah A. Dice, born in Stark County, Ohio, July 16, 1843, where her parents Jacob and Maria Dice, natives of Pennsylvania, were united in marriage, and where they first settled; they afterward moved to this county, where Mrs. Dice died March 16, 1879; her husband survives her. To Mr. and Mrs. Weikert has been born one child, Charles O. Our subject was reared on a farm and has followed agricultural pursuits the greater portion of his life; he owns eighty acres of land, on which there is a beautiful residence where he and his family reside. Mr. Weikert, during his younger days, engaged in teaching school for a few years. He has filled the offices of assessor and trustee of this township. He and his family are members of the Presbyterian Church.

JOSEPH WEISENBERGER, farmer, P. O. New Riegel, was born in France, March 17, 1826, son of Matthias and Josephine Weisenberger, who immigrated to Seneca Township, this county, in 1833, and here lived and died, the former in 1846, the latter in 1836. Our subject was united in marriage, August 16, 1848, with Elizabeth Young, also a native of France, and who came with her people to this county in 1846, where they lived the residue of their lives; Mrs. Weisenberger died July 12, 1878. She was a member of the Catholic Church. Mr. Weisenberger on second occasion, November 28, 1882, was married to Mary Long, a native of this county, born September 21, 1837, a daughter of John F. and Elizabeth Long, natives of Switzerland, who immigrated to this county, in a very early day, and have here remained ever since. Our subject was the father of seven children, of whom four are now living: Margaret, wife of Frederick Hoffer; Joseph P.; Mary, wife of Joseph Plance; and Magdalene. Mr. Weisenberger owns 242 acres of improved land where he resides. He and his wife and family are faithful members of the Catholic Church.

WILLIAM WENNER, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Lehigh County, Penn., September 5, 1824, son of William and Elizabeth Wenner, natives of Pennsylvania, where they remained until their death. Our subject was united in marriage, in Pennsylvania, February 7, 1865, with Mary Stopp, born in Lehigh County, Penn., March 22, 1840. In 1867 they moved to Seneca County, Ohio, settling on the farm where they now reside and which consists of 120 acres of fine land. To this union were born six children, of whom only two survive: Ellen S., born July 27, 1871, and Mary A., born September 16, 1880. Our subject has been a farmer all his life. He and his wife are members of the German Reformed Church, and are considered among the best people of the county.

MARTIN WERLING, farmer, P. O. Tiffin, was born in Stark County, Ohio, September 28, 1832, son of Nicholas and Susan Werling, natives of Belgium, where they were married; thence they emigrated to America and to Stark County, Ohio, in 1831, and after remaining there five years they moved to Seneca County and then to Indiana in 1867, where Mr. Werling lost his wife by death in 1873, he remaining until 1880, when he came to this county

and made his home with his son until 1881, when he, too, died. Our subject was united in marriage, September 10, 1861, with Mary Lonsway, born in Seneca County, Ohio, May 14, 1843, a daughter of Joseph and Sarah A. Lonsway, the former living, latter now deceased. To our subject and wife have been born eleven children, ten of whom are now living: Joseph A., Sarah A., Emma E., Rosa A., Susan K., Lewis S., Leander M., George E., Leo A. and Mary M. Emily is deceased. Our subject acquired the means to make a start in life in the mines of California, and now owns 173 acres of land, mostly improved, where he and his family reside. They are members of the Catholic Church.

AARON YAMBERT, minister, postoffice McCutchenville, Wyandot County, a native of Berks County, Penn., was born February 14, 1809, son of John H. and Sibylla (Glick) Yambert, natives of Pennsylvania, where they married and settled, and where Mrs. Yambert died. John H. Yambert subsequently married Catharine (Cooney) Yambert, also a native of Pennsylvania, and with his family moved to Seneca Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1831, where he resided until his death, which occurred May 24, 1863. He had four children by his first wife: John H., Aaron, Sarah and Mary; and seven by his second wife: John, Daniel, Samuel, Solomon, Lydia, William and Susannah. His father was a native of Saxony, a physician of prominence, who emigrated to this country in the colonial period, and served as an officer in the Revolutionary war. Our subject was reared on a farm until eighteen years old, after which he worked several years at the carpenter's trade. At the age of twenty years he was converted, and at about twenty one became a member of the Evangelical Association under Conrad Kring's administration. In 1832 Mr. Yambert was licensed by the conference as an itinerant minister, and commenced his ministerial labors in Lancaster and Pickaway Counties, Ohio, and continued in this calling for twenty-seven successive years, during much of which time he experienced the hardships and privations incident to ministerial pioneer life. After traveling a few years in this State, he returned to Pennsylvania and traveled one year on a circuit, called Somerset, which was located partly in Pennsylvania, Virginia and Maryland; then Erie Circuit, Penn. (in what is now Erie, Crawford and Warren Counties), and here, on one occasion, rode sixty miles through a bold, rough country in one day, and preached at his regular appointment that night. In 1837 he assisted Rev. Jacob Bose in conducting the first protracted meeting ever held by the Evangelical Association. The man, at whose house the meetings were held, was not a believer, and talked of not letting the meetings go on there much longer, when one night Mr. Yambert, in a sermon, so graphically described the temptation of Adam and Eve in the Garden of Eden by the serpent, that it made a deep impression on his mind. This man kept a still-house, and the next morning the first thing that met his eyes on opening the still-house door was a large serpent coiled in a beer hogshead. He was so confounded by the coincidence that he returned to the house, told what had occurred to those present, ate nothing that day, and the following morning ascended to the meeting room upstairs and began praying, finally became fully converted, and did not return to the still-house during the meeting. Thence Mr. Yambert was sent to Miami Circuit, and while there was married. He remained on that circuit two years in all, and then returned to Wayne Circuit, thence to Pickaway County. While on a circuit in Marion County, he went to the Whetstone Settlement and settled a dispute, concerning lightning rods, between the class leader and exhorter *vs.* some of the members, who, in their superstition regarded any precautionary measures as defying the power of God. He traveled for many

years afterward in the western portion of the State, on different circuits. On one occasion, after preaching in Bettsville in the forenoon, he attempted to cross to Mud Creek Prairie, which was in sight, to meet an appointment there. He could see the house, and on horseback started to cross direct, but the ground was wet and the grass as high as his head. His horse got stuck in the mud, slipped and fell, throwing Mr. Yambert off and completely covering him with mud; in that condition he arrived at his destination and preached just as he was. At another time, after starting to go through a dense forest in search of a new preaching place, he lost his way. He started Monday morning before breakfast, although requested to take refreshment, saying "no, old Adam might fast," expecting to get through by noon; wandered around in the woods and did not find his way until the next morning, when he broke his fast for the first time, and his text afterward was for "more light." He subsequently preached on Michigan Circuit, in Michigan, Ohio, etc. He now owns 161 acres of good land in this township and 170 in Illinois, and is a local minister of the Evangelical Association of which his family are also members. Mr. Yambert was married, February 10, 1839, to Sarah Huffer, of Pickaway County, Ohio, also a native of Pennsylvania, where she was born December 28, 1813, daughter of Isaac and Julia Huffer, who were born in Pennsylvania, but in the course of time moved to Pickaway County, Ohio, and there lived and died. To the union of our subject and wife were born thirteen children — nine of whom are now living: Caroline (wife of George W. Rosier), Mary (wife of Chancey Boucher), Lavinia, Jo-hua J., Aaron H., Sarah C. (wife of George Ingman), Susanna (wife of J. W. Boucher), Sibylla J., Julia M. (wife of Rev. Daniel Elenburger).

LEANDER ZEIS, farmer and stock-dealer, P. O. Tiffin, one of the well-to-do farmers and stock-dealers of Seneca Township, was born in this county, December 25, 1815, son of Jacob and Elizabeth M. Zeis, who, in 1828, settled in this county, when it was mostly a wilderness, and here remained until their death. Jacob Zeis was born in Baden, Germany, died August 17, 1876; and Elizabeth M. Zeis was born in Bavaria, Germany, died October 9, 1878. Leander Zeis was reared on a farm, and has followed agricultural pursuits since the death of his father. He acquired a good common school education and taught ten terms of school. He was married, February 1, 1872, to Sarah C., daughter of Jacob and Sarah Martin, natives of Pennsylvania, who settled in Seneca County, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. Zeis have had two children: Benjamin H., born February 7, 1875, and Ica, born December 15, 1883. Our subject has a nice farm, consisting of 103 acres, where he and his family reside. He filled the office of justice of the peace two terms in Seneca Township with credit to himself and to the satisfaction of his constituents.

CASPER ZIEGLER, farmer, P. O. Berwick, was born in Bavaria, Germany, September 13, 1829, son of Paul and Margaret Ziegler, who were married in Germany. Our subject came to this country and to Seneca County from Bavaria in 1846, and was united in marriage, September 24, 1855, with Emma Bartz, also a native of Bavaria, born August 31, 1836, daughter of Frank and Elizabeth Bartz, of same nativity, and who immigrated to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1840, and here lived and died. Of the ten children born to Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler eight are now living: Christian, Frank, Daniel, Nancy, Margaret, Henry, Emma and Grover E. The deceased are John and Elizabeth. Our subject, who was raised on a farm, now owns 300 acres of fine land with good buildings thereon. He started for himself with nothing, but by industry and perseverance has accumulated a comfortable competency. He and his wife are members of the German Lutheran Church.

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP.

WILLIAM F. BENNEHOFF, farmer, P. O. Bellevue, Huron County, was born August 20, 1842, in Lehigh County, Penn. His father, Solomon Bennehoff, a native of Lehigh County, Penn., married Ann Rader, and they came to Adams Township, this county, in 1843, where Mrs. Bennehoff died in 1855. In 1858 Solomon Bennehoff located in Scipio Township, this county, where he remained until his death, which occurred June 17, 1884, in his seventy-eighth year. The subject of this sketch, the third in a family of eight children, received his education in the schools of the home district. December 25, 1871, he married Miss Barbara Ellen Royer, a native of Thompson Township, this county, and a daughter of Samuel Royer. Mr. and Mrs. Bennehoff have resided in Thompson Township ever since their marriage. Their children are Calvin Arthur, who died at three years of age; Anna M.; Jennie T. and Jessie Irena. Mr. Bennehoff held the position of clerk of Thompson Township from 1875 to 1880, discharging his duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of the people. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN BOLIN, farmer, P. O. West Lodi, was born August 5, 1838, in Thompson Township, this county; a son of George and Mary Bolin. He now owns the old family homestead, where he was born and brought up. He married Miss Mary Snively, November 30, 1865, and they have two daughters, Emma Jane and Elmira, and one son, Enoch. Mrs. Bolin is a member of the German Baptist Church. Mr. Bolin is a life-long Democrat, and a leading and highly respected citizen of Thompson Township.

WILLIAM BORGER, farmer, P. O. Bellevue, Huron County, was born October 18, 1823, in Union County, Penn. His father, John Borger, served his country faithfully in the war of 1812, after which he married Sarah Boyer. They came to Flat Rock, this county, in 1833, and after spending six months in Sandusky County, settled permanently in Thompson Township, this county; the father died in 1859, and the mother August 18, 1879, aged eighty-one years. Their children are Mrs. Maria Eberhard, Henry, William, Betsey, George, Mrs. Susan Eberhard and Mrs. Lovina Wright, now living, and three now deceased. Our subject, who passed most of his life in Thompson Township, this county, married, April 25, 1847, Miss Catherine Dewald, who was born in Union County, Penn., March 12, 1819. Mr. and Mrs. Borger have lived in Thompson Township ever since their marriage. Their children are Mrs. Catherine Jane Buck, William H., James L., and Reuben Isaac (deceased). They own a farm of 125 acres of well-improved land. They are members of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Borger is a worthy representative of one of the most highly respected pioneer families.

BENJAMIN F. BUNN, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock, was born November 5, 1837, in Thompson Township, this county. After taking the common school course in the home district, he completed his education at Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio. He married Miss Mary Matilda Hachenberg December 24, 1868, and they have been living ever since their marriage on their present farm, a fine place of 165 acres of well-improved land, the old homestead of his parents. To Mr. and Mrs. Bunn have been born three children: Cora Elmina, who departed

this life July 24, 1883, aged thirteen years, eight months and seven days; Jacob Elmer, a bright and promising lad, still at home; and Samuel Warren, who died July 9, 1883, aged two years, six months and five days. Mr. and Mrs. Bunn are members of the Reformed Church. He is a citizen of public spirit, and has rendered valuable service in advancing the educational interests of the community.

JOHN BURMAN, farmer, P. O. Bellevue, Huron County, was born December 6, 1818, in New Lancaster, Fairfield Co., Ohio. His father, John Burman, of Pennsylvania, came with his parents to Ohio in a very early day; and during the war of 1812 worked at his trade as gunsmith for the Government at Franklinton, where Columbus now stands; he married Miss Catharine Fisher, of Fairfield County, also a native of Pennsylvania, and settled seven miles north of Findlay, Hancock County, in 1830, and there remained until their death. They were upright pioneers and left an honored name to posterity. Our subject is the third in their family of eleven children. He came to Flat Rock, this county, in 1843. He worked several years at his trade as carpenter, after which he established a steam saw-mill, and operated it for seven years on the place which he now occupies. He then settled down to farming, which has been his occupation ever since. He has acquired a fine farm of 110 acres of well-improved land. He has an excellent water supply on his place, which has never been known to fail. April 21, 1844, Mr. Burman married Miss Catharine Korner, daughter of Jacob Korner, and to this union were born following named children: Mrs. Melissa Buljer, Alonzo, Mrs. Fidelia Smith, Mrs. Adeline Reeves and Mrs. Olive Swindler. Mr. Burman is a life-long Democrat. He leads a life of useful industry, and is highly respected by the entire community.

WILLIAM CLEMENS (deceased) was born July 12, 1824, in Union County, Pennsylvania. His father, John Clemens, a soldier of the war of 1812, settled in Huron County, Ohio, near the Seneca County line, in 1831, and he and his wife finally moved to Adams Township, this county, where they remained until their death. William Clemens married, November 11, 1849, Miss Mary Ann Alexander, born March 31, 1829, in Coshocton County, Ohio. They lived in Huron County until 1862 when they settled on the present homestead in Thompson Township, this county. Here they acquired a fine farm of 340 acres of well-improved land in this and Huron Counties. This they obtained entirely by their own efforts. Their children are Lyman, Mrs. Clara Lofland, Mrs. Lucinda Thompson, Mrs. Rose A. Haywood, Charles, Mrs. Julia Higgins and Alice. Mr. Clemens was killed in the railroad disaster at Ashtabula, Ohio, December 29, 1876. He was an extensive dealer in stock during the last few years of his life. He took an active interest in the educational affairs of the country, and held the position of school director in both counties for many years. Seneca County lost one of its most useful and influential citizens when he came to his untimely death. His widow now resides on the family homestead. She is a consistent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

HON. JACOB DECKER, P. O. Bellevue, Huron County, was born January 15, 1809, in Union County, Penn. His parents, John and Julia Ann (Royer) Decker moved to Wayne County, Ohio, in the spring of 1816, remaining there fourteen years, and finally settled in Thompson Township, this county, in 1830. John Decker died January 3, 1854, and his widow June 27, 1875, in the eighty-seventh year of her age. Their children were Jacob, John, Samuel, Adam (deceased), David (deceased), Mrs. Elizabeth Heater, Mrs. Sarah Bargner (deceased) and Mrs. Catherine Harpster. The subject of this sketch married, November 15, 1832, Miss Susannah Billman, a native of Wash-

ington County, Penn., and to this union were born John, David, Amos, Milton and Mrs. Barbara Sherck. He retired from his former active life in 1871, and removed to his present residence in Bellevue, Sandusky Co., Ohio. He was successful in acquiring an estate of over 900 acres of land. Mrs. Decker died March 27, 1872, and Mr. Decker afterward married, May 23, 1877, Mrs. Sarah Gardner, born in 1829 in Berks County, Penn., daughter of David and Lydia Slanker, who settled in Wayne County, Ohio, about 1832. She married Joseph Gardner, who died February 15, 1856. She has two sons: Charles D., in Boylestown, Ohio, and William H., near Bellevue, Ohio. Hon. Jacob Decker is an earnest Democrat, and has taken an active part in public affairs. He was called to serve his township in nearly all of the township offices, including justice of the peace. He also takes a deep interest in the educational affairs of the community. He held the position of county commissioner two terms, and was twice called upon to represent Seneca County in the Ohio Legislature in 1849, and the session following, being the last session under the old constitution and the first under the new. He has led an active and useful life, and the citizens of Seneca County will long bear in honored remembrance the names of Jacob Decker and his father, the pioneer, John Decker.

HON. AMOS DECKER, farmer and ex-legislator, P. O. Bellevue, Huron County, was born November 11, 1839, in Thompson Township, this county. His father, the Hon. Jacob Decker, one of the old pioneers of Ohio, now resides in Bellevue, Ohio. Amos was brought up on his father's farm and completed his education under Prof. Aaron Schuyler, at Republic. He twice offered his services in defence of his country in the war of the Rebellion, but on account of physical disability was not accepted. October 20, 1864, he was married to Miss Lucy Paine, daughter of J. W. Paine, and the children by this marriage are Emma, Clara E., Susie, Mary A., Charles A., Mattie V., Nelson J., Myra B. and Byron W. Mr. Decker has taken a deep interest in the public affairs of the township and county in which he lives. He was elected on the Democratic ticket in 1879 as representative of Seneca County to the Ohio Legislature, and was re-elected in 1881. During both terms he served as member and secretary of the committee on agriculture and on claims. He faithfully represented his constituency, and left an honorable record as an upright legislator. Mr. Decker has been successful in his chosen avocation, and has acquired an estate of 300 acres of land in Thompson Township, besides other real estate in Sandusky County. He has led an active and useful life, and is one of the enterprising and influential citizens of Seneca County.

MILTON DECKER, farmer, P. O. Bellevue, Huron County, was born August 29, 1846, in Thompson Township, this county, a son of Jacob Decker. After finishing a common school course he completed his education under Prof. Aaron Schuyler, at Republic. In November, 1867, he married Miss Elvina Good, and in the spring of the following year they settled where they now reside. They have a fine farm of 120 acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Decker are the parents of the following children: Dora, Irvin J., Rollin B., Mary A. and Ada. Mr. Decker is a Democrat. He is an enterprising farmer and a highly respected citizen of Thompson Township.

SAMUEL DECKER, farmer and justice of the peace, P. O. Flat Rock, was born August 20, 1846, in Thompson Township, this county, a son of Adam and Sarah (Romig) Decker, latter of whom died when our subject was but nine days old. He then lived with his grandparents, Jesse and Susannah Romig, until their death, and with his uncle and aunt, Joshua and Julia A. Romig, until the death of his uncle in 1872. He now owns the farm on which he has resided

all his life. He married, November 5, 1867, Miss Lovina Noel, a daughter of Nicholas and Catharine Noel, and a granddaughter of the pioneer, John Noel. The children born to this union are Hattie C., Mary Lovina, Ida Lillian, Seney Allen and Samuel Roscoe. Mr. and Mrs. Decker have been successful in life, and have acquired a fine farm of 180 acres of fertile and well improved land. Mr. Decker is a Democrat, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He has served the township as clerk two terms and as justice of the peace, which latter office he holds at present. He discharges his duties faithfully and to the satisfaction of the best people of the township.

JOSEPH DICK, farmer and dealer in agricultural implements, P. O. Frank, was born in Venice Township, this county, May 31, 1838. His parents, Stephen and Magdalena Dick, came from Alsace, Germany (then France), to this country in 1830. After living twenty-two years in Venice Township, this county, and seventeen years in Bloom Township, they finally located in Thompson Township in 1872. Stephen Dick died June 1, 1876; his widow still lives near Frank's Corners. In early manhood Joseph Dick went to Reed Township, where he married, February 10, 1863, Miss Mary Gerhardtstine, of Sherman Township, Huron Co., Ohio. He worked in the hub factory in Reedtown three years; then went on a rented farm for three years, and in 1868 he purchased his present farm of eighty acres in Thompson Township, this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Dick have been born ten children: Joseph H., Annie, Katie, Frances, John S., Louisa, Rosa, Cornelius, Martha, and Cecelia (deceased). Mr. Dick has for the past eight years been engaged in selling farm machinery; first for Dick Bros., Canton, Ohio, and now for the Johnson Harvester Manufacturing Company, Batavia, N. Y. He has good success among the people, and handles a first-class line of goods. Mr. Dick and family are members of the Catholic Church. He has served the township as trustee three years. He is an enterprising and successful business man, highly respected by the entire community. In politics he is a Democrat.

MICHAEL FAUBLE, farmer, P. O. West Lodi, was born February 10, 1810, in Westmoreland County, Penn. His parents, Michael and Nancy Fauble, came to Stark County, Ohio, in 1812, and, six years thereafter, located in Wayne County, where they made their permanent home; they both now lie buried in that county. Our subject was the eighth in their family of eleven children. He married Miss Susan Fisher October 24, 1831, and they came to Thompson Township, this county, October 24, 1833, when the county was almost an unbroken wilderness. Here they began developing a home, and by their own efforts acquiring a farm property of about 99½ acres of well-improved land. When they came into the county they had neither farming implements nor stock, and only \$41 in money. They camped five days under a tree, until they could get their house raised. To Mr. and Mrs. Fauble have been born twelve children, of whom eight are now living: Mrs. Nancy Wyant, Mrs. Jane Bills, Mrs. Susan Hall, Mrs. Martha Hoeltzel, Mrs. Caroline Woiker, Edward, Mrs. Lovina Neikirk and Michael. Mr. Fauble is a member of the Evangelical Association. Personally he is of robust appearance, wonderfully well preserved for his years. He is of a genial, social disposition and has a large number of friends wherever he is known. He is one of the oldest and most highly respected citizens of Thompson Township; in politics he is a Democrat.

JOHN GLASSNER, farmer, P. O. Frank, was born February 3, 1818, in Prussia, twenty-seven miles east of Metz. His parents, John and Margaret Glassner, immigrated to America in 1834; latter died in Schenectady, N. Y., of cholera, as did her daughter and two children, and the next spring the father of our subject came to Ohio, locating, in November, in Thompson Town-

ship, this county, and here began clearing up his farm. He died in 1863, aged eighty four years; he was a devout Catholic and one of the foremost in organizing St. Michael's Church. Three of his children are yet living: William, Mrs. Margaret Huller and John. The subject of this sketch was married to Cathrina Gis, in 1849, and their children are Mrs. Margaret Eherenfried, John, Agathe, Mrs. Theresa Hepp, Anna and Mrs. Rosa Ruffing now living, and four deceased. Mrs. Glassner dying in 1880, Mr. Glassner married, January 20, 1882, Miss Sophia Siebe, a resident of Ludlow, Ky. Mr. Glassner purchased the place where he now resides in 1859. Here he has 400 acres of land in one body, one of the finest tracts in Seneca County, all acquired by his own industry and good management. He and his entire family are members of the Catholic Church. He has been very liberal in his donations to the church, and has helped to build up the society here. He is one of the leading and influential citizens of Seneca County.

SAMUEL GRIMES (deceased) was born in 1786, in Newfane, Windham County, Vt. In 1816 he married Miss Mary Arnold, who was born in 1792 in Dummerston, Vt. They came to Ohio in May, 1823, making the entire trip of 700 miles in a wagon, bringing three children with them. After residing several months in Thompson Township, this county, they went to Green Creek Township, Sandusky Co., Ohio, where they remained until 1828, when they settled in Thompson Township, this county, on a tract of eighty-two acres, on the Sandusky County line; this tract of land Mr. Grimes entered from the Government. They led the lives of upright pioneers and left an honored name to posterity. Mrs. Grimes died in December, 1858, and Mr. Grimes in June, 1868, aged eighty-two years. Of their children, John (deceased) was a well-known public citizen of Thompson Township and Bellevue, holding civil and church offices in each place, respectively (was married, December 31, 1851, to Miss Mary E. Victor, of Thompson, and died at his residence in Bellevue, February 21, 1882, leaving a widow and two sons); Mrs. Elizabeth Hardenburgh died in Ionia County, Mich., in January, 1842, aged twenty-two years; Catharine and Mary reside in Thompson Township, and three died in childhood. Mr. and Mrs. Grimes gave their children excellent educational advantages. Misses Catharine and Mary Grimes took tender care of their aged parents until their death, and now occupy the family homestead. They are consistent members of the Episcopal Church, as were their parents. They completed their education at the Granville Female Seminary, from which Mary graduated.

FREDERICK HARPSTER (deceased) was a native of Mifflin County, Penn. He was married, in 1826, to Miss Cynthia Barben, and they came at once to Ohio, residing in Wayne County until February, 1830, when they settled at Flat Rock, Thompson Township, this county. He owned all the land now occupied by the town, and cleared up the most of it. Of their children two died in childhood, Thomas died at the age of twenty-four years, Joseph died at thirty years of age, and Lewis lives in Thompson Township, this county. Mrs. Harpster died in 1843, and Mr. Harpster afterward married Sarah Holenshead, who died five years after their marriage, leaving one daughter, Susan, wife of Amos Armagast. Mr. Harpster afterward married Mrs. Amanda Orwig, who still survives him. She has one daughter, Mrs. Dillie Vandersall. Mr. Harpster died October 3, 1874. He was a useful and upright pioneer citizen, leaving an honored name to posterity. He was successful in acquiring a fine farm of about 250 acres. He was a member of the Evangelical Church, and helped establish the church here. He was very liberal in supporting schools and churches and was a man active in public affairs.

LEWIS HARPSTER, son of Frederick Harpster, whose sketch appears above, was born April 30, 1827, in Wayne County, Ohio, and obtained his education in the pioneer schools of those early days. He married, June 16, 1850, Miss Elizabeth Beck, born in Centre County, Penn., October 25, 1829, and came to Flat Rock, this county, in 1849. Her parents, Daniel and Juliann Beck, resided here until their death, the former dying in 1863, the latter in 1874. Mr. and Mrs. Harpster have two sons living: George Franklin, born February 12, 1855, a promising employe of the W. & L. E. Railroad, and Ervin Lewis, born April 12, 1861, now farming for his father. Mr. and Mrs. Harpster are members of the Evangelical Church.

HENRY HOOVER, farmer, P. O. West Lodi, was born January 22, 1818, in Lancaster County, Penn. His parents, Martin and Elizabeth Hoover, resided in Thompson Township, this county, the last few years of their lives, having come here in 1850. Henry Hoover came to Thompson Township in the spring of 1841, and here he bought a farm and began clearing it. He married, in September, 1843, Sarah Fox, daughter of Michael and Elizabeth Fox, and their children are Henry (deceased), Mrs. Martha Myers, Margaret, Nancy and two who died in infancy, Mary and Lidy. Mrs. Hoover died April 20, 1869. She was a model wife and mother, and her loss was deeply felt by her family and friends. Our subject owns a farm of 140 acres, part of which belonged to the old homestead of the Fox family, and he resides on the homestead with his two daughters. He belongs to the German Baptist Church; he is one of the old pioneers and a respected citizen of Thompson Township.

SAMUEL HORNER, justice of the peace, P. O. Flat Rock, was born September 14, 1828, in Rebersburg, Centre Co., Penn., and came to Thompson Township, this county, in 1835, with his parents, Joseph and Hannah Horner, former of whom, a tailor by trade, carried on the first tailor shop in this vicinity. Joseph and Hannah Horner both died in the summer of 1853; they were among the best known and most highly respected citizens of Flat Rock: they were the parents of twelve children, six sons—Samuel, Jeremiah, Obadiah, Hezekiah, Zachariah and Josiah; and six daughters—Mary, Elizabeth, Rebecca, Sarah, Eliza Ann and Susan. Samuel Horner began learning the tailor's trade under his father's instruction, at the age of twelve years, and worked with his father until 1848. He then carried on the business with his brother, Jeremiah, until 1863. Afterward was engaged for several years in selling agricultural implements, and from 1868 to 1878 he carried on a general grocery in Flat Rock, Ohio. October 19, 1848, he married Miss Elizabeth Harpster, by whom he has one daughter, Mrs. Susan Reahm, and one son, George, both children now living in Tiffin, Ohio. Mr. Horner is a life-long Democrat, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He has served his township as assessor, clerk and treasurer, about five years in each office. He has held an appointment as notary public about twenty-five years; was elected justice of the peace in 1884, which office he still holds.

ANTHONY KERN, farmer, P. O. West Lodi, was born April 1, 1813, in Union County, Penn. He came to Thompson Township, this county, in 1831, with his parents, Peter and Rachel Kern, and they settled in the wilderness, where they developed a farm. The subject of this sketch married, August 24, 1834, Miss Sophia Eberhard, and in 1837 they settled on the present family homestead. The farm was entirely in the woods, and they began clearing and improving it. Of their twelve children nine are now living: Henry, Eli, Barbara, Ann, Mrs. Catherine Fender, Jacob, Mrs. Rachel Yeager, Mrs. Sophia Bowers and Phillip. Mrs. Kern died June 20, 1872. She was a model wife and mother, and her loss was deeply felt by her family and friends.

Mr. Kern now lives on the homestead. He has been industrious and successful, and owns a fine farm of 200 acres of well-improved land, besides an interest in the West Lodi Flouring-mills. He and his family are members of the Lutheran Church. He has filled the position of trustee three years. Mr. Kern is one of the oldest pioneers of Thompson Township, Seneca County, and is highly respected by the entire community. In politics he is a Democrat.

GEORGE KERN, P. O. Bellevue, Huron County, was born January 1, 1821, in Beaver Township, Union (now Snyder) County, Penn. His parents, Jacob and Elizabeth Kern, came to Thompson Township, this county, in 1833, making the trip with wagons. Of their ten children, seven are still living: Yost (in Michigan), Mrs. Hannah Heater, George, Mrs. Rachel Zeiber, Edward, Isaac, and Benwell (in New Bedford, Mich.). Jacob Kern died about 1852; his widow in 1855. They were upright pioneers, highly respected by a large circle of acquaintances. The subject of this sketch married, June 11, 1843, Miss Harriet Lewis, born October 23, 1822, in Cocotoquo Township, Berks Co., Penn., and who came with her parents to Wayne County, Ohio, in 1829, and to Thompson Township, this county, in 1832. Her parents, Isaac and Susanna (Honberger) Lewis, had the following children: Harriet, Richard (deceased), Mrs. Rebecca Stettler (deceased), Mrs. Matilda Stettler, Solomon, Mrs. Caroline Clemour and Mrs. Mahala Hankammer. They moved to Bellevue about 1872, where they passed the remainder of their lives, Mrs. Lewis dying January 20, 1878, aged seventy-seven years, and Mr. Lewis May 12, 1883, aged eighty-two years. Mr. and Mrs. Kern resided in York Township, Sandusky Co., Ohio, after their marriage, and for the last twelve years they have resided in Bellevue. They have acquired 320 acres of land, also town property in Bellevue. Their children are William H. (had three children, one living), Mrs. Phebe Jane Heater (has six children, all living), and Mrs. Hattie Alice Gardner (wife of William H. Gardner, has one daughter, Edith Gertrude. Mr. Kern is one of the oldest and most respected pioneers of this locality. Mrs. Kern is a member of the Baptist Church.

ISAAC KERN, farmer, P. O. Bellevue, Huron County, was born January 2, 1828, in Union County, Penn., and at the age of four years came to Thompson Township, this county, with his father, Jacob Kern. He led the life of a pioneer's son, working on his father's farm in the summer and attending the district school in the winter. March 20, 1849, he married Miss Tina Sterner, who died August 8, 1859, leaving three daughters: Mrs. Amanda Scott (living in Republic), Mrs. Sarah Ann Huntsberger (deceased) and Mrs. Ida Jane Raub (in Sandusky County). November 22, 1860, our subject married, for his second wife, Miss Leah Stettler, by whom he had nine sons: John W., Allen D., Ezra A., Mason H., Rufus M. (deceased), Willis A., Emmon G., Eddie A. and Warren S. Mr. Kern has been successful in his chosen avocation, and has acquired a fine farm of 202 acres of well-improved land, including the family homestead in Thompson Township. He also owns a farm of 160 acres near Peabody, Kans., and a valuable brick block and other property in Bellevue, Ohio. He is one of the stockholders in the Bellevue Bank. He and his worthy wife are members of the German Reformed Church. In politics he is a Republican. He has given his children excellent educational advantages, and they are taking a high position in business and social circles.

ANTHONY KRUPP, farmer, P. O. Frank, was born in Bavaria, Germany, April 17, 1827; son of Charles and Catherine Krupp, who came to America in 1833, and proceeded at once to Thompson Township, this county, moving into the woods, where they began clearing up a farm, which they bought of

George Sams. Their children were Mrs. Catherine Korb, in Sherman, Huron Co., Ohio; Henry, who died in Michigan; Joseph, living in St. Joseph County, Ind.; Mrs. Elizabeth Shandorf, in Ionia County, Mich.; John, in Sandusky City, Ohio; Charles, in Ionia County, Mich.; Mrs. Margaret Albert, in Alpine County, Mich.; Anthony; and Jacob, who died while attending college in Dayton, Ohio, the oldest being seventy-eight years of age, and the youngest fifty-eight years. The mother died in 1858, aged sixty-three years, and the father in 1863, aged seventy-nine years. The subject of this sketch has remained on the homestead farm since coming to this country. Starting with seventy acres of land he now has 337 acres, after having given 219 acres to his children; and they have added all the buildings and improvements which now stand on their farm. May 15, 1849, Mr. Krupp married Miss Helena Eisanbise, and their children are Mrs. Josephine Kiefer, Joseph, John, Edward and Albert, now living, and six deceased. Mr. Krupp and family are members of the Catholic Church, in the building of which in this community he was foremost, and has been very liberal in its support. Being a strong Union man, he donated largely for the suppression of the Rebellion. He is one of the leading and influential citizens of Thompson Township.

DANIEL LININGER, farmer, P. O. Flat Rock, was born August 11, 1839, in Berks County, Penn. His parents, John and Anna (Deckert) Lininger, resided there until their death, the father dying June 7, 1873, and the mother April 3, 1885, aged seventy-one years and two days. Daniel Lininger came to Thompson Township, this county, in 1869, and after living here six months located in York Township, Sandusky Co., Ohio, two years and a half. He married, February 18, 1864, Miss Mary Gilbert, born in Sandusky County, Ohio, January 21, 1844. When she was eleven years of age her parents, Perry and Barbara Gilbert, died, and after their death she resided in Seneca County. Mr. and Mrs. Lininger are the parents of the following children: Creighton, Gertie, George R., Weston D., Lillie B. and Amos Wallace, now living, and John M. and James deceased. Our subject and family resided in Thompson Township, this county, until 1868, when they moved to St. Joseph County, Mich., coming to Sandusky County, Ohio, the following year, and in 1870 located permanently in Thompson Township, this county. Here they have acquired a farm of eighty acres of well-improved land. Mr. and Mrs. Lininger are members of the Evangelical Church. He is an enterprising farmer, an upright and respected citizen of Thompson Township; in politics a Democrat.

HON. JOHN W. PAINE (deceased) was one of the most distinguished of Seneca County's citizens. He was born August 19, 1820, and came to Adams Township, this county, about 1830, with his parents, John and Sarah Paine. In his early life he followed the profession of teaching, in which he was very successful. He married, September 12, 1841, Miss Susan Rule, who died September 5, 1858, leaving four children: Mrs. Sarah Hensinger, now in Sedalia, Mo.; William J.; Mrs. Lucy Decker; and Mrs. Elvira S. Klose, who died in Peabody, Kans., April 14, 1885. Mr. Paine afterward married, August 11, 1859, Mrs. Mary Collins, born March 4, 1824, in Pickaway County, Ohio; she died November 24, 1865, leaving one son—Charles E. March 19, 1868, Mr. Paine married Mrs. Ann McHenry, born in Bloom Township, this county, November 9, 1837, daughter of Benjamin and Anna Huddle, who were among the pioneers of that township (she married John McHenry April 24, 1858; they resided in Thompson Township, this county, until his death, December 20, 1864; by him she had five children: Franklin (deceased), Mattie V., Emma Kate (deceased), Hardie E. (deceased) and Mrs. Anna D. Rule). Mr. and Mrs. Paine have one daughter Mary K. Paine. Mr. Paine died of pneumonia.

October 12, 1882, after a short illness. He was very active in public affairs; served as justice of the peace fifteen years in Thompson Township; was chosen to the Ohio Legislature in 1854, and re-elected in 1856, serving with ability and distinction. He was admitted to the bar, and practiced law about twenty-five years. Personally Mr. Paine was a man of powerful physique, being six feet five inches in height, and well proportioned. He was successful in his enterprises, and acquired a large estate. His memory will long be honored by the citizens of Seneca County. Mrs. Paine now resides at the family homestead. She is a consistent member of the Christian Union.

SAMUEL ROYER (deceased) was born February 23, 1825, in Stark County, Ohio, and was a son of John Royer. He married, November 9, 1848, Miss Mary Ann Bunn, who was born in Perry County, Penn., November 2, 1830; her parents, Jacob and Elizabeth (Leiter) Bunn, of Pennsylvania, came to Thompson Township, this county, in April, 1833, and here they settled upon an entirely new farm, which they cleared up and improved; their children are Mrs. Mary A. Royer, Mrs. Catherine Good, Mrs. Barbara Royer, Benjamin F. and Judge J. F. Bunn. Mr. Bunn died March 30, 1878, aged seventy-six years and one day; he was an upright pioneer, and lived an active and useful life; he resided the last years of his life in Bellevue, Sandusky Co., Ohio; he was a carpenter by trade but spent his life in this county on the farm. Active in public affairs, he held the position of justice of the peace ten years, and was successful in acquiring a large and valuable property. He was a member of the Reformed Church. Mrs. Bunn resides in Thompson Township, this county, and is now in her seventy-eighth year. She is a member of the Reformed Church. Mr. and Mrs. Royer settled on the present family homestead after their marriage. They acquired a fine estate of 100 acres of well-improved land, all in Thompson Township, this county. Their children are Mrs. Barbara Ellen Bennehoff, J. C. Royer, Mrs. Ida L. Wollenslegel, J. B. Royer, Mrs. Mary S. Friedley, Samuel F., Benjamin B. and Nora T. Mr. Royer died August 22, 1884. He was an industrious and successful farmer, highly respected by all. He and his worthy wife were active members of the Reformed Church, and assisted liberally in building the church in Thompson Township. Mrs. Royer now resides at the family homestead. She is a lady of estimable Christian character, esteemed by a large circle of friends.

JOHN ROYER, JR., farmer, P. O. Flat Rock, was born March 20, 1831, in Thompson Township, this county, a son of the famous pioneer John Royer. He is said to be the first child born to a Pennsylvanian settler in Thompson Township. He endured the usual lot of a pioneer's son, and attended the primitive schools of those early days. He married Miss Barbara Bunn December 4, 1852, and in 1855 they moved to Erie County, Ohio, there remaining seven years, then proceeded to Sandusky County, Ohio, where they resided four years, and in March, 1866, they finally located where they now reside, in Thompson Township, this county; here they have acquired a fine farm of 140 acres of well-improved land; their residence stands within ten rods from where was located the house in which Joseph Parmenter, in 1820, held the first township election of Thompson Township. Mr. and Mrs. Royer are parents of Leander K., Mrs. Salome A. Rubert, Mrs. Lydia A. Wollenslegel (now in Kansas), Cerena E., Jared (deceased), Mary N., John Douglas, Jacob McClellan (in Kansas), Samuel Vallandigham, Emma M., Isaac Williard, Benjamin Franklin S., Solomon L., Clement L., Elda E. and Lulu V. Mr. and Mrs. Royer are members of the Reformed Church. He is a life-long Democrat, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He is one of the enterprising and influential farmers of Thompson Township, highly respected by all who know him.

GEORGE RUBARD, physician and surgeon. Flat Rock, was born December 2, 1847, in Thompson Township, this county. His parents Edward and Eva (Harpster) Rubard, of New Jersey and Pennsylvania, respectively, were married in Thompson Township, this county, and reared a family of six sons and one daughter. Our subject, who is their fourth son, took his preparatory medical course under Dr. Sandmeister, of Bellevue, and afterward attended lectures in the Cincinnati Eclectic College, graduating in February, 1871. He at once commenced the practice of his chosen profession in Flat Rock, and by faithful application to his work has built up a large practice. Dr. Rubard married for his first wife Miss Mollie O. Mull, in 1870; she died June 24, 1881, leaving three children: John Irvin, Blanchie E. and Bertha Caroline. February 10, 1883, Dr. Rubard was again married, this time to Miss Mary A. Burgner, by whom he has one son—Harry E.

CHARLES SANDMEISTER, physician and surgeon, P. O. Bellevue, Huron County, was born February 22, 1831, in Hessen Cassel, Germany. His father, John George Sandmeister, was a merchant in the town of Hersfeld, where he died in 1853. Our subject immigrated to America and to Bellevue, Ohio, in 1851; here he studied medicine under Dr. Overmiller, of Tiffin, from 1853 to October, 1855. He then moved to Thompson Township, where he began the practice of his profession, locating on or near the Kilbourne road. He afterward attended lectures and graduated at the Eclectic Medical Institute of Cincinnati in 1864. The Doctor married, October 22, 1860, Miss Helena Wygant, of Sandusky City, Ohio; her parents died of cholera, in 1852. The Doctor and wife remained in Thompson Township until 1873, when he located permanently in Bellevue. Dr. Sandmeister still takes a deep interest in Seneca County as his former home. He has 227 acres of land in Thompson Township, and also owns a fine residence and several valuable pieces of property in Bellevue. He has four children: William, Charles, Katie and Emma. They are intelligent and enterprising young people and have taken a high position in society. In 1877 the Doctor visited Germany and brought his mother to America; she died in April, 1882, aged seventy-seven years. Doctor Sandmeister is of portly build and of a genial, social disposition. He is recognized as one of the most skillful and scientific physicians in this part of the State. He has built up a large practice both in the city and country, and enjoys the closest confidence of the people with whom he associates.

GEORGE SCHOCK, P. O. Flat Rock, was born March 2, 1812, in Union County, Penn. He was married, February 17, 1835, to Miss Rachael Korner, who was born in the same county, December 25, 1816. Our subject and wife started April 13, following their marriage, for Thompson Township, this county, reaching here on the 28th. Mr. Schock had previously been out here in 1833 and 1834. His parents, George and Margaret (Seibert) Schock, and her parents, Andrew and Sarah (Hendricks) Korner, all came to Thompson Township in 1836, and resided here until their death. Our subject located on the land now owned by Peter Stetler. He and his brother-in-law, Jacob Korner, laid out the most of the town of Flat Rock (formerly called Lewisville) in 1840. He carried on a dry goods and general store in this place from 1850 to 1854. To Mr. and Mrs. Schock have been born twelve children, of whom eight are now living: Mrs. Elvina Crouse, in Findlay, Ohio; Jacob, in Leona, Kans.; Benjamin Franklin, in Norwalk, Ohio; Mrs. Sarah Kendall, in Flat Rock, Ohio; Mrs. Caroline Leiter; Mrs. Margaret Shadel, in Bellevue, Ohio; Mrs. Elizabeth Harpster, in Blue Springs, Neb.; and Prof. Charles H. Schock, in Bloomville, Ohio. Their children, grandchildren and great-grandchildren, living, now number thirty-six in all. Mr. and Mrs. Schock are worthy mem

bers of the Evangelical association. In early life they were Lutherans. They are now living a retired life, honored by their descendants and respected by all who know them.

FERDINAND SCHOEFFEL, merchant, and postmaster at Frank, was born July 24, 1844, in Alsace, France (now Germany). He received his education in the French and German languages in his native country. In October, 1865, he entered the French Army to serve his regular term of seven years. He served through the war in Italy against Garibaldi, in 1867, and in the Franco-Prussian war in 1870 and 1871. He was in seven battles, including St. Barbe, St. Briva, Gravelotte, Mars-la Tour and others. His term of service ended December 31, 1871. October 22, of the same year, he married Miss Magdalena Reiff. They came to America and to Fremont, Ohio, May 18, 1873. Mr. and Mrs. Schoeffel have four children: Magdalena, Mary, Joseph and Anna. After carrying on a barber shop in Fremont for seven years Mr. Schoeffel purchased the store in Frank, Thompson Township, this county, January 6, 1880, where he now carries on business and has a large and prosperous trade with the surrounding country, being a successful business man, highly respected by the community in which he lives. He is also postmaster at Frank. He is a member of the Catholic Church.

HON. JOSEPH SHERCK, mayor of Bellevue, Ohio, was born November 10, 1828, in Mifflin County, Penn. His parents, John and Magdalena Sherck, came to Thompson Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, October 1, 1834, and removed to St. Joseph County, Mich., in 1868, where Mrs. Sherck died in February, 1882. John Sherck, now eighty five years old, still resides in St. Joseph County, Mich. The subject of this memoir received his education in Thompson Township. He married, August 19, 1851, Miss Barbara A. Decker, daughter of Hon. Jacob Decker, and they have two children: Mrs. Mary A. Miller and Charles M. Sherck (a clothing merchant in Bellevue, Ohio). In 1860 Mr. Sherck purchased his father's homestead at the center of the township a farm of 160 acres of well-improved land, which he still owns. In 1873 he moved to Bellevue and established a large saddle and harness business, from which he retired in 1884. Mr. Sherck is a Democrat, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. While in Thompson Township, this county, he served as justice of the peace nine years. He was elected mayor of Bellevue in April, 1882, and re-elected in 1884. He has led an active and useful life, and is honored and respected by all who know him.

SAMUEL STEWART (deceased) was born in Lancaster County, Penn., November 1, 1800. His mother died in Lancaster County, and his father, James Stewart, moved to Buffalo Valley, Union County. There our subject became acquainted with and married, in November, 1826, Miss Sarah Wilt, who was born in that county February 15, 1809. They came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1829, locating in Thompson Township in October of that year, where they purchased a farm, which they cleared and developed. In 1867 they retired from the farm and located in Flat Rock. Here Mr. Stewart died November 2, 1870. He was a successful farmer, and acquired a handsome property. He was a Democrat in his early life, but during the war he became an earnest Republican and remained so until his death. He and his wife were members, from early life, of the Congregational Church. Mr. Stewart was an upright pioneer of the strictest integrity, highly respected by all who knew him. He was the father of eleven children, and those who lived to maturity were Mrs. Amanda Weiker, Mary, Martha, David, James (now in Williamson County, Tenn.), Sarah, George, Newton (now in Falls City, Neb.), all deceased except David, James and Newton. Mary went to Vicksburg, Miss., as a teacher in

February, 1835, and died there in June of the same year. Mrs. Stewart now resides in Flat Rock, Ohio.

DAVID STEWART, railway postal clerk, P. O. Flat Rock, was born April 8, 1827, in Flat Rock, Seneca Co., Ohio. His parents, Samuel and Sarah (Wilt) Stewart, natives of Pennsylvania, located on Section 2, Thompson Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, in 1829. The country was then new, and they began the pioneer work of clearing up their farm. They remained on this farm until April, 1867, when they moved into Flat Rock, adjoining their farm. Of their eleven children three are living: David, James H. (now in Davidson County, Tenn.) and Isaac Newton (now in Falls City, Neb.). Samuel Stewart departed this life November 1, 1870, exactly seventy-two years of age. His widow survives him; she is now seventy-nine years of age, and is living in Flat Rock. The subject of this sketch attended the schools of the home district, and completed his education with a short course under Prof. Aaron Schuyler, at Republic. He married, May 13, 1858, Miss Fannie Bunn, born in Thompson Township, this county, April 29, 1841. Her parents, John and Susanna (Petra) Bunn, were married in that township, where they resided until 1867, when they moved to Three Rivers, Mich., where Mrs. Bunn died September 2, 1880; Mr. Bunn still resides there. To this union were born the following children: Ella May, Mrs. Carrie Belle Schock, Walter D., Arthur J., Mary Matilda, John Rolland and Susanna B. Mr. and Mrs. Stewart have resided in Flat Rock since their marriage. He established a general mercantile store in 1859, which he carried on until February, 1870. In February, 1874, he was tendered a position in the United States Mail Service as railway postal clerk, which he accepted, and has steadily risen in the service until he now holds the position of head clerk. Our subject and wife are consistent members of the Evangelical Church. He is a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the K. of H.

JOHN M. TERWILLIGER, merchant, and postmaster at Flat Rock, Ohio, was born November 2, 1839, in Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Penn., where his parents, Abraham and Hannah Terwilliger, resided until their death. He came to Thompson Township, this county, December 25, 1857, and commenced learning the wire maker's trade. In July, 1861, he enlisted in the Thirty-fourth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served in the campaigns of Western Virginia, taking part in the active operations in that part of the field. He was captured by the enemy June 10, 1864, at Buchanan, Va., and was held prisoner ten months in Andersonville, Ga. He received an honorable discharge from the service in June, 1865, leaving a fine record as a brave and faithful soldier, always ready for the discharge of duty. Returning to this county he again devoted himself to his trade. March 22, 1866, he married Miss Sarah Mohn, of Thompson Township, this county, and by this union were born Sylvia C., Katie E., Etta M., Calvin C. and William M. Mr. and Mrs. Terwilliger are worthy members of the Evangelical Church. He is an earnest Republican, and takes a deep interest in public affairs. He is a member in high standing of the I. O. O. F. In September, 1881, Mr. Terwilliger was appointed postmaster at Flat Rock, and in August, 1882, he established a grocery and provision store, moving the postoffice into the store.

ALEXANDER TITTLE, farmer, P. O. Bellevue, Huron County, was born March 3, 1840, in Snyder County, Penn. His parents, Henry and Rebecca Tittle, passed their entire lives in that county. Alexander Tittle came to Thompson Township, this county, when he was eighteen years of age. He enlisted in the Third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Cavalry, September 10, 1861, and served in the Army of the Cumberland, taking part in the campaigns

throughout the West and Southwest. He was taken prisoner near McMinnville, Tenn., but was exchanged in about fifteen days. He re-enlisted with his regiment, serving in all four years, and was discharged August 10, 1865. He left an honorable record as a brave and faithful soldier, always ready for the discharge of duty. Returning home he married Miss Almira Zeiber, daughter of Jacob and Rachel (Kern) Zeiber, former of whom came from Snyder County, Penn., to Thompson Township, this county, about 1845, and owned a farm of 520 acres; he died January 27, 1876, aged fifty-seven years; his widow now resides in Bellevue, Ohio; they were the parents of the following children: Almira, Daniel, Wilson, Mrs. Mary Kageris, and two deceased. Mr. and Mrs. Tittle have three sons: Samuel Richard, Arthur and Ervin. Mr. Tittle has two fine farms of 120 and 280 acres, each, of fertile land. Politically he is a Republican. He and his wife are members of the Reformed Church.

ISAAC WEIKER, farmer, P. O. Bellevue, Huron County, was born November 17, 1842, in Thompson Township, this county. His father, Elias Weiker, of Snyder County, Penn., came to Ohio when he was sixteen years of age, and finally settled in Thompson Township, this county, in 1833, with his parents, George and Susanna Weiker, who passed the last few years of their lives in Bellevue. Elias Weiker married Miss Maria Heater, daughter of John Heater. She had eight children, five of whom are living; she died about 1860, and Mr. Weiker has since married a second time, and now resides in Bellevue. Isaac Weiker was reared on the farm on which he now resides. He married, December 31, 1863, Miss Caroline Fauble, daughter of Michael Fauble, and born in Thompson Township, this county. Of their nine children seven are living: Mrs. Cora Bell Garmen, Mrs. Sarah Jane Garmen, William W., Amanda Estella, John P., James Franklin and Jessie Ann. Mr. and Mrs. Weiker have a fine farm of 160 acres of well-improved land. They are members of the Christian Union. Mr. Weiker has been trustee two terms. He is one of the most enterprising citizens of Thompson Township, highly respected by the entire community. In politics he is a Democrat.

SAMUEL WYANT, teacher, P. O. Flat Rock, was born March 21, 1837, in Scipio Township, this county. After attending the district school he completed his education under Prof. Aaron Schnyder, at Republic. At the age of twenty years he commenced teaching in this county, a profession he has followed during the winters ever since. About the same time he became engaged in selling lightning rods throughout this and adjoining counties; he has continued this ever since, and in 1877 added the business of selling rubber bucket pumps, manufacturing the pumps himself at Flat Rock, this county. Mr. Wyant married Miss Susie Korner May 30, 1865. She died February 9, 1871, leaving one son (Claudie) and one daughter (Addie, now the wife of Alton Heter). June 21, 1876, Mr. Wyant married for his second wife Miss Jennie Brown, of Clark County, Ohio, a native of Miami County, Ohio. They have one daughter, Gracie. Mr. Wyant is a member of the United Brethren Church, Mrs. Wyant of the Evangelical Church.

VENICE TOWNSHIP.

JOHN ARMATAGE, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Carrothers, was born in Baltimore, Md., December 15, 1806, son of Roger and Margaret (Hayes) Armatage, also natives of Maryland, of English descent, and who were parents of four children, John being next to the eldest. Roger Armatage was sexton for the Society of Friends in Baltimore for many years. Our subject received a limited education and first engaged in driving a milk wagon and working in a dairy, an occupation he followed for eleven years. He was an economical lad, and in 1829 he started for the new county, settling in the woods of Venice Township. Previous to leaving Baltimore he had the method of tapping trees for sugar explained to him, and on arriving here, in the sugar season, immediately commenced operations and had tapped quite a number of oak instead of maple trees before he discovered his mistake, but before the season of 1830 closed he was a good hand at the business. He first entered eighty acres which he sold, then bought three eighties, and he has now 200 acres where he resides, located in Seneca and Crawford Counties. He has made farming the principal business of his life, and has been remarkably successful. Mr. Armatage was married, in 1830, to Mary Parlett, of English and Welsh descent, and this union was blessed with five children: Mary E., married to H. Royce and had three children (the family are all deceased); Rebecca, wife of Elisha Roberts, a farmer of Venice Township, this county; John W., now a prominent farmer, born in Venice Township, this county, in 1834, married in 1858 to Elizabeth McClelan (had nine children: Wesley, George, Etta J. (wife of John B. McCibben), Thomas (deceased), Charles, Alvin, Louis, Erwin and Bertie); Margaret, wife of John A. Whitmire; George W. (deceased) was a farmer in early life, but later a merchant (he was twice married and by first wife had two children: Robert, now a hardware merchant in Attica, and Bell, and by his second wife, two children: William and Jay). Our subject is a Republican in politics. He and his family are members of the Protestant Methodist Church.

ROBERT ARMATAGE, of the firm of Armatage & Wurts, dealers in hardware, stoves, tinware, farming implements, spouting, paints, oils, etc., Attica, was born in Venice Township, this county, April 8, 1864, son of George W. and Mary J. (Walker) Armatage, natives of this county, and of German descent. His grandfather, John Armatage, now a prominent farmer of Venice Township, this county, settled here in 1827. George W. Armatage (subject's father) born in 1829, was reared on the farm, received a common school education and made farming the business of his life. He died in 1884. Robert, the eldest in a family of four children, grew up on the farm, attending the Attica school. When eighteen years of age he embarked in business on his own account, dealing in agricultural implements. His father bought a hardware store in 1883, and after his death the stock was purchased by the firm of Armatage & Wurts, who are now carrying on the business.

E. D. BEMENDERFER, senior member of the firm of Bemenderfer & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, manufactory located on High and West Main Streets, Attica, was born in Stark County, Ohio, May 18, 1842, son of Samuel and Christine (Funk) Bemenderfer, natives of Virginia and

Ohio, respectively, and of German descent. The father of our subject, who settled in Venice Township, this county, in 1842, and who was a successful farmer, died in 1884; of his eight children, seven are now living, all residents of Seneca County except Jacob, who is now in New Mexico. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. Our subject was reared on the farm, and after receiving a common school education attended the academy at Republic, and in early life taught school. In 1866 he embarked in the manufacture of handles and rakes, which in 1874 was merged into his present business. The building is two stories high, nearly seventy feet square, and the firm employ fifteen men, and manufacture about 1,000,000 feet of lumber annually. Mr. Bemenderfer was married, in 1867, to Mary Jane, daughter of John Koller and of German descent, by whom he has two children: Esther and Harry. Mrs. Bemenderfer is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Bemenderfer is a Prohibitionist in politics, and a member of the I. O. O. F. He is now in the town council.

W. K. BEMENDERFER, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born on the farm where he now resides, in Venice Township, this county, April 2, 1851; son of Samuel Bemenderfer, who served in most of the township offices, moved to Attica in 1872, and for ten years previous to his death led a retired life; his widow now resides in Attica, Ohio. Our subject, the seventh in a family of eight children, was educated in the district schools of his native county and has followed farming all his life. He is now owner of eighty acres of well-improved land. He was united in marriage, in 1873, with Susan, daughter of Jacob and Mary (Murray) Hoke, former of whom, of German descent, was a miller, farmer, and an early settler of Venice Township, this county. To our subject and wife has been born one child, Effie May. Mr. Bemenderfer has acted as school director of Venice Township.

HARRY G. BLAINE, physician, Attica, was born in Wheeling, W. Va., November 25, 1858; son of William I. and Nancy (Voshall) Blaine, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent, the latter of Ohio, of Welsh lineage. William I. Blaine, who has been a printer and editor nearly all his life, is now editing the *Attica Journal*. Our subject, the third in a family of six children, received his education in the schools of Fostoria, Republic and Attica, this county, and at the age of sixteen commenced to teach school. When nineteen years old he entered the office of Dr. J. M. Parker, of Attica; in 1880 he attended the Medical College at Columbus, Ohio, and afterward the Indiana Medical College at Indianapolis, from which he graduated in 1882. He is now a member of the board of regents of that institution. The Doctor commenced the publication at Attica, in 1884, of the *Medical Compend*, a monthly journal of practical medicine, having a large circulation. He also owns the office of the *Attica Journal*, of which his father is editor. The Doctor commenced the practice of medicine at Reedtown, this county, in 1882, and in 1883 came to Attica. He is an honorary member of the Toledo Medical College Association, of the Northwestern Ohio Association and the Ohio State Association. In May, 1885, he was elected demonstrator of practical anatomy in the Toledo Medical College, and later he was chosen as professor of diseases of women and children in the same institution, which position he now holds. He is a F. & A. M. The Doctor was married, in 1877, to Lucy E., daughter of James Shanks, a farmer of Huron County, Ohio, and of German descent. The children born to this union are Ernest G. and Earl H. (twins), Harry S. and William G. G.

JOHN B. BLUM, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Attica, was born in France, July 1, 1828; son of Joseph and Magdalena Blum, also French peo-

ple, former of whom was a farmer all through life. They reared a family of four children, John B. being the third born. Our subject was educated in France and Germany, and came to America April 4, 1850, first settling in Stark County, Ohio, but a year later came to this county where he has since followed agricultural pursuits. He now owns two well-improved farms in Venice Township. Mr. Blum was married, in 1857, to Mary M., daughter of John and Catherine (Seen) Steigmeyer. Her father, a farmer and stock-raiser, was born in Switzerland in 1811, there received his education, and in 1835 came to America, settling two miles west of Attica, this county, on the farm where he still resides. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Blum are Susan, wife of William Hahl (have four children: Mary M., Rosa D., John S. and Edward), and Frank J., who is still at home. Mr. and Mrs. Blum are members of the Catholic Church. In politics he is a Democrat.

LEWIS BOLLINGER (deceased) a pioneer farmer of Seneca County, Ohio, was born in Germany, September 14, 1825. He was reared and educated in his native land and came thence to Stark County, Ohio, in 1842, settling on a farm where he remained two years. He then came to this county and bought thirty acres of land in Venice Township. He was a prudent, industrious man, and at the time of his death, which occurred June 28, 1880, owned 250 acres of well-improved land. He was married in this county, in 1850, to Margaret, daughter of Conrad Plouch, a farmer. Her parents were of German origin. To Mr. and Mrs. Bollinger were born the following children: Margaret, wife of George Duerr, a resident of Michigan; Philip; Catherine, wife of Samuel Kemrick; Lewis W., married and farming; Louisa, wife of David Zellars; Mary E., wife of Charles Deisler; and Henry, Daniel, Alexander F. and John F. at home. They are members of the German Reformed Church. Philip, who is a farmer and stock-raiser, was born February 20, 1853, on a farm in Venice Township, where he was reared and received a common school education, and here he still resides. He was married, in 1878, to Anna Mary Fink, born in Pennsylvania, of Dutch origin, and by her he has three children: Ida, George F. and John F. Lewis Bollinger, the subject of this sketch, was a prominent Democrat, and during his life held most of the public offices of Venice Township; he was frequently chosen by his party as a delegate to political conventions, and was often a member of the grand jury at Tiffin.

A. B. BRANT, dealer in grain, seed, salt and baled hay, came to Attica at the time of the building of the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, and began dealing in lumber and grain, abandoning the former in 1882. He is a native of Cumberland County, Penn., born July 11, 1843; son of Michael and Elizabeth (Bowermaster) Brant. He received his education in the country schools, and began business for himself at seventeen years of age, following farming and stock-dealing until embarking in his present business. He came to Ohio in 1846, and to this county in 1860. He was married, in May, 1866, to Mary J. Myers, who died in 1871, and by her he had one child, Millie. His second marriage, in March, 1875, was with Loa M. Couch. Mr. Brant is an energetic business man, and has held important positions in Reed and Venice Townships. He is a member of Attica Lodge No. 367, F. & A. M., also of the chapter at Republic, Ohio.

P. A. BUCHMAN, retired merchant and farmer, Carrothers, was born in Bloom Township, this county, June 18, 1843; son of Adam and Catherine (Fike) Buchman, natives of Bavaria, Germany, who immigrated to America, and located in Pennsylvania, where they resided three years; came then, in 1833, to this county, and settled on a farm in Bloom Township, where Adam Buch-

man died in 1881. Their family consisted of eight children, three sons and three daughters attaining maturity, five of whom are now living. Our subject, the second born, was reared on the farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1874, when he came to Carrothers and opened a general store, subsequently admitting his brother, Jacob, as partner, to whom he sold his interest in 1875, and who is now conducting the business. Our subject built the first dwelling house in Carrothers. He has been financially successful, and now owns a farm of 100 acres in Bloom Township, and property in Carrothers, where he resides. He was married, in 1866, to Rosa, daughter of Jacob and Annie (Neice) Brillhart, of German descent, and to this union were born the following children: William, Ada, Robert, Dellie, Jacob and Early. Mr. and Mrs. Buchman are members of the Reformed Church, of which he is deacon, and of which he served as a member of the building committee. Politically he is a Democrat.

JOHN H. CARPENTER, deputy United States marshal, Attica, was born in Richland Township, Huron Co., Ohio, October 27, 1843; son of Amasa A. and Catherine (Huffman) Carpenter, the former a farmer, born in Steuben County, N. Y., of Scotch descent, the latter a native of Pennsylvania, of German lineage. Amasa A. Carpenter came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1845, and lived on a farm until his death in 1855. Our subject, the eldest in a family of four children, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the Attica schools and academy at Republic. He enlisted during the late Rebellion, in 1862, in Company I, One Hundred and Twenty-third Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served till the close of the war. He was twice taken prisoner, on first occasion managing to effect his escape; the second time was just before the close of the war, and he received his discharge in prison. He participated in several battles, and was at Winchester when Gen. Sheridan arrived and turned defeat into victory. After his return Mr. Carpenter farmed for a time. He was married, in 1867, to Susan, daughter of John Sutton, and a sister of Lester Sutton, of Attica, by whom he has one son Harry E. Mr. and Mrs. Carpenter are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Mr. Carpenter came to Attica in 1870, and worked at the carpenter's trade here. He served for a time as constable, and for fourteen years as marshal of Attica, and in 1880 was appointed deputy United States marshal. In connection with his official duties he also deals in real estate.

J. W. CARSON, farmer and buyer and shipper of live-stock, P. O. Attica, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, December 3, 1818; son of Samuel and Elizabeth (Wiloughby) Carson, natives of Pennsylvania, members of the Methodist Church; the former, who was a farmer, was born in 1788, of Irish descent, served in the war of 1812, came to Venice Township, this county, April 11, 1835, and died here in his seventy-ninth year; the latter, of German and English lineage, lived to be seventy-one years old. They were parents of eleven children, eight of whom are now living. Our subject's grandfather, Robert Carson, served as a soldier all through the Revolutionary war and early came to this county, where he died in 1836; his wife died in May, 1836, and was the first one buried in the graveyard, near what is known as the Swamp Church. Our subject received a common school education, and for nearly a quarter of a century has dealt extensively in stock. He is owner of a fine farm of eighty acres on which he resides, and some land in Dakota. He was married, February 4, 1841, to Mary Ann, daughter of Maurice and Hannah (Davis) Moore, the former born in 1797, the latter June 27, 1800, and who had a family of thirteen children, twelve attaining maturity and nine still living. Mr. Moore, a farmer by occupation, was one of the pioneers of Seneca County, com-

ing here in 1834. He died October 7, 1883, his wife having preceded him February 10, same year. The union of Mr. and Mrs. Carson was blessed with twelve children, nine growing to manhood and womanhood, of whom eight are now living: Margaret Jane, wife of John H. Gaddis, a farmer of Venice Township; Hannah Ann, wife of John L. Retting, a farmer in Huron County, Ohio; Sarah M., wife of John Harter, a farmer in Crawford County, Ohio; S. B., an extensive land agent in Dakota, and also the owner of over 1,000 acres of land on which the town of Carson is located; Eliza A., wife of Henry Werder, a farmer of Van Wert County, Ohio; Mary F., wife of A. M. Friedley, a merchant in Attica; Ida May, wife of Frank C. Myers, a merchant in Attica, and Louetta, wife of Henry S. Hayes. Mrs. Carson is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Carson is a great reader and usually takes from eight to ten newspapers. He has served as assessor and township trustee. Politically he is a Republican.

JAMES L. COUCH, justice of the peace, Attica, was born in Niles Township, Cayuga Co., N. Y., May 5, 1810; son of Joel B. and Phoebe (Ladow) Couch, the former a native of Connecticut, of English descent, the latter of Saratoga County, N. Y., of French lineage. They were the parents of twelve children, eight of whom grew to manhood and womanhood. James L., the fourth born, was reared on the farm, receiving a common school education, and at the age of eighteen learned the wagon-maker's trade, at which he worked for many years. He was married, in 1834, to Celestia, daughter of Asahel Wood, and the children now living that were born to this union are Frances, wife of Isaac Raymond; Joel B., married, living in Napoleon, Henry County, Ohio; Mary E., wife of Williard Green, and Celestia A., wife of David A. Boyle. Mrs. Couch died in 1850, and our subject subsequently married Mary H. Wheeler, a cousin to his first wife, by whom he had three children: Addie E., wife of A. B. Low; Loa M., wife of A. B. Brant; and Nettie W., wife of Rev. J. F. Rice, a minister in charge of the Universalist Church at Attica. Mr. and Mrs. Couch are members of the Universalist Church here. Mr. Couch moved to Huron County, Ohio, in 1837, settling in Bronson Township; in 1848 he located in Norwich Township, Huron County, where he farmed and built a saw-mill, which he ran successfully several years; then came to Attica, in 1872. He is a Democrat in politics and has filled several of the township offices of Bronson and Norwich Townships in Huron County, and Venice Township in this county. He has served as mayor of Attica; three terms as justice of the peace, and also as township and village clerk of Venice and Attica, respectively. He is a F. & A. M., and a member of the I. O. O. F.

CYRUS N. CRABBS, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, October 10, 1857, and is the youngest of the five sons of James Madison and Mary N. (Houston) Crabbs, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of English descent, the latter born in Ohio, of Revolutionary parentage. James M. Crabbs was a carpenter by trade, also had possession of a large farm situated in Seneca County. By hard work and exposure to bad weather, he contracted a cold which terminated in death; he left five young boys. Our subject was reared on the farm, attended the common schools in Venice Township and obtained a collegiate education at Valparaiso, Ind. He chose teaching as his profession, went to Mansfield, Ohio, took a regular teacher's course and graduated in 1879. He has taught in this county every winter, except one, since he was nineteen years of age. Mr. Crabbs is a good scholar, an able debater and a fine political speaker. He is a Republican in politics and took an active part in the campaign of 1884, making several speeches. Our subject has been twice married: on first occasion in 1881, to Ellen, daughter of John Crothers;

she dying in 1882, Mr. Crabbs was again married, this time in 1884, to Miss Jennie, daughter of Peter Keesy, a prominent farmer of Huron County, Ohio, and of English descent. Mrs. Crabbs is a member of the United Brethren Church.

D. J. DECK, physician, Carrothers, was born in Lebanon County, Penn., August 22, 1855, and is the only son of Jacob and Maria (Wise) Deck, also natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. Jacob Deck, who was twice married, has been a farmer all his life. Our subject, who is the youngest of six children, obtained his literary education at Palatinate College, Pennsylvania, whence he graduated in 1873. After traveling in the Western States one year he returned to Harrisburg, Penn., studied medicine and was admitted to practice in 1877, having graduated from the University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia. He then came to McCutchenville, Ohio, and the same year to Carrothers, where he has since remained in active practice. He was married, in 1877, to Almira, daughter of Benjamin and Eliza (Miller) Reeme, who were of German origin, and to this union have been born three children: Reeme, Dessie and Elabel. Mrs. Deck is a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In politics Dr. Deck is a Republican. He is a member of the Patriotic Sons of America and of the Masonic fraternity, and is a member of the German Lutheran Church.

PROF. RUSSELL B. DRAKE, superintendent of public schools, Attica, was born in Wood County, Ohio, January 15, 1850, son of Joseph and Rosanna (Bowers) Drake, natives of Pennsylvania and Virginia, respectively, and of English descent. His father, a farmer by occupation, was a pioneer of Wood County, Ohio, and obtained land from the Government, President Jackson (whom he had previously voted for) signing the deed. Our subject, the youngest in a family of seven children, lived on the farm until seventeen years of age, when he graduated at Fostoria High School and commenced teaching school for the purpose of obtaining funds to prosecute a thorough classical education. He then attended Oberlin College, and while at that institution, in 1875, received a favorable offer and accepted the superintendency of the public school at Allouez, Mich., where he remained for two years. He then went to Central Mine, Mich., where he was superintendent of a school for four years. In 1883 the Professor accepted his present position. He was married, March 28, 1873, in Hancock County, Ohio, to Miss Ruth, daughter of J. Redfern, whose parents were natives of England. Her father, a farmer, was one of the early pioneers of Hancock County, Ohio. Mrs. Drake has also taught school and was one of Mr. Drake's assistants while in Michigan. Their children are as follows: Alba A., Lillie A. and William A. Our subject and wife are members of the Methodist Church, in which he is class leader, and while in Michigan was licensed to preach. Mr. Drake is also teacher in and assistant superintendent of the Sabbath-school. He is a member of the I. O. O. F. and A. O. U. W. societies.

JACOB EBERSOLE, retired farmer, Attica, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., September 12, 1807, son of John (a farmer) and Elizabeth (Eberly) Ebersole, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Of their nine children, Jacob, the second born, was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education. He has made farming the business of his life, and has resided in Venice Township, this county, since 1834. He settled in the woods when he came here, and thinks he has cleared 200 acres of heavily timbered land with his own hands, the first being 160 acres, which he obtained from the State, and seventy acres which he purchased and lately sold to Isaac, the second son that is living. Since 1866 Mr. Ebersole has resided in Attica. He

bought eleven acres of land near the village, when he came here, the most of which he has laid out in town lots. He was married, in 1832, to Mary, daughter of John Rarisk, and of Pennsylvania-Dutch descent. Their children are as follows: Henry, Mary, Elizabeth, Isaac, Amanda, Emma and Andrew. Mrs. Ebersole dying in 1853, our subject was married, on second occasion, to Sophia E. Burns, a native of Kentucky, daughter of Michael and Sarah (Barlow) Burns, of English descent, the latter born in New York, both of whom lived and died in Kentucky. This union has been blessed with one child—Eva. Mrs. Ebersole is a member of the United Brethren Church. Politically Mr. Ebersole is a Republican.

J. B. FALTER, farmer and breeder of fine stock, P. O. Attica, was born in Germany December 20, 1826, son of Philip and Christina (Kerner) Falter, also natives of Germany, who came thence to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1833. Philip Falter, who was a shoe-maker in the old country and a farmer here, was twice married, and reared eight children, J. B. being the youngest; the father died in 1842. Our subject was reared on the farm, obtaining his education in the log schoolhouse. He is a good English scholar, and can read, though he cannot write, the German language. Mr. Falter has been very successful. When he started for himself his father gave him \$160, and to-day he owns 142 acres of land, well stocked, etc. He was married, in 1853, to Margaret Steinmetz, born in Alsace, France, in 1832, daughter of Martin and Elizabeth (Lang) Steinmetz, also natives of Alsace, and who came to America in 1833, and settled on a farm in Seneca County, Ohio. To our subject and wife were born the following children: Philmenia (wife of John C. Worm), Martha (wife of Nathan Worm), John Joseph, Mary Magdalena, Ida, Annie E., William E. and Cornelius, all members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Falter has been school director for eleven years. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. H. FINK, junior member of the firm of Bemenderfer & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, Attica, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, December 6, 1850, son of John R. and Matilda (Miller) Fink, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. His father was a carpenter and a farmer. Our subject, the eldest in a family of eight children, was reared on the farm and attended district school in Huron County, Ohio. In early life he learned the carpenter's trade, at which he worked until he entered his present business. He came to Attica in 1879. Mr. Fink was married, in 1874, to Martha L., daughter of Andrew Sheely, of German descent, by whom he has one child—Charles. Mr. and Mrs. Fink are members of the Methodist Protestant Church at Attica. Although Mr. Fink was reared a Democrat, he is a radical Republican. He has made what he now possesses by his own exertions. He is a man of temperate habits.

ALFRED FORCE, physician, Attica, was born in the State of New York, June 8, 1822, son of Benjamin (a farmer) and Sophia (Caswell) Force, natives of New York and Massachusetts, respectively, and of English descent. Their family consisted of six children, of whom Alfred is the fourth. Our subject was reared on the farm, receiving his early education in his native State. He was united in marriage, in 1844, with Lucinda, daughter of Lewis Davison, and of English descent, and their children are Alice, wife of S. Tackbury; Clarence C., a physician, and Winfield S., a medical student in Attica. In 1852 our subject came to this county and commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. Franklin, at Tiffin, subsequently attending the Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. He was in active practice till 1864, when he enlisted in the One Hundred and Eighty-first Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was appointed assistant surgeon of the regiment; most of the time, however, he

filled the position of surgeon-major. At the close of the war he was mustered out of service. The Doctor then practiced in the State of New York until 1881, when he came to Attica, where he has since followed his profession. Dr. Force is a member of the Universalist Church.

A. M. FRIEDLEY, a member of the firm of Friedley Bros., dealers in dry goods, groceries and queensware, Attica, was born in Venice Township, this county, January 1, 1853, son of J. J. and Barbara (Link) Friedley, latter of whom was born in Germany; her parents came to America when she was only two years old, and were among the first settlers of this county; her father, Jacob Link, entered 240 acres of land, part of which is now owned by H. F. Myers, of Attica, and part by John Link. Our subject's grandfather, Ludwick Friedley, was born in Pennsylvania, of German descent, and was a farmer by occupation, settling in Venice Township, this county, in 1828, dying in 1874. J. J. Friedley (subject's father) resided here from 1838. He was a farmer, and at his death owned 230 acres of well-improved land. He died in 1881, aged fifty-three years. A. M. Friedley, the subject of this sketch, was the eldest in a family of nine children—seven boys and two girls. He received his education in this county, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1880, when he embarked in his present business. He was married, in 1875, to Mary E. Carson, of English descent, daughter of J. W. Carson, and to this union have been born Alva J., Ida May, Myrtie Belle and Dessie Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Friedley are members of the United Brethren Church. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN L. FRIEDLEY, of the firm of Friedley Bros., dealers in dry goods, groceries and queensware, Attica, was born in Venice Township, this county, January 19, 1855, son of J. J. and Barbara (Link) Friedley. He was educated at the normal school, Valparaiso, Ind., and resided on the farm with his parents until twenty-three years of age. He then came to Attica, this county, and clerked in the store of S. A. Ringle for two years. He and his brother, A. M. Friedley, then bought the stock and continued doing business in the same building. John L. Friedley was married, in 1882, to Jennie, daughter of Rev. Peter Tendrick, a minister of the Reformed Church, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Friedley have but one child, Grace B. They are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Our subject has served three years as a member of the town council. In politics he is a Democrat.

S. C. GATES, a member of the firm of Bemenderfer & Co., manufacturers of sash, doors and blinds, Attica, was born July 21, 1840, in New London, Ohio, son of John and Rachel (Earl) Gates, natives of New York, and of English descent. Our subject, the second of three children, received his education in the common schools of his native State, and followed droving from 1855 (cattle in summer and horses in winter, selling in portions of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland), until 1861, when he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, served three years and was mustered out as orderly-sergeant of his company. He participated in the battles fought at Pittsburgh Landing and Chattanooga, Tenn., and in several other engagements. At the close of the war he came to Ohio and settled in Huron County, where he remained until 1868, when he removed to Seneca County, and in 1869 to Attica, where he manufactured carriages and wagons, and worked at the carpenter's trade until 1874, since when he has successfully engaged in his present business. Mr. Gates was married, in 1867, to Sarah Carpenter, of English descent, and by her he has one child, Edith. Mr. and Mrs. Gates are members of the Baptist Church at Attica, of which he is trustee and treasurer. In politics he is a Republican; has served as trustee of the township, and as a member of the school board.

SYLVANUS GRIFFITH, retired, Attica, was born in Madison County, N. Y., March 19, 1806, son of Doan and Lucinda (Eaton) Griffith, natives of New York and of Welsh descent, and whose family consisted of eleven children, nine of whom attained maturity, Sylvanus being the next eldest. Doan Griffith was a weaver by trade, and also engaged in farming. Our subject was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education in his native State, and has followed agricultural pursuits all his life. In 1835 he settled in the woods of Huron County, Ohio, and improved a farm where he lived until he retired from active pursuits in 1872, and bought and moved on his property in Attica, this county. He has been twice married, first in 1833, to Elizabeth Abell, born in Vermont, of English descent, and who died in 1880. She was a member of the Methodist Church. Mr. Griffith was married, on second occasion, to Mrs. Electa (Beard) Richard, who had three children: Wilson, a farmer of Wood County, Ohio; George, a farmer, and Emma. Mr. Griffith was formerly a Methodist, but since 1877 has been a member of the United Brethren Church at Attica, and was a member of the building committee when the new church was erected. His wife has been an active member of this church for several years.

J. W. HALL, member of the firm of Hall & Myers, proprietors of foundry and machine shops, Attica, was born in Niles Township, Tompkins Co., N. Y., July 11, 1828, and is next youngest of the seven children born to William and Mary (Goodwin) Hall, natives of New Jersey and of English descent. His father came from New York and settled in Scipio Township, Seneca Co., Ohio, among the early pioneers. Our subject acquired a common school education, and attended the academy at Republic. He remained on the farm until seventeen years of age; then learned blacksmithing, and after serving an apprenticeship as machinist also learned the molder's trade, serving in all fourteen years, and is master of his vocation. He came to Attica in 1866, and embarked in his present business. He manufactured for a time the iron beam plow which had an extensive sale, but he is now making a speciality of the land roller, an invention of his own. Mr. Hall was united in marriage, in 1851, with Hannah Ryno, a native of Steuben County, N. Y., and of English descent, and their children are William H., a lumber dealer; Warren R., a molder by trade; Alemana, wife of William Smeltz; George, living at Tiffin, Ohio, and Elora. Mrs. Hall is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Hall has served as trustee of Reed Township, this county.

GEORGE H. HAMILTON, dealer in groceries, and insurance agent, Attica, was born in Venice Township, this county, January 11, 1852, son of D. F. and Margaret (Carson) Hamilton, natives of Ohio and of English descent. Our subject, the fourth in a family of ten children, received his education in the academy at Republic and Heidelberg College, at Tiffin, Ohio. At the age of seventeen years he commenced teaching school, a vocation he followed until he was twenty-two years old, and in 1873 embarked in his present business in Attica. He was united in marriage, in 1872, with Clara, daughter of David S. Jackson, and to this union were born the following children: Ora M., Stewart F. and Clara Belva. Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, in which he has served as superintendent of the Sabbath-school for the past seven years. Mr. Hamilton is representing the Ohio Mutual Life Insurance Company, and the Washington Fire and Marine Insurance Company. In connection with his grocery business he deals extensively in poultry.

JAMES HANNA, retired farmer, P. O. St. Stephen, prominent among the early pioneers of Seneca County, Ohio, was born in Cumberland County,

Penn., January 28, 1804, son of Hugh and Elizabeth (Orr) Hanna, natives of Ireland. His father, a weaver by trade, immigrated to America in 1799 and settled in Cumberland County, Penn. Our subject is the third born and the only survivor in a family of four children. His early means for obtaining an education were limited by his location in a newly settled country. In 1834 he came to this county, entered land, and although the country then abounded with wild game, never turned his attention to hunting, but devoted his time exclusively to farming. He has been very successful and owns 219 acres of land on which he resides. He was married, in 1829, to Sarah, daughter of Samuel and Ellen (Crooks) McClelland, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch descent, and to this union were born Hugh R., residing at Fostoria; Samuel McClelland (deceased); William, married and engaged in farming and teaching school; James, married and farming in Illinois; Sylvanus, married and farming in Paulding County, Ohio; Thomas S., previously in business at Bloomville, this county, is now taking charge of the home farm; John, farming in Wood County, Ohio; Martha E., wife of George Hull, of Fostoria; Sarah, wife of Frank Free, a farmer, and Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Webster. Mr. and Mrs. Hanna have together borne the hardships and privations of pioneer life, and by industry and prudent management of their resources have accumulated a handsome competency which will enable them to pass the residue of their lives in ease and comfort. They are members of the Presbyterian Church, in which Mr. Hanna has been deacon for many years. He has served his township as school director and assessor. Politically he is a Democrat.

WILLIAM HARMAN, dentist, and mayor of Attica, was born in Reading, Penn., November 15, 1846; son of Charles and Barbara Harman, natives of Pennsylvania, and of German descent, former of whom, a machinist by trade, died in 1856 when William, who was the third in a family of five children, all now living, was not quite ten years old. Our subject then clerked in a store until 1863, when he enlisted in Company I, Forty-ninth Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry. He was shot by a sharpshooter at Cold Harbor, the musket ball passing through his right shoulder and lodging in the right lung, where it still remains. He received an honorable discharge by order of the war department, July 25, 1865. Returning home he studied dentistry at Selin's Grove, Penn., and in 1866 commenced to practice his profession in Indiana, where he resided for two years; thence moved to Michigan, and here he remained until 1871, when he came to Attica, where he still continues to practice. Mr. Harman was married, in 1868, to Lucy Graves, a native of Ohio, and of English descent. She is a member of the Universalist Church at Attica. The Doctor has supported himself since ten years of age. He obtained his education by studying at nights and reading the newspapers, having attended school but six weeks in his life. He was elected mayor of Attica in 1880, which position he still fills. He has taken seven degrees in the order of F. & A. M., and has been through all the chairs, and is Noble Grand of the I. O. O. F. He has been a member of these societies for fourteen years. Our subject was also first commander of the G. A. R. He is a member of the State Dental Association. In politics he is a Republican.

LEVI HILLIS, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Venice Township, this county, October 6, 1848, son of John and Sarah (Cummins) Hillis, natives of Maryland, and of Irish descent. His father, born in Ireland in 1806, came to America and direct to Seneca County, Ohio, settling on a farm in Venice Township in 1846, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1875. He was a successful farmer, and at the time of his death owned 120 acres of

land. Our subject, the ninth in a family of eleven children, was reared on the farm, and he now owns a farm in Venice Township, whereon he resides. He was united in marriage, in 1878, with Sophia, daughter of Martin Smeltz, of German descent, who has always been a farmer. Politically Mr. Hillis is a Democrat.

ANDREW HOERN, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Baden, Germany, February 29, 1828, son of Jacob and Susau (Fry) Hoern. His father, a blacksmith, and who came from Germany in 1849, settling in Venice Township, this county, had two sons: Andrew, and Jacob, now a farmer in Michigan. Our subject was educated in Germany, and at the age of fourteen learned blacksmithing. He worked at his trade for several years after coming to Venice Township, but has made farming the principal business of his life, having met with marked success, and is now the owner of 360 acres of fine land in this county, 160 being in Reed Township, and the remainder, on which he resides, in Venice Township. He was married, in 1855, to Maria Zutavern, born in Bloom Township, this county, in 1827, daughter of Henry and Maria (Geiger) Zutavern, also natives of Germany. Their children are Jacob and Henry (married and residing on a farm in Reed Township), and Margaret, Susan, Amelia, George, Lucinda, Caroline and Laura (at home). The family are members of the Reformed Church. Politically Mr. Hoern is a Democrat.

DAVID HOLMES, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Attica, was born in Venice Township, this county, in 1843, and is the youngest of eight children. He received his education in his native county, and was reared on the farm. He learned the blacksmith's trade, but has made agriculture the principal occupation of his life. He owns 250 acres of land in Huron County, Ohio, and has the controlling interest in the home farm of 226 acres, which he manages and on which he resides. Mr. Holmes is a Democrat. He has served as school director and trustee of Venice Township. He took an active interest in the Grange movement, and was Master of a lodge in that order. His father, John Holmes, who resides with him, was born October 30, 1807, in Jefferson County, Ohio, son of John and Sarah (Norris) Holmes, natives of Pennsylvania, the former of whom served all through the Revolutionary war. John Holmes, Jr., who has been a farmer all his life, was married, in 1829, in Carroll County, Ohio, to Sabina, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Buntion) Hillis, and of Irish descent, and by her he had the following children: Elizabeth, wife of George D. Moore; Sarah, wife of B. F. Slough; Rebecca W., wife of L. Palmerter; Amos, a resident of Michigan; John Q., a resident of Putnam County, Ohio; Almada; Emaline (deceased); and David the subject of this sketch.

J. W. HUFFMAN, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Attica, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, August 29, 1837, and when two years of age was brought to Venice Township, this county, by his parents, Jacob and Catherine (Weaver) Huffman, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. They had a family of ten children, all of whom attained maturity, J. W. being the ninth born. Jacob Huffman, the father of our subject, who was a farmer, first settled in Ohio in 1825, and died in Venice Township in 1855. Our subject's brother Adam lost his life in the late war of the Rebellion. J. W., the subject of this sketch, was reared on the farm and during the winter attended the log schoolhouse, receiving at the age of twenty-one years a teacher's certificate. During the late civil war he enlisted, in 1861, in the Sixty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was discharged in 1862 on account of disability. In July, 1863, he re-enlisted in the Eighty-seventh Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He now owns a farm of 180 acres, and has made agriculture the business of his

life. He was married, in 1867, to Sarah L. Moore, of English and German descent. Her father, Maurice Moore, obtained land from the Government, the deed being signed by Gen. Jackson. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman have five children: Blanche, a teacher; Icedore; Ernest A. W., born August 27, 1871, died April 28, 1872; Ashley J. and Ross. Mr. and Mrs. Huffman and two eldest children are members of the Baptist Church, in which he is deacon. Mr. Huffman takes a deep interest in educational matters.

MICHAEL HULL, retired farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Bedford County, Penn., September 7, 1807, tenth in the family of fourteen children, of Jacob and Elizabeth (Sonder) Hull; the former, a farmer, a native of Germany, the latter a native of England. Michael Hull was reared on a farm, receiving a common school education in Pennsylvania, and has made agriculture the business of his life. He was married, in 1836, to Barbara, daughter of George and Betsey (Forney) Free, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. This marriage has been blessed with ten children—seven boys and three girls: Elizabeth (deceased wife of Christian Lebold); Joanna, wife of Jacob Resh, brother of S. B. Resh, of Venice Township; Otha H., married and farming in Henry County, Ohio; George F., a farmer near Fostoria, Ohio; Jacob B., living on a farm in Fulton County, Ohio; John W.; Silas R.; William H.; Amanda, wife of Milo D. Benton; and A. W. Three of the sons served in the late war of the Rebellion: Otha H. enlisted at the commencement of the struggle and served till the close of the war; George F. and Jacob B. were in the 100 days' service. Mr. Hull came to this county in 1834 and bought 560 acres of land on Section 7, in Venice Township, where he still resides. He has been remarkably successful as a farmer and has been able to give each of his daughters \$2,000 when they were married, and to each of his sons eighty acres of land. No stranger has ever been turned from their door empty. Mr. and Mrs. Hull were members of the Dunkard Society. The four sons who own farms in Venice Township are as follows:

JOHN W. HULL, who was born June 19, 1846, acquired his education in this county and has made farming the business of his life. His residence is one of the best in the neighborhood. He was married in Hancock County, Ohio, in 1867, to Elizabeth, daughter of Andrew Zimmerman, of German descent, and had six children: Celestia Ann, Joseph A., Ada L. (deceased), Altie L., Alfred H. and Flora Amanda. The family are members of the English Reformed Church.

SILAS R. HULL, who resides on his farm, adjoining his father's on the west, was born May 25, 1847, and reared on the farm in Venice Township, and received his education in the common schools of Seneca County. He was married, in 1872, to Anne, daughter of John and Almira (Snyder) Rogers, former of whom, of English descent, was one of the early pioneers of this county; latter was of German descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Silas R. Hull were born five children: Perry G., Edward E., Jennie Belle (deceased), David C. and Eva Almira. In politics Mr. Hull is a Republican.

WILLIAM H. HULL, whose farm is located north of his father's, was born December 15, 1848, in Venice Township, this county, and was reared on the farm, acquiring his education in his native county and in the academy at Republic, and has followed agriculture all his life. He was married, in 1872, to Lorenia, daughter of Samuel and Lorenia (Green) Finch, of English descent. William H. Hull is the only Democrat in his family.

A. W. HULL, the youngest of Michael Hull's children, owns the home farm, where his parents still reside. He was born October 3, 1853, and was educated in Seneca County, Ohio. He was married, in 1879, to Miss M. Lepard,

daughter of Isaac and Sarah (Woollett) Lepard, of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hull are parents of Aza B., Ida May and Mina Belle. Mrs. Hull is a member of the Baptist Church in Attica. Mr. Hull is a staunch Republican in politics.

DAVID S. JACKSON, proprietor of saw-mill, P. O. Attica, was born in Brooke County, Va., April 7, 1819, son of William and Sarah (Steward) Jackson, parents of nine children, David S. being the fourth born. His mother was a native of Virginia, of English descent; his father, born in Pennsylvania, of Irish descent, was a farmer and came to Crawford County, Ohio, in 1825. Our subject received a common school education and wisely chose to follow the honest occupation of his father. At present he is owner of ninety-two acres of well-improved land. In 1884 Mr. Jackson moved to Attica and embarked in the saw-mill business in company with his son-in-law E. D. Work, his present partner. Mr. Jackson was married, in 1840, to Louise M., daughter of Joseph Kennedy, of English descent, and to this union were born the following children: Ozro, Sarah E., Margaret J., Mary Ann, Ezra and Charles. Mrs. Jackson dying in 1853, our subject was again married, this time, in 1853, to Mrs. Margaret Ann (Fansler) Hill, a widow, by whom he has had five children: Clara, Julia (deceased), Laura, David and Melvin. Of these Julia was married, October 16, 1878, to E. D. Work, who was born in Pennsylvania, September 13, 1854, and is the son of John and Mary (Doty) Work (the issue of this union was one child, Leona). Mrs. Work died January 23, 1883. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson are members of the Reformed Church. In politics he is a Democrat; he served as township trustee when he resided on the farm in Huron County, Ohio.

REV. W. ALLEN KEESY, minister of the United Brethren Church, Attica, was born in Huron County, Ohio, July 25, 1843; son of John and Elizabeth (Gouse) Keesy. (The name Keesy was originally spelled Geesy.) His parents, of German origin, reared a family of ten children in Huron County, Ohio, where the father, John Keesy, a farmer, resided for many years and died in 1859. Our subject enlisted, in 1861, in Company I, Fifty-fifth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving until 1862, and participated in the following battles and skirmishes: Moortfield, Franklin, Culpeper, Cross Keys, Strasburg and Bull Run, in Virginia, and was discharged on account of disability; but, in 1864, he again enlisted in his country's defense, serving as a non-commissioned officer in the Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, with which regiment he was present at the battles of Spring Hill, Franklin, and two days at Nashville. He was reared on the farm, attending the common schools, and, on his return from the army, the Normal School at Milan, Erie Co., Ohio; commenced to teach school on his return from Milan, and taught for five terms. He was admitted as a member of the United Brethren Church in 1864, licensed to exhort in 1867, was admitted to the annual conference in 1872, and regularly ordained in 1875. He first took charge of the Huron Mission, next the Honey Creek Circuit, then the Shelby Station, Richland Circuit, Chicago Junction (where he remained three years), thence going to Fostoria and Clyde. He has served the conference three years as presiding elder, two years of that time being spent in Sandusky District. He was stationed at Attica in 1883. Rev. W. A. Keesy is an able speaker, convincing orator, a diligent worker and faithful student. He has been twice married, first, in 1868, to Maggie J., daughter of Rev. S. T. Lane, a minister of the United Brethren Church. Of the three children born to this union two are now living: Minerva and Mary. Mr. Keesy lost this wife by death in 1873, and in 1875 he was married to Augusta Charles, by whom he has five children: Flora, Oceola, Leona Silvesta, and Edith and Ethel (twins).

THOMAS KEMP, farmer, P. O. New Washington, Crawford County, was born in Washington County, Penn., October 2, 1813; son of David and Sarah (Ward) Kemp, former a native of Virginia, of German descent, latter born in Pennsylvania, and of English lineage. His father, David Kemp, who, in an early day was a cabinet-maker, came to this county in 1830, settling in the woods of Venice Township. Our subject, the sixth in a family of twelve children, all of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, was reared on the farm and has always followed agricultural pursuits; at present he is owner of eighty acres of land on which he resides. He was married, in 1841, to Elizabeth, daughter of Maurice and Hannah (Davis) Moore, and of nine children born to this union seven have been school teachers: William, an attorney in Indiana; Maurice, a carpenter and teacher, residing in Berea, Ohio; George, a farmer and school teacher, residing in Wisconsin; David J., a merchant of Young America, Ind.; Hannah S., a school teacher; John L., a farmer and teacher, residing in this county; Finley L.; Emily J. and Frank Theodore, a farmer. Mr. and Mrs. Kemp are members of the United Brethren Church. Politically he is a Republican.

EDWARD KINNEY, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Scipio Township, this county, April 3, 1833; son of Patrick and Jane (Sweeney) Kinney, natives of Ireland, who had a family of six children, five attaining maturity. His father came from Ireland to America when a young man, and was married in the city of Philadelphia, Penn.; came to this county in 1829 and owned a farm in Scipio Township where his son, Edward, who was next to the eldest child, lived until seventeen years of age. In 1852 the subject of this sketch started across the plains for California, remaining in the mining regions of the Pacific coast for seven years. During this time his father lost his eyesight, and, on receiving the sad news, Edward, who was a dutiful son, immediately returned and lived with his father until the latter's death in 1873. In the fall of the same year Edward Kinney was united in marriage with Mary A., daughter of Matthew Delaney, of Irish origin, and to this union were born two children: Anna Bertha and John F. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Kinney is owner of 100 acres of well-improved land whereon he resides. In politics he is a Democrat.

A. W. KNIGHT, physician and surgeon, Attica, was born near Tiffin, this county, May 31, 1856; son of Thomas and Mary (Powell) Knight, also native Ohioans, of English descent, who were the parents of seven children, of whom A. W. is third. His father, a farmer, and still a resident of this county, took great interest in educating his children, giving them the advantages of the best schools. Our subject graduated from Wooster University in 1879, receiving the degree of B. S., and has since had the degree of M. S. conferred upon him by that institution. He commenced the study of medicine in the office of Dr. J. F. E. Fanning, but after remaining there only five months entered Miami College, Cincinnati, where he graduated in 1884. He then commenced and has since continued practice in Attica, this county. Politically the Doctor is a Republican.

NOAH LAPHAM, retired farmer, P. O. Attica, was among the early pioneers of this county, where he has resided since 1826. He is a native of the State of New York, born August 4, 1813; third in the family of ten children of Joseph and Levina (Holland) Lapham, natives of Massachusetts, and of English descent. Joseph Lapham came to Scipio Township, this county, in 1826, obtained land from the Government, the deed being signed by Gen. Jackson, and here resided on the farm. He and his family traveled *via* the Erie Canal to Buffalo, N. Y., thence to Sandusky, Ohio, on lake, and from there to Venice

Township by team, and here lived for a time in a tent. Joseph Lapham was eighty-five and Levina Lapham eighty-eight years old when they died. Our subject acquired his education in his native State. When twenty-three years old he was married to Sarah Chase, a native of Massachusetts, and of English descent. Seven children were born to this union, three now living: John M., who served as a soldier in the army during the late war of the Rebellion; Adalade and Henry T. This wife died in 1875, and in 1876 Mr. Lapham married Miss Artie Brown, who lived but three years after. His present wife, Celia, daughter of Russell True, was a native of New York, of English descent, and the widow of Philo Bugbee. One of Mr. Lapham's sons, Joseph C., was a member of Company H. One Hundred and First Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and was killed at the battle of Resaca, Ga., May 15, 1864. Mr. Lapham is a member of the Universalist Church. In politics he is a Republican. He has filled the offices of assessor, trustee, school director, etc., of this township. He is the owner at present of 110 acres of farm land and some town property.

JACOB FREDERICK LEBOLD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Attica, was born in Germany, April 10, 1829, eldest child of John C. and Christianna (Eichenhofer) Lebold, natives of Germany, who settled on a farm in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, in 1830, and there resided until 1842, thence moving to Section 16, Venice Township, this county, where John C. Lebold (the father) bought 340 acres of land, on a portion of which he still resides; of their family of ten children six attained maturity. Our subject has made farming the business of his life, and at present owns a well-improved farm. He was married, in 1855, to Rachel McKibben, daughter of James, Sr., and Rachel (McCord) McKibben, former of whom, a farmer, died in 1861 in this county, where he had resided since 1834 (they were natives of Pennsylvania, of Irish and Scotch descent). To our subject and wife was born one child—Christianna Maria, now the wife of Frederick L. Smeltz, who is engaged in farming in Venice Township, this county. Mrs. Lebold taught school eleven terms before her marriage. She is a member of the Presbyterian Church. Mr. Lebold was formerly a Whig in politics, and is now a Republican.

CONRAD LEBOLD, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Lawrence Township, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, April 2, 1839; son of John C. and Christiana (Auchenhofer) Lebold, natives of Wurtemberg, Germany, and a brother of Jacob F. Lebold. His father, one of the early settlers of this county, still resides in Venice Township. Our subject was reared on the farm, educated in the common schools and has followed agricultural pursuits to the present time. He is the owner of 100 acres of land near Attica, on which he resides. He was married, in 1855, to Lucinda, daughter of Jacob Henry and Margaret (Geiger) Zintavern, natives of Germany, and among the early settlers of this county. To Mr. and Mrs. Lebold were born the following children: Sherman F., Henry C., Alvin B. and Clara Bertha. The family are members of the Lutheran Church. In politics Mr. Lebold is a Republican.

JOHN LEBOLD, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Attica, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, January 30, 1842; son of J. C. Lebold, a pioneer farmer, who still resides in Venice Township. Our subject's parents, natives of Germany, moved to Seneca County when he was a child. He was reared on the farm, acquired a common school education, and chose agriculture as his occupation, at which he has been very successful, being at present the owner of 120 acres of well-improved land. At the commencement of the war, in 1861, Mr. Lebold promptly enlisted in Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was wounded at the battle of Gettysburg, taken prisoner, but released on account of his wound. He participated in several engage-

ments, and after serving for three years was honorably discharged, returned home and again took up farming. Mr. Lebold was united in marriage, in 1869, with Annie, daughter of Jacob Free, by whom he has two children: Earl and Iden. Mr. Lebold is a member of the G. A. R. Politically he is a Republican.

AVERY LEONARD, farmer, Attica, one of the early settlers of Venice Township who still survive, was born in Washington County, Penn., July 30, 1798. His parents were natives of Connecticut. The father, Caleb Leonard, was a descendant from the Puritans that landed on Plymouth Rock, and the mother, Sarah (Hale) Leonard, was of English descent, being a daughter of Gideon Hale, who served under Gen. Wolfe, when he fell at the taking of Quebec from the French. His father died at the ripe age of eighty-seven, in Washington County, Penn., and the mother in her eighty-second year, in Seneca County, Ohio. Our subject received his education in the common schools, and early learned the blacksmith trade. He was married, in 1820, to Nancy, daughter of Samuel Smith, also a native of Washington County, Penn., being of German and Spanish descent, and who died in 1872, in Seneca County, Ohio. To this union were born nine children—seven sons and two daughters: Samuel H., Sarahann, William F., Verden W., Hiram S., Levi, Avery H., Jonathan and Sarah Angeline. Verden W. was killed by a falling tree in his eleventh year; Sarahann, died in her seventeenth year, and Sarah Angeline, at the age of three months. The other six are still living—two in this county and four in Huron County—all having been engaged in farming a part of their lives. Three are still active farmers, and three are ministers of the Gospel. Avery Leonard came to Venice Township, this county, with his family, in the year 1834, and settled in the woods, where his children were educated in the log-schoolhouse. In politics the father and sons are all Republicans. The subject of this memoir in religion was raised a Presbyterian, and on Christmas day, 1823, under a deep conviction of sin, he gave his hand to the Methodist Episcopal Church as a seeker of the pearl of great price, and in the month of June, 1824, being in his twenty-sixth year, after seven months of terrible struggle, he realized that he was made a new creature in Christ Jesus. He remained a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church until the Methodist Protestant broke off from the mother church, when he became a member of the Methodist Protestant Church. About a year after locating in this township, he and his companion, with five others, united in forming a Methodist Protestant class in the community where they lived, since which time he has changed his church relation to that of the United Brethren, where he now holds his membership. Mr. Leonard is now in his eighty-eighth year, enjoying a good old age with his son, W. F., with whom he makes his home.

SAMUEL H. LEONARD, farmer, near Attica, was born in Deersville, Harrison Co., Ohio. He is a son of Avery and Nancy (Smith) Leonard. In 1834 he immigrated to this county with his father. Mr. Leonard owns the farm settled by his father, and upon it he now resides. Being the eldest of nine children his education was somewhat neglected, his services being required in the duties of the farm—his instruction in the schoolroom being given principally before the age of nine. Farming has been the calling of his life, and he is the owner of 536 acres of land, 160 acres being in Dakota. October 26, 1854, records the event of his marriage with Mary M. Baily, who was born in London, England, and was the daughter of Benjamin and Ann (Powell) Baily. Mr. Baily was a member of the "Great East India Tea Company." After the dissolution of the company he came to this country and settled in this township in 1836, where he spent the greater part of the remainder of his

life. The children of Mr. and Mrs. Leonard are in the order of their respective ages: Avery F., who is married and resides near Pierre, Dak.; Benjamin L., married and farming in Crawford County, Ohio; Nancy J., wife of Victor Neikirk, farmer of this township; Walter Lincoln, killed by the falling of a hayfork July 22, 1882, and Samuel E.; also Mary Ida, Minnie E. and Della M., who are with their parents. In politics Mr. Leonard is a Republican. In ecclesiastical connection Mrs. Leonard is a member of the United Brethren.

W. F. LEONARD, farmer, Attica, was born in Harrison County, Ohio, November 16, 1825. His parents, Avery and Nancy (Smith) Leonard, were natives of Washington County, Penn. Our subject came to Venice Township, this county, with his parents, when a small boy of nine years, when this country was a dense wilderness, where was heard the howl of the wolf, growl of the bear, and the "yowling" of the wild cat, while before them stood the sturdy forest tree that would yield only to persistent toil. His educational facilities were very limited, and being reared on the farm, he has steadily followed agricultural pursuits, being at present owner of 101 acres of well-improved land. He has also devoted much attention to the handling of imported horses, and has paid as much as \$2,000 for one horse. W. F. Leonard was married, in 1849, to Margaret Jane Moore, daughter of Maurice Moore, a native of Hutterden, N. J., and Hannah (Davis) Moore, of Wales, the former of whom died in 1880, in his eighty-sixth year, and the latter in 1882, in her eighty-third year. Mrs. Leonard's parents came to this county and settled on a farm in this township in 1831; she is a member of the United Brethren Church, and has been for more than forty years. W. F. Leonard, during the late war of the Rebellion, enlisted, in 1863, in Company C, One Hundred and Sixty-fourth Ohio Volunteer Infantry, and served for 100 days. In politics he is a Republican.

JOHN LEAPARD, P. O. Attica, prominent among the representative farmers and pioneers of Venice Township, was born in Fairfield County, Ohio, February 23, 1828, son of Isaac and Nancy (Huffman) Lepard, natives of Virginia, of German descent. His father, a farmer, came to this county in 1830, and settled in the woods of Reed Township, traveling hither by means of a four horse team and an old fashioned Pennsylvania wagon, in which the family lived until a rough log-cabin was erected; there they cleared a farm and lived for many years. Isaac and Nancy Lepard reared a family of eight children, of whom seven are still living. Our subject received his education in Reed Township and grew up on the farm. His father dying when he was quite young, the support of the family largely devolved on him, and being wonderfully attached to his widowed mother and his sister and brother, he devoted himself to their support until he was twenty-seven years of age. He then commenced life on his own account, without a dollar, working first on a farm by the day, and as a result of industry, he is now the owner of 160 acres of well-improved land which is well-stocked. He was married, in 1865, to Harriet H., daughter of Samuel Hoil, and a native of New York, of English descent. To this union were born Mary (deceased), Eunice, Ira, Emma, Hattie and Flora. Mrs. Lepard is a member of the Baptist Church. Mr. Lepard has served as school director of Venice Township for several years, and has been a resident here for fifty-five years.

J. W. LINK, farmer and stock-raiser and proprietor of the Link Saw-mill, Attica, a son of Jacob and Mary Ann (Gering) Link, natives of Germany, was born on the American side of the ocean as his parents were coming across from Germany. They first settled in Columbiana County, Ohio, in 1833, and in 1838 came to this county and entered 240 acres of land, on which they spent the

remaining portion of their lives, the father dying in 1841. Our subject, the youngest of six children born to this couple, was reared on the farm and for the past thirty-three years has operated the saw-mill in connection with his farming interests. He is owner of 300 acres of land, 200 being in Indiana. Mr. Link was married, in 1860, to Mary Ann, daughter of Ludwick and Rebecca (Middleworth) Friedley, the former a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch origin, the latter a native of New Jersey, of English descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Link have been born seven children, six of whom are now living: Benjamin F., a carpenter; Joseph Jackson, a school teacher; C. M., who also holds a teacher's certificate; Sarah Emily, Barbara Ellen and Amanda Rebecca, are attending district school from home. Julia is deceased. Mrs. Link is a member of the German Reformed Church. Mr. Link has been trustee of Venice Township for four years. Politically he is a Democrat.

REV. W. E. LYON, A. M., Attica, was born in Napoli, Cattaraugus County, N. Y., April 2, 1827, and, being the son of a Baptist minister, his early days were spent on a farm, attending the common schools and teaching in the same. In 1855 he graduated from the collegiate department of Madison University at Hamilton, N. Y. In June, 1856, he married Miss Sabrina A. Chamberlain, of Grafton, Ohio, and in the following December he was ordained pastor of the Baptist Church in Seville, Medina Co., Ohio. Since his ordination he has been constantly employed in the work of the ministry with exception of three short intervals between pastorates, having to this date lost only two Sabbaths on account of his own health. His pastorates have been in Northern Ohio with the exception of one at Gallipolis, Ohio, and one at Saginaw, Mich. He has baptized, into the fellowship of the several churches he has served, 231 persons, of whom four are now actively employed as Baptist ministers, one is studying with a view to the ministry, and one is president of a college. Mr. and Mrs. Lyon are the parents of four daughters: Mary E., Annie L., E. Jennie and Grace G. Two of the number are married; one is teaching; the youngest is a student in Granville College. Rev. W. E. Lyon's present pastorate commenced November 1, 1881.

GEORGE S. MCKEE, merchant and postmaster at Carrothers, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, July 2, 1841; son of James and Eliza (Moore) McKee, natives of Pennsylvania and of Scotch-Irish descent. James McKee was a tanner in early life, but later has been a farmer, and has resided for over half a century on a farm in Crawford County, Ohio. Our subject, the eldest of five children, was educated in his native county. During the late war of the Rebellion he enlisted in 1862, at the age of twenty-one, in Company E, One Hundred and First Ohio Volunteer Infantry, serving as a non-commissioned officer, and was honorably discharged in June, 1865. He participated in several severely fought battles, and to use his own words "was a very lucky boy," being slightly wounded three times, but never disabled. His regiment missed but one battle (Mission Ridge) in which the Army of the Cumberland took part, and by referring to the history of this regiment it will be seen that our subject was in many of the most sanguinary struggles of the war. The regiment never retreated but once at Chickamauga. On returning home Mr. McKee engaged in farming, and teaching school in the winters, until 1881, when he sold his farm, purchased property at Carrothers and embarked in his present business. He was married, in 1872, to Levina, daughter of Michael (a farmer) and Sarah (Helm) Nigh, of German descent. To this union six children were born: Luella, Bertha (deceased), Eva (deceased), Richard (deceased), Sadie and an infant. Mrs. McKee is a member of the Methodist Church. In politics Mr. McKee is a Republican. He took an

active interest in the Grange movement, and served two years as Worthy Master in that organization.

WILLIAM McPHERSON, retired merchant and farmer, Attica, was born in Scotland, February 6, 1793. His father, Donald McPherson, was a merchant in Scotland, and there spent his life. William, however, was ambitious to see the world, and when eighteen years old left his native land and settled near Halifax, N. S., where he followed the occupation of a peddler, but, being twice robbed of his money and goods, concluded to leave that place, which he did in 1815, coming to Baltimore, Md., where he settled. There he lived with a merchant, and by industry and economy managed to get a start in the world. He was united in marriage with Ann Searf, of English descent, and they reared a family of four sons and two daughters. This wife dying in 1844, our subject married, in 1845, Almeda Thatcher, who is still living. Mr. McPherson came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1828, bought 800 acres of land, conducted a store at Caroline several years, and was very successful in business. Though he retired from mercantile life in 1852, he has since been loaning money and attending to his own affairs.

O. J. McPHERSON, justice of the peace, P. O. Attica, was born in Crawford County, Ohio, in 1840, and is a son of William and Ann (Searf) McPherson. He was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the common schools and at Republic Academy. He learned the trade of tanner and currier, which he followed for a time, but has been principally engaged in farming. He was married, in 1862, to Margaret J., daughter of Peter Swartz, born in Ohio, and of English descent. To this union were born the following children: Anna, Allie, Eva, William, Ida, Cora, Nina and Adda. Mr. and Mrs. McPherson are members of the Methodist Protestant Church. Our subject's father was one of the first movers in organizing a church of this denomination in Attica, and has always taken a deep interest in all that pertains to the same. He (the father) has been a Whig and Republican all his life, but O. J. only voted with his father when he felt the right man was on the ticket. He has served as justice of the peace of Venice Township for seven years.

A. J. MEYERS, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Venice Township, this County, July 8, 1845, son of Henry and Rebecca (Free) Meyers, who were parents of seven children, A. J. being the third born. His father, a pioneer of this county, was a successful farmer, and was owner of over 2,000 acres of land at his death, which occurred in 1884. Our subject was reared on the farm, educated in his native county, and wisely chose the occupation of his father as his own. He now possesses the farm on which he resides, comprising 280 acres, and 250 acres in Nebraska. He was married, November 2, 1880, to Mary R., daughter of Henry H. and Parthena (Cole) Bathrick, the former of Scotch and English descent, the latter of English lineage. Our subject's father, Henry Meyers, "tailor," as he was familiarly known to all, was born in the village of Oberendengen, Switzerland, April 26, 1808. He was reared in the faith of the German Reformed Church, and took his first communion when he was seventeen years old. At the age of twenty-one he left his native land and came to America, in company with his elder brother, Jacob, who bore the expense of his passage to Philadelphia, where he resided six years. His brother, soon after arriving in Philadelphia, became sick and was advised by his physicians to return to his former home, as the only means of recovery. Henry, poor and penniless, begged in the streets, with uncovered head, of the people of that city, the required amount to pay his brother's passage back to Switzerland, promising to each one who contributed that he would return the sum again as soon as he could earn the money, which he did to each one with

the exception of one person, who refused to accept of it. While living in Philadelphia he worked at tailoring for a livelihood, receiving as remuneration for his services the sum of \$1.50 per week and his board. After working six years for one man at the trade in Philadelphia, he left there on the 10th of July, 1835, and came by canal to Sandusky, Ohio, arriving on the 29th of the same month, walked to Attica, on the old turnpike, where he had previously purchased wild land. Six years after his arrival in Seneca County he worked at his trade in Tiffin, after which he worked five years in the village of Attica, using the money thus earned for improvements on his land. He came to this country a poor Dutch lad, without a cent in his pocket, a stranger in a strange land, without a single friend to greet his coming. He set to work with perseverance and a true pioneer spirit to amass a competency. Out of his small earnings in Philadelphia he saved a sufficient sum to purchase 160 acres of land, lying near Attica, where he ever after resided until the time of his death in 1884. His acres numbered 2,160, of which 1,280 acres were in Nebraska, the rest in Ohio, all but 160 acres in this township. In 1835 he brought the first \$5 in gold seen in Tiffin. Five years after he came to Seneca County, July 11, 1840, he was married to Miss Rebecca Free, sister of the late John Free. By patient, honest industry and frugality he breasted the waves of life, and succeeded in accumulating a fortune. Providence seemed to smile on his every effort, and by honest toil his acres broadened until they became a noble heritage, and he took rank among the solid men of Seneca County. He was a strong-minded man, of correct habits, and an inveterate reader. A man of retentive memory, his mind was a store-house of useful knowledge; a lover of history, he made himself familiar with the events not only of his own, but those of other nations. In politics he was proud to bear the title of a Democrat, with the significance of its earlier and original simplicity, and was a believer in the great universal faith of the positive laws that govern the universe. To Mr. and Mrs. Henry Meyers were born seven children: Mary J., deceased wife of A. B. Brant, a grain merchant; George W., a farmer, who died April 17, 1860; A. J., our subject; Sarah E., wife of James E. Carpenter; T. J., a farmer in this township; W. T., a farmer of Hancock County, Ohio; M. Ellen, wife of A. J. Coofman, a physician of Tiffin, Ohio.

M. H. MILLS, physician, Attica, was born in Trumbull County, Ohio, in February, 1846, the eldest of the four children born to Simeon H. (a miller by trade) and Amanda (Muzzy) Mills, natives of New York and of English descent. Our subject acquired his literary education in the schools of Cleveland, Ohio, then attended the Homeopathic College of Cleveland, graduating in 1872. He was married, in 1873, to Sylva Bradford, a descendant of William Bradford, the first governor of Plymouth Colony and governor of Massachusetts, and to this union were born two children: Clara and Ethel. The Doctor commenced to practice his chosen profession at Salem, Ohio, and in 1877 he came to Attica, this county, where he has been in active practice since, having won for himself many warm friends. He is a member of the State Medical Society. In politics he is a Republican.

MAURICE MOORE (deceased), one of the early settlers of Venice Township, and a farmer by occupation, was born in Hunterdon County, N. J., July 15, 1797. His parents were natives of Switzerland, and lived and died in Hunterdon County, N. J. The subject of this memoir was educated in the common schools, and was brought up a farmer. He was married, in 1819, in Hunterdon County, N. J., to Hannah Davis, a native of Wales, and to them were born thirteen children—six girls and seven boys— one of whom died in childhood; four enlisted and served in the late war for the Union; two of them served 100

days each, one three years, and one gave his life for his country. **Maurice Moore** settled in Venice Township, this county, with his family, in 1834, when the country was a wild forest, with only the advantages of a new country to educate their children in. At the organization of the Methodist Protestant Church in 1835, Mrs. Moore became one of the original seven members, joined by her husband in a few years. They remained members of the same class and society until death took them from labor to reward.

DAVID B. MOORE, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Venice Township, this county, December 4, 1838, son of Maurice and Hannah (Davis) Moore, the former a native of New Jersey, of German descent, the latter a native of Wales. His father, Maurice Moore, a farmer by occupation, came to Seneca County, Ohio, and settled in Venice Township in 1834. Our subject's parents died in 1883. They were members of the Methodist Church, of which the father had been class leader; they reared a family of thirteen children, twelve attaining maturity, of whom our subject is the tenth. Maurice Moore owned a farm of 160 acres of valuable land, which he sold in 1868. He purchased, in 1866, twenty acres of land adjoining the town of Attica (two acres and house being inside the corporation), moving there that same year, and this property he owned till his death. Our subject was reared on the farm, attending the district school, and engaged in farming until he was twenty-three years old, when he enlisted in Company C, One Hundred and Twenty-third Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry, in which company he was a non-commissioned officer. He participated in most of the battles in which his regiment engaged and with it was captured in 1863. He was a prisoner at Belle Isle one month, then was exchanged and served until the close of the war in 1865. Since his return home he has followed agricultural pursuits and now owns 114 acres of well-improved land. Mr. Moore was married, in 1866, to Eliza Ann, daughter of Philip and Hannah (Croninger) Upp, natives of Pennsylvania and Ohio, respectively, and of German descent. To this union were born the following children: Florence, Willard U., Bertha Ione, Frank B., Hannah M., Mabel B., Bernice Belle and Edna Grace. Mr. Moore is much interested in educational matters, and has served his township as school director for several terms. He was a member of the township board for several years. He is a member of the G. A. R. In politics is a Republican.

HENRY F. MYERS, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Switzerland, April 10, 1822, son of Jacob and Fanny (Werder) Myers, also natives of Switzerland, who immigrated to Ohio in 1829, and came to this county in 1831; they were parents of eight children, of whom Henry F. is second. Our subject's father, a wealthy, influential farmer, helped build the first log schoolhouse in Venice Township, and there Henry F. received his education. The subject of this sketch was married, in 1848, to Mary Meyers (no relative however); her father's name was Jacob Meyers; he was a native of Switzerland. Our subject and wife have two children now living: Frank C. and Alice, wife of Hiram Barnes. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Universalist Church. In politics he is a Republican; has been school director and trustee of the township.

FRANK C. MYERS, a member of the firm of Myers & Keller, dry goods, notions and clothing, Attica, was born in Seneca County, Ohio, January 28, 1860, son of Henry F. Myers, an early settler of Venice Township, this county, and prominent farmer and successful business man. Our subject, the third in a family of five children, three of whom are deceased, received his education in this county, and lived on the farm with his parents until eighteen years of age, when he engaged as clerk in a dry goods store for four years at Attica. He then embarked in his present business. He and his partner speak the German

and English languages. Mr. Myers was married, in 1881, to Ida M. Carson, a native of this county, and daughter of J. W. Carson, of English descent. Mr. and Mrs. Myers are members of the Universalist Church at Attica. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN PHILLIPS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. St. Stephen, was born in Germany, March 14, 1826; son of Michael and Eaf R. (Shebide) Phillips, who came from Germany to America, and settled on a farm in Huron County, Ohio, in 1837, and reared a family of eight children, of whom John is the second. Our subject's education was mostly obtained in Germany, though he attended school for a few months after coming here to learn the English language. He remained with his parents on the farm until he attained his majority, when his father bought him fifty acres of wild land in Huron County. Mr. Phillips, having made farming the vocation of his life, has met with marked success, and is now owner of 400 acres of well-improved land. He was united in marriage, in 1850, with Catherine Gross, whose parents were also natives of Germany, and they have five sons and five daughters: John, Lewis, Joseph, Martin, Mary, Jacob, Fanny, Anna, Ella and Matilda. They are all members of the church. In politics Mr. Phillips is a Democrat.

MARTIN PHILLIPS, merchant, Carrothers, was born in Huron County, Ohio, November 6, 1857; son of John and Catherine (Gross) Phillips, natives of Germany. His father, a farmer, came to America when a young man, and was married in Huron County, Ohio; his family consisted of five sons and five daughters. Our subject, the eighth born, received his education in the common schools of this county, and followed his father's occupation (farming) until 1879, when he came to Carrothers and embarked in the agricultural implement business, in which he has since continued. He bought a general store in 1884, and since then has conducted both businesses. Mr. Phillips married, in 1883, Bertha, daughter of Joseph Meier, and of German descent. Mr. and Mrs. Phillips are members of the Roman Catholic Church. Politically he is a Democrat.

S. B. RESH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Attica, was born in Franklin County, Penn., July 29, 1846; son of Abraham and Julia Ann (Brunbaugh) Resh, of English descent, natives of Franklin County, Penn., and Washington County, Md., respectively. His father, a farmer by occupation, and for many years a local minister of the "Church of God," came to this county in 1847, and settled on the farm where S. B. now resides; his family consisted of three children: John, who died in Pennsylvania in his fourteenth year; J. H., who is married and farming in Henry County, Ohio (by profession he is a teacher, and he taught school twenty-two terms, five terms in the schools of this county), and S. B. Our subject acquired his education in the schools of Venice Township. He was married in this county, May 24, 1870, to Catherine A., daughter of Jacob (a farmer) and Mary (Sell) Lebold, natives of Germany. This union has been blessed with one child—Minnie Myrtle. Mrs. Resh is a member of the Lutheran Church. Mr. Resh has devoted his entire time to farming and stock-raising, now owning a fine farm of 154 acres, and he is a model farmer. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN ROGERS, P. O. Attica, a pioneer farmer of Seneca County, was born in England, in March, 1819, son of Stephen and Jane (Rogers) Rogers, also natives of England. His father, a blacksmith by trade, came to America in 1818, and settled eighteen miles south of Baltimore, Md., but in 1837 came to Seneca County, Ohio. Our subject, the youngest of a family of nine children, was reared on the farm. There were but few schools in those days in this county, and his educational privileges were limited to one month's attend-

ance at the night school. He early became attached to hunting pursuits, and frequently staid out all day and night rather than give up the chase. For many years he killed from twenty to thirty deer each winter, and other game in proportion. He was married, in 1845, in Venice Township, to Almira Snyder, a native Ohioan and daughter of Jacob and Mary (Prouse) Snyder, who were of Dutch descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Rogers were born following children: William; Mary M., wife of Edward R. Hillis; Anne, wife of Silas R. Hull; Levina, wife of Hiram McGlofin; Mary J., wife of Lafayette Hastler; Daniel, married and residing at home; Amos C., at home, and Isabella; Mrs. Rogers is a member of the United Brethren Church. Mr. Rogers has been a very successful farmer, owning at one time 220 acres, and he still owns 140 acres, on which he now resides. He has been a great wood-chopper in his time, and thinks he has cleared, with his own hands, 100 acres of heavily timbered land in Venice Township. He has served as school director. Politically he is a Republican.

LEONARD SACHS, merchant, P. O. Attica, was born in Germany, December 25, 1838, son of John and Margaret (Smith) Sachs, also Germans. His father, a tailor and a farmer by occupation, spent his life in his native land. Our subject, the eldest in a family of five children, received his education in Germany. After the death of John Sachs (our subject's father) his widow came to America, bringing her family with her, and located in Newark, N. J., where our subject went to school for a few months and studied the English language. He then commenced to work on the Lehigh & Morrow Canal. In 1852 the family moved to Crawford County, Ohio, and from 1852 to 1859 our subject helped to make brick, and made potash, and also worked on the farm. In 1859 he came to Caroline, this county, with A. Whitaker, a drover and merchant, and here was employed by him. In 1862 he embarked in his present business, keeping a general stock of dry goods, groceries, etc., etc., and has met with success. Mr. Sachs was married, in 1863, to Caroline, daughter of J. C. Lebold, by whom he has three children: Franklin Otto, Menzo Emerson and Emma Lusseta. Mr. and Mrs. Sachs are members of the Lutheran Church, in which he has been trustee and treasurer. Politically he is a Democrat.

SEBASTIAN SENN, Attica, a prominent pioneer of this county and a representative farmer and stock-raiser, is a native of Switzerland, born January 20, 1828. His father emigrated from Switzerland to America in 1838, and settled on a farm in Seneca County, Ohio. Our subject, the youngest of seven children, resided with his parents on the farm until fifteen years of age. He then learned the miller's trade, an occupation he followed in connection with farming in Pulaski and Carroll Counties, Ind., from 1849 to 1863, since which time he has devoted himself to his present business, meeting with marked success. His farm, on which he resides, consists of 165 acres of land, well improved and stocked. Mr. Senn was married, in Ohio, in 1852, to Miss Louise, daughter of Jacob and Maria (Sickle) Meyers, the former a native of Switzerland, the latter of Pennsylvania, and of German descent. To Mr. and Mrs. Senn were born, in Indiana, four children, all living at home: Frank, Lizzie, John and Maria. Mr. Senn is a prominent member of the Catholic Church in Attica, and was a member of the building committee when it was erected, and has always given liberally to its support. Politically he is a Democrat.

JACOB SHERMAN, a native of Germany, was born January 26, 1819, and is the youngest of the nine children born to William and Elizabeth (Shaffer) Sherman. He received his education in the common schools, and

learned the trade of weaver in his native land. He came to America in 1847, and same year settled in Attica, this county. He was married in America to Catherine Hachtle, also a native of Germany, and by this union were born four children. Mr. and Mrs. Sherman are members of the Lutheran Church, of which he has been trustee and Sabbath-school superintendent.

GEORGE SHERMAN, harness-maker, Attica, was born in Attica, this county, May 4, 1862; son of Jacob and Catherine (Hachtle) Sherman, of Attica. Our subject is the third born in a family of four children. He was educated in the schools of his native town, and learned harness-making. In 1882 he embarked in business on his own account, and is meeting with success. He is a Republican in politics.

J. M. SILCOX, merchant, Attica, was born in Reed Township, this county, January 5, 1834; son of Alonzo and Mary (King) Silcox, natives of New York State and of English descent; former of whom who was a farmer, only lived to be thirty-five years old. Our subject, the second in a family of three children, attended common school six years, and this constituted all his schooling. He worked on the farm till twelve years old and then was a clerk for William Rininger ten years. He afterward moved to Huron County, and had a half interest in a store with his employer with whom he continued two and one half years, then sold out and embarked in the dry goods business at West Lodi, Ohio, where he continued for four years. In 1864 he sold this business and came to Venice Township and bought a farm which he worked nearly two years; then sold it and purchased the store of William Rininger, which he carried on alone for one year, when his former partner and old employer bought a half interest. Mr. Silcox is running the store and has full charge of the business. He is a first-class business man, enjoying the fullest confidence of his partner, and having many warm friends and very few, if any, enemies. Mr. Silcox was married, in 1859, to Zilla, daughter of Seth Read, a farmer, and of English descent, and to this union have been born the following children: Belle, wife of O. A. Smith; Ella, now attending college, and Frank B., at school. Mr. and Mrs. Silcox are members of the Universalist Church, of which he is treasurer. In politics he is a Republican. He served as a member of the town council several times, has been a member of the school board for fourteen years and president of that board for six years.

MARTIN SMELTZ is a son of Peter Smeltz who came from Germany and settled in Pennsylvania when our subject was only seven years old. Peter Smeltz afterward moved to Carroll County, Ohio, and settled on a farm where Martin grew to manhood. He, Martin Smeltz, was among the early settlers of this county where he followed the occupation of farming. He was married to Christiana Lebold and reared a family of eight children.

MARTIN SMITH, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. New Washington, Crawford County, was born in Tuscarawas County, Ohio, July 22, 1834; son of John and Mary (Weaver) Smith, natives of Washington County, Penn., and of Dutch descent. His father, who was a farmer by occupation, came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1838, and settled in Venice Township, where he spent the remainder of his life, dying in 1882. Our subject, the fifth in a family of seven children, acquired his education in the log schoolhouse. He remained with his parents on the farm until the breaking out of the war of the Rebellion, when he enlisted in Company C, Sixty-fifth Regiment Ohio Volunteer Infantry. He was in the forty-two battles in which his regiment participated, and at one time was under fire for ninety days. He was wounded at the battle of Stone River, and after a service of three years, one month and thirteen days was honorably discharged. The first year after returning home he

worked at the carpenter's trade, since when he has been farming. He now owns a fine farm, comprising ninety-three acres of land. Mr. Smith was married, in 1868, to Fannie, daughter of James and Rebecca (Overholser) Robinson, the former born in Washington County, Penn., July 8, 1808, the latter in Westmoreland County, Penn., January 7, 1815. They came to Huron County, Ohio, in 1838, and reared a family of five children. Mrs. Smith is a member of the United Brethren Church. Politically our subject is a Republican.

SAMUEL SPEAKER, farmer and carpenter, P. O. Attica, was born in Columbiana County, Ohio, July 20, 1830; son of Samuel and Hannah (Harper) Speaker, the former born in Pennsylvania of German parents, the latter a native of Virginia of Welsh descent. They reared a family of twelve children. Our subject's father, who was a miller, came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1840, and for a time worked at his trade, but eventually pursued farming; he was among the first settlers in Venice Township, and died in 1868; he was a Democrat in politics, and served as justice of the peace of Venice Township. Our subject, the fifth born in the family, was reared on the farm and learned the carpenter's trade, which he has followed, together with farming, all through life. He was married, in 1851, to Caroline, daughter of John Balt, and of German descent, and to this union were born the following children: Martha Ellen, wife of Alvin Cheny; Harriet F., wife of Simeon Stout, and Jefferson, a resident of Caroline, Ohio. Mr. Speaker is a Democrat in politics, and has served as trustee of Venice Township.

I. A. SPENCER, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Washington Township, Richland Co., Ohio, November 21, 1828, son of Huckkins and Nancy (Bingham) Spencer, latter a native of Ireland. Huckkins Spencer, a farmer, of English descent, born in Maine, settled on a farm in this county in 1834. Our subject, the eldest of a family of ten children, was reared on the farm, receiving a limited education in the common schools of Venice Township, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life. At the death of his father, who was accidentally shot, in 1851, he was appointed administrator of the estate, and has since taken care of the family. Mr. Spencer has been very successful and now owns a farm comprising 111 acres of land. He was married first, in 1852, to Catherine Mechener, by whom he had the following children: Mary J., widow of Dr. J. C. Myers; Emma E., wife of Scott N. Bruner, of Chicago, Ill.; Anna and Sherman. Mrs. Spencer died in 1864. She was a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. The year of his wife's demise Mr. Spencer enlisted in the United States Regulars and served 100 days as Fourth Duty Sergeant, Company C. November 25, 1865, he was married to his present wife, Emeline, daughter of Daniel Dunabay, and to this union were born Ella and Jennie. Mrs. Spencer is a member of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. Spencer is a Republican in politics. He has passed all the chairs of the I. O. O. F.

JOHN W. STEIGMEYER, farmer, P. O. Attica, is a son of Frederick Steigmeyer, who was born in Switzerland, and there received his schooling. Frederick Steigmeyer's parents were Dominicus and Barbara (Meyer) Steigmeyer, also natives of Switzerland. Fred. Steigmeyer came to America in 1831 and settled in Pennsylvania, where his father worked at the carpenter's trade for six years. He came to Seneca County, Ohio, in 1836, and in 1837 returned to Switzerland and there married Elizabeth Senn, returning to Seneca County the same year. To this union were born the following children: John W., Fred H. (a resident of Attica) and Elizabeth (wife of John Buchman, a prominent farmer living near Tiffin, Ohio). John W. Steigmeyer, the subject

of this sketch, was born in Venice Township, this county, January 4, 1838, and was reared on the farm, acquiring his education in the schools of his native county. He has proved himself to be a successful farmer, and now owns a fine place consisting of 160 acres of land. He was married, in 1863, to Mary E., daughter of Henry Seiger, a farmer, and of German descent. They have three children: Flora A., Henry F. and Cecilia. Mr. Steigmeyer has served his township as trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.

M. C. STEINMETZ, farmer and stock-raiser. P. O. St. Stephen, was born in France September 29, 1829, son of Martin and Elizabeth (Baltz) Steinmetz, also French people, who immigrated to America in 1831 (being six months making the journey), and settled on a farm in Stark County, Ohio, but moving in 1837 on a farm in Venice Township, this county; the former, who was a shingle-maker in France, after coming to America followed farming. Our subject's parents raised a family of nine children, of whom M. C. is the sixth born. Our subject was reared and acquired his education in this county, and worked on the farm until nineteen years old. He then learned the carpenter and millwright trades, which he followed (most of the time in this county), and with more than average success, for eighteen years. Since then he has devoted his entire attention to farming. He has met with marked success, and is the owner of two well-improved farms, one comprising seventy-eight and three-quarters acres, and the other (where he resides) 136 acres. When he started out for himself Mr. Steinmetz worked for \$8 a month, and what he has accumulated has been obtained mostly by his own exertions. Our subject has been twice married; first, in 1852, to Mary E., daughter of Philip Falter, a native of Germany, and who died in 1881. The children born to this union are John C., Philip, Mary, Christena, Celia, Clement, Louise, Anthony, Lawrence and Maria. The first five mentioned are married, and are useful citizens. Mr. Steinmetz was married, on second occasion, January 1, 1885, to Magdalena, daughter of Henry and Freniga (Wagner) Wattz, natives of Germany. Mr. and Mrs. Steinmetz and family are members of the Catholic Church, of which he has been a trustee for thirty-four years, and he has also been a member of the church council. In politics he is a Democrat. He has served as trustee of Venice Township for six years, and as assessor for two years.

CAPT. WILLIAM STEPHENSON, grandfather of Prof. William H. Stephenson, a teacher and carpenter, was born in Washington County, Penn., in 1784; was raised on a farm, and received his education in the common schools and subscription schools of Washington County. He was a very successful teacher, having taught three years in his own house; left the school to raise a company in Belmont County, Ohio, to go to the war of 1812, serving all through it, marching with his men across the State from St. Clairsville to Lake Erie; took active part through all the campaign at Detroit and Fort Stephenson (Croghan), and came back home very much broken in health. Capt. Stephenson moved, in 1821, with his family to Crawford County, Ohio, where he took an active part in opening up the new country; purchased land of the Government, and cleared up a very fine farm three miles west of Bucyrus, where he died about the year 1830. Capt. Stephenson took an active part in church and educational matters, and everything for the good of society. He departed this life very highly esteemed by his many friends and acquaintances.

PROF. WILLIAM H. STEPHENSON, farmer and teacher. Attica, was born in Venice Township, this county, July 13, 1842, son of John A. and Sarah (Stephenson) Stephenson, natives of Pennsylvania and of Irish descent, and who were parents of four children. His father came to this county, and

settled in Venice Township in 1831, obtaining land from the Government. Our subject was raised on the farm, receiving his education in his native township and at the high school of Bucyrus, Ohio. He has taught twenty-eight terms in this county, mostly in the schools of Venice Township. He favors and is a constant attendant of the teachers' institutes, and he himself writes for educational journals. He was married, in 1866, to Maria, daughter of Francis Montgomery, and of Irish descent, and their children are Homer (attending the Attica High School), Frank O., William M. and Cora. Prof. Stephenson and wife are members of the Methodist Protestant Church, and he has been Sabbath-school superintendent for many years. Politically he is a Republican. During the late civil war he enlisted, in 1864, as a member of Company F, Sixty-second Ohio Volunteer Infantry, participating in several engagements and served till the close of the war. He was taken prisoner the day Lee surrendered, and was discharged as a prisoner of war. He is chaplain of Post 112 of the G. A. R. He took an active interest in the Grange movement, and served two years as secretary in that organization. He served two years as secretary and one term as Worthy Chief of the Good Templars, and is a F. & A. M. His farm comprises sixty six acres of well improved land, located a mile and a half south of Attica on the Sandusky pike.

LESTER SUTTON, attorney and banker. Attica, was born in Steuben County, N. Y., July 13, 1836, son of John and Christina (True) Sutton; the former, a native of Pennsylvania, was of Dutch descent, the latter, born in New York, was of English lineage. John Sutton, a farmer, was twice married, our subject being the eldest child by the second wife. Lester Sutton was reared on the farm, remaining with his parents until he was seventeen years old, when he commenced teaching school, an occupation he followed until he was almost twenty-three years of age. He then began the study of law at Tiffin, Ohio, in the office of Col. Leander Stem, and was admitted to the bar in 1857. He opened an office at Attica in 1865, and has been in active practice here ever since. In 1880 Mr. Sutton started in the banking business, and has since divided his time between the bank and his profession. He was united in marriage, in 1859, to Emaline Rundell, and to this union were born four children: Leonard L., attending college; Laura, Charles and Luella. Mrs. Sutton is a member of the Baptist Church. In politics Mr. Sutton is a Republican.

ISAAC TANNER, farmer and stock-raiser, Attica, was born in Newport Township, Herkimer County, N. Y., August 24, 1811, son of John, a farmer, and Nancy (Nortrip) Tanner, natives of Rhode Island and of English descent, and of whose nine children, Isaac is the fifth. The parents and grandparents of Isaac Tanner, our subject, moved into New York State, when a wilderness, with only here and there a settlement, wild animals being in abundance. The schooling of our subject was obtained in his native State. He came from New York to Ohio in 1854, and settled in Venice Township, this county, when Attica was not worthy of being called even a village, where he has followed farming, an occupation in which he has been successful, and is now the owner of a farm. Mr. Tanner was married, in 1833, to Hannah, daughter of Isaac and Tabitha (Bently) Tanner and granddaughter of Isaac Tanner, Sr. She was born June 27, 1813, in Schuyler Township, Herkimer Co., N. Y. This union has been blessed with six children, of whom only two are now living: Augustus U. B. and Eugene B., both farmers in Venice Township, this county, and both married; the former of whom served as a soldier all through the late war of the Rebellion (he has two children: Avis Agnes and Harley Martin). The parents and grandparents of Mr. and Mrs. Tanner were

from Rhode Island. Our subject and wife are members of the Universalist Church.

HENRY V. TRUMPLER, agent for the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, Carrothers, was born in Venice Township, this county, February 17, 1853, son of Peter and Christine (Deisler) Trumpler, natives of Bavaria, Germany, and who reared a family of seven children, five now living, of whom Henry V. is the youngest. Peter Trumpler, father of our subject, a shoe-maker by trade, was among the early settlers of Venice Township, and here followed farming as an occupation. He was a member of the German Church, and died in 1870. Our subject received his education in the common schools, chose farming as an occupation and followed agricultural pursuits until 1884, when he sold his farm of 109 acres adjoining the village of Carrothers and entered his present occupation. He was united in marriage, in 1881, with Rebecca, daughter of George and Elizabeth (Revert) Meiser, and a native of Pennsylvania, of Dutch descent. Mr. and Mrs. Trumpler are members of the English Reformed Church, in which he is deacon. In politics he is a Republican.

J. W. WALKER, furniture dealer and undertaker, Attica, was born in Cadiz, Harrison Co., Ohio, February 27, 1849, son of John and Fanny (Hoffman) Walker, the former a native of Virginia of Irish descent, the latter of New Jersey and of Welsh lineage. His father, who was a plasterer and stonemason, came to Attica, Ohio, in 1852. He is now residing on a farm in Huron County, Ohio. Our subject is the third of eight children born to his parents, and is the oldest of the four that lived to grow up. His education was obtained in the common school, Baldwin University, Berea, Ohio, and at the Northwestern Normal College at Republic, Ohio. He learned the trade of a stone-mason and plasterer, which he followed for twelve years during the summer months, teaching school in the winters, commencing at the age of nineteen years. He was married, April 12, 1874, in Huron County, Ohio, to Miss Jennie Fast, who was born in Ashland County, Ohio, and of Dutch origin. To this union were born Winfred J., Royall B. (who died in infancy) and Rollo E. Soon after his marriage Mr. Walker purchased a small farm in Richmond Township, Huron Co., Ohio, where he resided until the spring of 1880, when he sold the farm and bought property in Attica, this county. In 1881 he entered into partnership in the furniture and undertaking business, which he still follows, having since purchased the entire stock. Mr. and Mrs. Walker are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. Mr. Walker usually votes the Democratic Ticket. He is a member of Venice Lodge No. 197, I. O. O. F.

E. WEAVER, Attica, one of the most extensive farmers and stock-raisers of this county, was born in Wayne County, Ohio, in 1836, son of Samuel Weaver, a native of Carroll County, Md., born in 1822, a farmer by occupation, and who came among the early settlers to this county. Samuel Weaver was united in marriage with Sarah Bixler, who was born in 1824, and to this union were born eight children, of whom six are living. They were of German descent. The father died in 1863, and the mother died in 1866. Samuel Weaver owned 320 acres of land, and since his death the sons have paid all out-standing debts, bought more land, and at present the farm comprises 420 acres of well-improved land, which is well stocked. E. Weaver, our subject, received his education in Freeport, Ill. In politics he is a Democrat.

MARTIN S. WEAVER, farmer, P. O. Attica, was born in Washington County, Penn., April 17, 1811, son of John, a farmer, and Catherine (Spoon) Weaver, natives of Pennsylvania and of German descent. Our subject, the eighth in a family of twelve children, was reared on the farm, receiving a com-

mon school education, and has followed agricultural pursuits through life. He now owns a farm of 117 acres of land in Venice Township, where he has lived since 1833. He was married, in 1831, to Narcissus, daughter of Valentine Cooper, a farmer, and of English descent. She died in 1860 and subsequently Mr. Weaver married Mrs. Abigail (Bennington) Thompson, widow of Adam Thompson. Mr. Weaver is the father of eleven children, nine of whom grew to manhood and womanhood, viz.: Washington, Joseph, John V., Mary, Elizabeth, Clarey C. and Sarah, by his first wife, and Juliann, Jane, and John W. (deceased), by his last marriage. Two sons served in the Union Army during the civil war, one dying in his country's defense. Mr. and Mrs. Weaver are members of the Free-Will Baptist Church. In politics he is a Republican.

J. B. WILHELM, farmer, P. O. St. Stephen, was born in France October 6, 1844, son of John and Catherine (Swailer) Wilhelm, also natives of France. His father, who was a farmer, came to America in 1857, remaining two years in the State of New York, and thence came to and settled on a farm in Bloom Township, this county. Our subject, the eldest of four children, was reared on the farm, receiving his education in the county schools at Republic Academy and Baldwin University, a Methodist institute at Berea, Ohio. At the age of twenty-two he commenced to teach school, chiefly in Stark County. He taught ten months each year for two years, and then for eight winters, working in the summers. He is an extensive reader. Mr. Wilhelm was married, in 1871, to Marcella, daughter of Matthew and Annie (Melio) Delaney, natives of Ireland, her father being an early settler of Venice Township, this county, and to this union were born the following children: Francis X., Catherine and Clara. They are members of the Catholic Church. Mr. Wilhelm is one of the trustees of Venice Township. In politics he is a Democrat. He is owner of 126 $\frac{2}{3}$ acres of well-improved land.

E. D. WILLIAMS, farmer and stock-raiser, P. O. Attica, was born in Morgan County, Ohio, January 6, 1853, son of O. H. and Agnes (Shepherd) Williams, natives of Ohio and of English and French descent, the former a carpenter in early life, but later a successful farmer, still residing on a farm. Their family consisted of twelve children, seven of whom now survive. Our subject, the fourth in the family, was reared on the farm. His education was obtained in the normal school, Lebanon, Ohio, and at Fostoria, this county, where he attained his majority. He first taught school for six years, and then for three years farmed in the summers and taught in the winters. He has three sisters and one brother who have followed the same profession, and his brother E. E. is now a successful lawyer in West Jefferson, Madison Co., Ohio. Our subject was married, in 1879, to Miss A. J. McKibben, of Scotch-Irish descent and daughter of James B. McKibben, a pioneer farmer of Venice Township, this county, but now a resident of Reed Township, this county. To this union were born two children: Bessie and Ivan. Mrs. Williams is a member of the Presbyterian Church. In politics Mr. Williams is a Republican.

By request of Mr. E. D. Williams the following letter, written to him by his brother, E. E. Williams, is inserted *verbatim*:

RINGGOLD, OHIO, September 14, 1884.

Dear Brother: I received your letter yesterday. Many thanks for your kindness. Three weeks ago I visited the old home. I walked out from Malta. When I arrived at the brow of the hill above the old school-house, being tired, I lay down on the grass beneath the shady beech trees that line the hillside, and while lying there I lived over again our whole past life. My mind went back to our boyhood days when we used to play in the bright sunny meadows of southern Ohio. I could see every little mill and flutter-wheel we had ever made. I remembered our removal from Ringgold on to the old farm. I remembered our struggle with poverty, and I could see two little white-headed boys as they started out across the fields to their work, either talking over the hardness of their lot, or singing some old war song that made the hills ring with gladness. I could see their white heads bobbing up and down in the hot sun among the long corn rows, or after hoeing to the top of the hill, the giant strides we made to reach the bottom of the hill to begin anew another row. I remembered of lying behind the fence over behind the vineyard (which had not then been planted), waiting for the horn to

blow for dinner and talking over their wrongs, which were more imaginary than real. I remembered some of the things we were going to do when we became men. Yes; we would travel and see the world. I remembered our school days, the burning of the old schoolhouse on the hill, our fun and fights for our rights. I looked at the old schoolhouse near home and could see a great change; the storms had washed the dirt away from the foundation, and it looked as if in a few more years it would topple to the ground. There is a little grove of locust trees above the schoolhouse that I helped to plant, and I guess you did, too. I remembered our struggle to obtain an education. I can see two boys starting away from home, their arrival at Newark, their attendance at school at Fostoria and the normal school at Lebanon, Ohio, their success at school, and their success as teachers. Will the world ever be any better for our having lived in it? Certainly, if we do our duty, for that is all the most noted men ever accomplish. Memories of my brother who has ever been so true will last until this life is no more. Many, many things were brought to my memory which, though they may never be recorded on paper, in writing or print, yet they are printed on the pages of memory which will never be erased until reason is dethroned. Again, the scene is changed, and the wedding bells are ringing out their glad notes of joy. One has now the hand and heart of one of Seneca's fairest and best, whose love and womanly grace is a more precious heritage than palaces made of gold; they are living the same life of happiness lived by so many since the world was young. E. D. Williams is now living the grand old life of a farmer, the most useful occupation among men. May happiness, health and prosperity be his through a long and useful life, and a grand entrance into that rest that was planted for the children of men. The other (E. E. Williams) is still fighting the battle of life where he is carrying off a few laurels in the practice of law. What will the future be? Time will tell.

From your affectionate brother, E. E.

JACOB WISE, retired farmer. P. O. Attica, was born in Cumberland County, Penn., January 16, 1819. His parents, John and Sophia (Wise) Wise, though of same name, were not related. His father was a native of Germany, and when quite young came to America, settling in Pennsylvania; his mother was a native of Pennsylvania, where they were married. The father of our subject, who was a blacksmith, came to this county in 1827. He obtained a State contract to build one mile and a half of turnpike in Reed Township, this county, for which he was to receive 413 acres of land in that township and \$300 in cash. He completed the contract and commenced to improve his land, but died in 1834, having cleared but twenty acres. In politics he was a Jacksonian Democrat. He was a member and trustee of the Lutheran Church. Of his family of thirteen children ten attained maturity. Our subject, the seventh born, was educated in the log schoolhouse, the first built in Venice Township, and which was located on the site of his present residence in Attica. He grew up on the farm, learned the mason's trade, and at the age of twenty-one leased the homestead farm, proved himself to be a successful agriculturist, and later bought the interest of the other heirs in the estate for which he now holds the deed given to his father by the State. He has been twice married, the first time, in 1840, to Eliza Armsby, of English-Irish descent, and who bore him six children, three of whom are now living: Alfred, a farmer, married; Josephine, wife of Benjamin Van Fleet, and Frank at home. This wife dying in 1870, Mr. Wise, in 1871, married Mrs. Mary (Sutton) Hall, widow of Thomas Hall. Mrs. Hall had two children: Lester and Albert. Mr. and Mrs. Wise are members of the Regular Baptist Church, of which he has been deacon for the past twenty-five years. He has been a prominent member of the Masonic fraternity for twenty-five years; also is a member of Venice Lodge No. 197, I. O. O. F. During the late civil war he was a member of the Forty-ninth Regiment Ohio Home Guards, which was called into active service for 100 days near the close of that struggle. He is a member of the G. A. R. He has served his township as trustee. Politically he is a Republican.

JOHN C. WORM, farmer. P. O. Carrothers, was born in Venice Township, this county, April 13, 1848, son of Christian and Hannah (Lehman) Worm, who were among the pioneers of this county: coming here from Germany in 1833. Our subject, the eldest of a family of six children, was reared on the farm in Venice Township, attending the district school. When he was twenty years old he commenced to learn the carpenter's trade, and has since continued to work at same; in partnership with his brother Matthias, he carried on the farm which is well-improved, consisting of nearly 200 acres of good land. Our subject was married, May 4, 1875, to Philomena, daughter of John B.

and Margaret (Steinmetz) Falter, and sister of Mrs. Matthias Worm. To this union were born following children: Mary J., Martha Celia, Clement A., Joseph Lawrence and Maggie J. The family are members of the Catholic Church. Politically Mr. Worm is a Democrat.

MORRIS WURTS, hardware merchant, Attica, was born in Canada, March 9, 1833, son of Abraham and Rhoda (Willow) Wurts, the former a native of New Jersey, of German descent, the latter a native of Canada, of English lineage. His father, a cooper by trade, also a farmer, was thrice married, and had twenty-one children, Morris being the third born of the fourteen children by last wife. Our subject received his education in Huron County, Ohio, where his parents resided in an early day. He was reared on the farm, and followed agricultural pursuits until 1878, when he removed to Attica. In 1884 he bought a half interest in the hardware store of Armatage & Wurts. He has been remarkably successful in business, owns town property at Bellevue, a fine residence in Attica, and a well-improved farm comprising 193 acres in Huron County, Ohio. He was married in 1860, to Caroline, daughter of Peter Burket, who was born in Ohio, of German descent. Their children are Harriet Edith, Loa Almetta and Merle Ethel. Mr. and Mrs. Wurts are members of the Protestant Methodist Church, of which he has been trustee. In politics he is a Democrat.



APPENDIX.

ORIGINAL ENTRIES OF LANDS IN SENECA COUNTY.

THE value of such a list, as is presented in the following pages, cannot be overestimated, particularly when the original purchasers of the land formed a majority of the pioneers of the county, as in this case. In the general history, as well as in the township histories, a complete record of grants, made by the United States to Indian captives, half-breeds, and others, appears. For this reason mention of such grants is not made in this division. Again, the names of purchasers of canal and pike-road lands are not given, the record of entry simply crediting to the canal or road company. School lands are treated in the history of the township schools, except in some special cases, to which reference is made herein.

Acknowledgments are due to Gen. Sparks, United States Land Commissioner; to Assistant Commissioner Stockleger, and Chief Clerk Parke for official courtesies, and to Maj. Laurence for material aid rendered in the research.

BIG SPRING TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 1 N., RANGE 13 E.

Jacob W. Snieder, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Jan. 25, 1834.
Jacob W. Snieder, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Jan. 25, 1834.
Valentine Brosamer, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Sept. 16, 1833.
Maimi & Dayton Canal, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 1, May 24, 1828.
John L. Burton, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, March 17, 1834.
George Mullin, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 1, 1833.
Jacob Miller, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Jan. 9, 1834.
Francis Bischoff, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Jan. 8, 1834.
Oliver Childs, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 23, 1833.
Charles Darrow, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 23, 1833.
Frederick Karper, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 29, 1833.
Hiram Darrow, e. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 29, 1833.
James H. Wilson, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, May 1, 1832.
Miami & Dayton Canal, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, May 24, 1828.
Oliver Childs, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 3, May 23, 1833.
Stephen Kuntz, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Jan. 25, 1834.
Peter Rinehart, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Nov. 8, 1833.
Peter Rinehart, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Nov. 8, 1833.
Benjamin Harsh, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Nov. 10, 1832.
Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, May 24, 1828.
George Wella (or Welba), e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 9, 1834.
Levina Hoffman, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Jan. 23, 1835.
Joseph Stackhouse, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Nov. 24, 1832.
Michael Grove, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Nov. 15, 1832.
Michael Grove, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Nov. 23, 1833.
Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 24, 1828.
Levina Hoffman, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, June 23, 1835.
James Watson, Sr. s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 6, 1834.
Joseph Stackhouse, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 24, 1832.
David Grabeal, Jr. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, April 19, 1833.
Jacob Grove, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, May 8, 1833.
John Clark, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 2, 1834.
Jacob Grove, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, May 8, 1833.
David Graybeal, Sr. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 4, 1834.
David Graybeal, Sr. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 4, 1834.
Joshua Watson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 13, 1832.

Francis Easihin, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Nov. 17, 1834.
Daniel Reese, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, July 6, 1833.
Adam Wickerham, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Sept. 10, 1833.
Thomas Foughty, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, May 9, 1836.
John Keesberry, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Aug. 8, 1836.
Jacob Moore, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, May 14, 1836.
Abel Hennon, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Aug. 15, 1832.
Adam Wickerham, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Sept. 10, 1833.
Francis Easihin, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Nov. 17, 1834.
Moses Kling, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 18, 1833.
Francis Easihin, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 18, 1834.
Schuvaler Nicolas, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 28, 1834.
Adam Killinger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 1, 1832.
Joshua Watson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 13, 1832.
John Boucher, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 8, 1832.
Jacob Boucher, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, May 14, 1834.
John Boucher, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 18, 1832.
Abel Hennon, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Aug. 15, 1832.
Thomas Blackburn, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 28, 1833.
Henry Myers, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 28, 1833.
Jacob Miller, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Jan. 8, 1834.
George Janz, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Feb. 28, 1835.
Samuel Watson, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, July 19, 1836.
Jacob Bousher, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 18, 1832.
Jacob Bousher, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 18, 1832.
Samuel Boucher, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, July 19, 1836.
Daniel Smoker, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 21, 1833.
Jacob Reader, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 7, 1833.
Frederick Davlin, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 29, 1833.
Isadore Fry, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Nov. 8, 1833.
John J. Troutman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 9, 1833.
Frederick Davlin, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 29, 1833.
Tericock Mook, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Nov. 8, 1833.
Isadore Fry, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, April 20, 1833.
Isaac Smoker, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 21, 1833.
Isadore Fry, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Nov. 4, 1833.
Anthony Schindler, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sept. 16, 1833.
Thos. Jefferson Gates, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 23, 1833.
Jacob Kabala, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sept. 16, 1833.
Jacob Kabala, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sept. 16, 1833.

- John Myer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 11, 1833.
 Jacob Hacer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 26, 1833.
 Robert Brown, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 12, 1833.
 Valentine Brosamer, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 16, 1833.
 Michael Shurr, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 11, 1833.
 Joseph Martin, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 16, 1833.
 Wm. Frees, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, July 25, 1832.
 John Waltemire, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 17, 1833.
 John Waltemire, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Nov. 23, 1832.
 Peter Wutcher, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, July 10, 1832.
 Dominique Filiatre and Nicholas Filiatre, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Sept. 16, 1833.
 Dominique Filiatre and Nicholas Filiatre, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Sept. 27, 1833.
 Wilhelm Templeman, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Oct. 3, 1833.
 Joseph Simon, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Oct. 3, 1833.
 Henry Sehumacker, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, June 6, 1833.
 John Sheets, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14.
 Philip Sickman, e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Nov. 13, 1833.
 Samuel Young, w. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Oct. 9, 1833.
 Jacob Lower, n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Nov. 13, 1833.
 Jacob Lower, s. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Nov. 13, 1833.
 Jacob Ault, n. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 13, 1833.
 Samuel Young, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Oct. 9, 1833.
 Lucas Garber, n. fr. (old survey) sec. 15, Jan. 8, 1834.
 Wm. Baker, pt. of n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. S. Reservation, sec. 15, Jan. 6, 1834.
 Charles Stoolfire, W. pt. n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. S. Reservation, sec. 15, June 3, 1834.
 Michael Wagner, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Oct. 4, 1833.
 William Durbin, Jr. and Robert Meyers Shoemaker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16*, Aug. 30, 1842.
 William Durbin, Jr. and Robert Meyers Shoemaker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 16*, Aug. 30, 1842.
 William Durbin, Jr. and Robert Meyers Shoemaker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. fr. $\frac{1}{2}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. fr. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 16*, Aug. 30, 1842.
 Henry Boucher, fr. (of 114 a.) sec. 17, Aug. 18, 1832.
 Isaac Dewitt, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Feb. 26, 1833.
 John Luellen, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, March 11, 1833.
 John Luellen, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, March 11, 1833.
 Timothy Smith, n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, July 2, 1833.
 Adam Heil, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Sept. 9, 1833.
 J. Guar (or Grear), e. pt. n. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, June 3, 1834.
 Joseph Wilford, fraction of sec. 18, June 13, 1832.
 John Laiwill, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Dec. 10, 1832.
 Isaac Dewitt, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Feb. 26, 1833.
 Benjamin Bower, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, June 12, 1833.
 Benjamin Bower, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, June 12, 1833.
 Timothy Smith, n. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, July 2, 1833.
 Timothy Smith, w. pt. n. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, July 2, 1833.
 Wm. Burgess, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 19, Feb. 11, 1833.
 Giles Aylesworth, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. pt. sec. 19, March 13, 1833.
 Wm. Mulholland, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. pt. sec. 19, April 10, 1833.
 Giles Aylesworth, pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, March 13, 1833.
 Samuel Gibson, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, June 10, 1833.
 Wm. Benham, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, March 13, 1833.
 Charles Henderson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Dec. 20, 1832.
 David Ferrier, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Feb. 8, 1833.
 David Ferrier, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Feb. 8, 1833.
 Charles Stoolfire, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Feb. 8, 1833.
 John Jenkins, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Feb. 8, 1833.
 Fred. Kimmell, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, April 13, 1833.
 Wm. Hargier, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Jan. 21, 1834.
 Samuel Farmer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Feb. 11, 1833.
 Fred. Kimmell, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, April 13, 1833.
 John Weaver, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 9, 1833.
 Chas. Henderson, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Dec. 20, 1832.
 David Strouse, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Feb. 11, 1833.
 John Barcus, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Feb. 11, 1833.
 John Barcus, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Feb. 11, 1833.
 John Barcus, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Feb. 11, 1833.
 David Strouse, e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 15, 1833.
 David Kimmell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 11, 1833.
 Samuel Vanhorn, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 22, 1833.
 S. T. Vanhorn, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. S. R. s. 21, May 12, 1834.
 Samuel T. Vanhorn, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 22, 1833.
 Ephraim Baer, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, April 12, 1833.
 Sol. Battenfield, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, March 6, 1834.
 Henry Huffman, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, 1833.
 Nicholas Pere, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Oct. 4, 1833.
 Michael Wagner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Oct. 4, 1833.
 Michael Wagner, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Oct. 4, 1833.
 John Lower, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 13, 1833.
 Samuel Dutcher, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, March 17, 1834.
 James McFarland, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Dec. 18, 1833.
 John Lower, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 13, 1833.
 Fred. J. Schumaker, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Aug. 31, 1833.
 Joseph Clapper, e. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Oct. 9, 1833.
 Philip Sickman, w. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 13, 1833.
 Henry Sprau, e. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Aug. 12, 1833.
 William Blue, w. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 13, 1833.
 John Allen, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, March 18, 1833.
 Archibald Allen, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 25, 1833.
 John Kibler, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 3, 1833.
 Dominique Wagner, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 7, 1833.
 John Koehler, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 3, 1833.
 Jacob Weimer, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 6, 1833.
 Mary Ann Fryberger, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Nov. 4, 1833.
 John Peter Courtade, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, July 5, 1833.
 Daniel Kunkler, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Feb. 5, 1834.
 George Wagner, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, March 1, 1834.
 John Lewis Berton, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Jan. 31, 1834.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 25, May 24, 1828.
 Jacob Mulholland, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Jan. 23, 1834.
 John Baker, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, April 23, 1833.
 John Peter Courtade, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 7, 1833.
 John Straser, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 22, 1833.
 James McFarland, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Dec. 18, 1833.
 Matthias Wilhelm, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 22, 1833.
 John N. Kurtz, e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ E. J. B. sec. 26, May 7, 1833.
 John Springer, w. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, June 25, 1833.
 George Snellenberger, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, April 22, 1833.
 David Parks, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, April 22, 1833.
 William Blue, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 13, 1833.
 Geo. Snellenberger, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, April 22, 1833.
 Nancy Atkinson, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 20, 1833.
 Matthias Clark, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Aug. 30, 1833.
 Wm. Baker, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, April 23, 1833.
 Aaron Walsh, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Dec. 10, 1832.
 Aaron Walsh, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Dec. 10, 1832.
 Kinsey Ogg, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Dec. 10, 1832.
 William S. Drake, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Dec. 10, 1832.
 Jacob W. Reed, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, June 5, 1833.
 Adam Battenfield, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, April 12, 1833.
 Geo. Battenfield, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Oct. 29, 1833.
 Thos. Wallace Greer, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Dec. 16, 1833.
 Elijah Brayton, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Dec. 10, 1832.
 Elijah Brayton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Dec. 19, 1832.
 William Brayton, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Aug. 30, 1833.
 William Brayton, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Feb. 12, 1833.
 William Brown, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Jan. 7, 1833.
 Jacob Sten, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Dec. 10, 1832.
 John Carey, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Dec. 10, 1832.
 Jacob Sten, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Dec. 10, 1832.
 William Burgess, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 7, 1833.
 John Luellen, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 25, 1833.
 Leonard Kimmell, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Sept. 2, 1833.
 John Kimmell, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Jan. 2, 1834.
 William Burham, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, June 15, 1833.
 Swamp land granted for Indians, w. ir. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, rejected.
 Swamp land granted for Indians, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, located in 1859.
 Jacob Guar, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. S. R. sec. 30, May 5, 1834.
 Aaron Walsh, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 20, 1834.
 Lewis England, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 29, 1834.
 Adam Heil, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Jan. 27, 1836.
 Joseph Briggs, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 10, 1833.
 James Chambers, s. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Oct. 8, 1833.
 Wm. Reynolds (or Rennells), w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 10 and 20, 1832.
 Wm. Reynolds (or Rennells), s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, March 10, 1833.
 Richard Reynolds, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, June 14, 1834.
 Wm. Rennells, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, April 3, 1835.
 Geo. Heil, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. 31, April 9, 1833.
 Mary Snider, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. S. R. sec. 31, July 1, 1834.
 George Wines, w. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Sept. 7, 1833.
 Peter Lantz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 10, 1832.
 Peter Lantz, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 10, 1832.
 Elijah Brayton, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 10, 1832.
 Elijah Brayton, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 10, 1832.
 Benjamin Jenkins, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 29, 1833.
 John Hildebrand, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 19, 1833.
 Peter Lantz, (B. S. R.) w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Jan. 17, 1835.
 John Carey, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 10, 1832.
 Samuel Vanhorn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, June 22, 1833.

Erastus H. Cook, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 20, 1834.
 John Cary, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 10, 1832.
 John Hildebrand, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, June 19, 1833.
 John Cary, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Jan. 7, 1833.
 Samuel Phillips, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, July 20, 1833.
 John Cary, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 25, 1833, and June 3, 1834.
 John Springer, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. S. R. sec. 34, June 25, 1833, and March 5, 1834.
 John Rush, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, July 20, 1833.
 John Cary, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ B. S. R. sec. 34, Nov. 13, 1833, and June 3, 1834.
 H. Bogard, e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 35, July 9, 1828.
 J. Springer, w. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 35, June 25, 1833.
 John Cary, w. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Nov. 13, 1833.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 35, May 24, 1828.
 John Moses, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, July 7, 1823.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ section 36, May 24, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, May 24, 1828.
 Samuel Elarton, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, May 29, 1833.
 Samuel Elarton, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Feb. 19, 1833.
 John Elarton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, March 14, 1831.
 Hugh Melholland, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, March 31, 1828.
 Fred. Waggoner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Nov. 15, 1830.
 John Peer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 22, 1829.

LOUDON TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 2 N., RANGE 13 E.

John Good, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 20, 1832.
 M. W. Brown, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Oct. 10, 1836.
 A. Hamphshire, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 30, 1835.
 B. Turner, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 28, 1836.
 Denis O'Neil, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Oct. 11, 1836.
 P. W. Benjamin, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Nov. 15, 1836.
 Jacob Troxel, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 12, 1834.
 Levant B. Cotes, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Nov. 9, 1836.
 Christian Foster, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 20, 1834.
 John Rinebolt, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Feb. 2, 1830.
 John Smith, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 14, 1835.
 Mary Van de Mark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Sept. 1, 1836.
 Levant B. Cotes, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Nov. 9, 1836.
 Jonathan Reese, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Jan. 29, 1834.
 John Rinebolt, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, March 2, 1831.
 J. Parkhurst, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Dec. 29, 1834.
 Benj. McDougle, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, March 3, 1834.
 Benj. McDougle, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Jan. 19, 1835.
 J. Parkhurst, n. e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, April 16, 1839.
 Conrad Lust, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, July 2, 1839.
 J. Reese, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Sept. 7, 1832.
 Laurence Rumpel, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, March 4, 1836.
 A. Lockwood, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, March 14, 1836.
 Benj. McDougle, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Nov. 14, 1836.
 C. G. Downs, n. e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, June 24, 1839.
 D. Updegraff, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 26, 1839.
 Conrad Lust, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, July 2, 1839.
 D. Updegraff, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 26, 1839.
 Abijah Ives, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Feb. 20, 1837.
 John Crocker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, June 12, 1839.
 Augustus Ayres, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Aug. 19, 1837.
 John Crocker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Aug. 30, 1838.
 John Crocker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 17, 1839.
 John Crocker, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 17, 1839.
 Roswell Crocker, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, July 5, 1839.
 John Crocker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Aug. 30, 1838.
 John Crocker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, July 28, 1834.
 John Crocker, n. e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 22, 1839.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 28, 1828.
 Hannah Boyer, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, July 23, 1832.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, May 24, 1828.
 Roswell Crocker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, July 7, 1831.
 James Anderson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 9, 1831.
 Roswell Crocker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, July 13, 1833.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, May 24, 1828.
 David Ferrier, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, July 20, 1833.
 John Crocker, Sr., n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, July 1, 1833.
 James Anderson, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 18, 1834.
 Benj. Orin (or Owen), n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Feb. 26, 1834.
 Jonathan Emert, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Nov. 1, 1833.
 Nathan Ball, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Feb. 26, 1834.
 James Anderson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 18, 1832.
 Leven Ludwell Sands, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Feb. 9, 1832.
 Jacob Rumpel, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, May 24, 1828.
 Jacob Rumpel, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Sept. 17, 1831.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 8, May 24, 1828.
 Benjamin Stevens, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Jan. 9, 1832.
 Jacob Rumpel, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. sec. 8, April 15, 1833.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, May 24, 1828.
 Eli Weaver, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Feb. 4, 1836.
 Wm. Pierce, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Nov. 24, 1836.
 Wm. Pierce, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Nov. 2, 1836.
 Laurence Rumpel, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Nov. 15, 1832.
 Leven. L. Sands, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Feb. 9, 1832.
 Benjamin Hartley, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, May 1, 1832.
 A. Ferrier, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Apr. 19, 1832.
 Peter W. Benjamin, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Nov. 14, 1836.
 H. Bromley, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Sept. 28, 1833.
 Ephraim Murray, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, April 25, 1832.
 Hazael Murray, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, April 25, 1832.
 Wm. Pierce, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 25, 1836.
 Peter W. Benjamin, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Nov. 15, 1836.
 Samuel Stoner, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, April 15, 1832.
 Henry Hersh, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 29, 1832.
 Samuel Pegg, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 14, 1837.
 Noah Vandemark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sept. 1, 1836.
 Wm. Pierce, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Oct. 26, 1836.
 Peter W. Benjamin, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Nov. 14, 1836.
 George Chambers, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Jan. 26, 1836.
 Wm. Pierce, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, 1836.
 Peter W. Benjamin, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Nov. 15, 1836.
 Adam Sickle, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 26, 1836.
 Augustus Gott, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Aug. 5, 1834.
 Benedict Hoover, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Aug. 5, 1834.
 Ludwick Sheely, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Jan. 26, 1836.
 Wm. Pierce, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Oct. 1, 1836.
 George Chambers, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Dec. 23, 1835.
 Henry Zwing, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Aug. 15, 1834.
 Peter T. King, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Sept. 13, 1828.
 Eben. Mills, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, March 1, 1828.
 Nathan Shippy, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, April 26, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, May 24, 1828.
 Jacob Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, April 1, 1835.
 John Schieffely, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Nov. 9, 1833.
 Peter Weimar, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Aug. 26, 1833.
 Thomas Eldridge, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 5, 1834.
 George Adams, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Jan. 28, 1833.
 Abner Wade, Jr., s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, July 9, 1834.
 Abner Wade, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 28, 1837.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 24, 1828.
 John Adams, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, March 4, 1833.
 M. Hoover, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Jan. 2, 1835.
 Wm. L. Ricketts, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Oct. 26, 1827.
 R. Fox, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Feb. 8, 1828.
 Benj. Hartley, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, June 21, 1831.
 Henry Webb, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 27, 1833.
 Martin Adams, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Feb. 24, 1834.
 Martin Adams, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, April 29, 1834.
 School Lands, sec. 16 (see page 591).
 George Young, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Nov. 9, 1832.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 17, May 24, 1828.
 George Young, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Nov. 9, 1832, and Oct. 21, 1833.
 Jacob Keiser, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 26, 1832.
 Lewis Keiser, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 26, 1832.
 John Sponseller, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, May 29, 1833.
 John Sponseller, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, May 30, 1833.
 Jacob Kurtz, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Nov. 22, 1832.
 Peter Ebersole, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Sept. 15, 1832.
 Jonathan Milbourn, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 15, 1832.
 Christian Swank, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Feb. 16, 1833.
 Henry Heminger, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 21, 1833.
 George Young, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Feb. 17, 1834.

Wesley Hollopeter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Feb. 29, 1832.
 J. Mogle or Wogle, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, June 27, 1833.
 Perry Chance, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, July 1, 1833.
 Joshua Borton, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Sept. 6, 1833.
 Jonathan Betts, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 22, 1832.
 Peter Ebersole, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 15, 1832.
 John Fletcher, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, June 18, 1832.
 Newman Havens, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 26, 1832.
 Isaac Tintman, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, July 1, 1833.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, May 24, 1828.

Jacob Fruth, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Dec. 3, 1833.
 John Stump, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Sept. 17, 1831.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, May 24, 1828.
 Abel Simmons Pearce, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, May 17, 1832.
 Henry Bucher, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Nov. 30, 1832.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 22, May 24, 1828.
 *John Houseman, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Aug. 6, 1834.
 Andrew List, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, June 9, 1834.
 Abram Kimmell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 10, 1834.
 James M. Scott, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, April 18, 1834.
 Peter Huwer (or Hoover), e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Apr. 5, 1834.
 Martin Knoll, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 13, 1834.
 Jeremiah King, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Oct. 26, 1835.
 Thomas M. Scott, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Aug. 12, 1834.
 Robert M. Reney, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, April 23, 1834.
 Abner Wade, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, April 29, 1834.
 Thomas M. Scott, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Aug. 12, 1834.
 John Geo. Ostgen, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Feb. 25, 1834.
 Jeremiah King, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 26, 1835.
 John Henry Long, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, July 31, 1834.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ May 24, 1828.
 James Leahy, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Feb. 13, 1835.
 James Leahy, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 3, 1834.
 Cornelius Leahy, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 29, 1833.
 David Leahy, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 29, 1833.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 24, 1828.
 Francis A. Altinbaugh, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Apr. 10, 1834.
 Rachael Ruse, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$, and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, April 19, 1830.

Rachael Ruse, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Nov. 7, 1833.
 Wm. L. Ricketts, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 20, 1833.
 John G. King, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 11, 1830.
 John Ricketts, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 12, 1828.
 John Ricketts, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Nov. 9, 1833.
 Samuel Stoner, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, April 15, 1834.
 Michael Martin, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, March 13, 1834.
 Bernhard Ball, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 12, 1834.
 John (allanan, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Dec. 12, 1833.
 John Callanan, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Feb. 6, 1834.
 John Leitner, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Feb. 8, 1834.
 John Leitner, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, July 17, 1834.
 John Callanan, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Jan. 1, 1834.
 Daniel Shea, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Jan. 3, 1834.
 Jacob Mergenthaler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Oct. 21, 1833.
 Jacob Mergenthaler, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Oct. 21, 1833.
 Jacob Mergenthaler, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Apl. 16, 1834.
 Melchior Houseman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Oct. 21, 1833.
 Michael Martin, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, March 17, 1834.
 George Sting, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Oct. 21, 1833.
 John Ebersole, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Oct. 3, 1833.
 Giles Pearce, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, May 17, 1832.
 John Evans, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Aug. 13, 1833.
 Jacob Fruth, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Dec. 3, 1833.
 Ira Ricket (or Picket), n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Dec. 10, 1833.
 John Ringel, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Feb. 15, 1834.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, May 24, 1828.
 Rachael Ruse, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 7, 1833.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e., s. e. and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, May 24, 1828.
 Peter Weimer, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, March 21, 1833.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 30, May 24, 1828.
 Ephraim Baer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, April 12, 1833.
 Andrew Utz, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 15, 1833.
 Henry Shellar, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, April 18, 1833.
 Abram Gantz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Sept. 27, 1834.
 Abram Gantz, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 7, 1833.
 David Graybeal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, April 19, 1833.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, May 24, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, all sec. 32, May 24, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, all sec. 33, May 24, 1828.
 James H. Wilson, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 1, 1832.
 Frederick Rawhouser, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 17, 1833.
 Frederick Karper, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 29, 1833.
 George Mullen, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 1, 1833.
 Jonathan Foltz, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 29, 1833.

Timothy Berks s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 2, 1836.
 James H Wilson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, April 25, 1832.
 John Chaney, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, March 3, 1832.
 Jonathan Foltz, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Dec. 17, 1833.
 James H. Wilson, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, May 1, 1832.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, May 24, 1828.
 Henry Cronise, all sec. 36, Aug. 27, 1827.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 3 N., RANGE 13 E.

Edmund Ash, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Oct. 20, 1847.
 Located by Aloys Ranke, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ M. B. land warrant, sec. 1, April 1, 1848.
 F. I. Norton and A. B. Taylor, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1 $\frac{1}{2}$, Aug. 13, 1853.
 Daniel Long, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 22, 1834.
 John Sprout, Sr., n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, March 26, 1835.
 Geo. R. Lewis, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Nov. 2, 1855.
 M. B. Land Warrant 27134, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, June 14, 1853.
 Daniel Long, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 22, 1834.
 Jonathan Kissinger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Nov. 7, 1839.
 Horace Sessions, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, June 16, 1856.
 Henry F. Johnson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, March 26, 1835.
 Joseph Kinsey, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Oct. 21, 1847.
 M. B. Land Warrant 7057 s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Feb. 25, 1853.
 John Kopp, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Feb. 13, 1835.
 Andrew Glenn, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Dec. 13, 1841.
 Jacob Hollinger, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Dec. 16, 1834.
 John Sibberell, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, April 24, 1837.
 Patrick Nicholas, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 24, 1835.
 Robert Barnes, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, May 23, 1839.
 Jacob Creek, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Aug. 30, 1841.
 F. I. Norton and A. B. Taylor, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3*, Aug. 18, 1853.
 Andrew Glenn, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Dec. 13, 1841.
 John G. Camp, n. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Oct. 1, 1851.
 M. B. Land Warrant 651, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Oct. 1, 1851.
 M. B. Land Warrant 33044 n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Feb. 4, 1852.
 Charles Ely, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Nov. 2, 1835.
 John Free, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, June 10, 1847.
 Andrew M. Williams, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Nov. 12, 1847.
 Andrew M. Williams, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Jan. 6, 1835.
 Magdalena Pistrer, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 1, 1835.
 Jacob Creek, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 30, 1841.
 F. I. Norton and A. B. Taylor, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4*, Aug. 18, 1853.
 Geo. R. Lewis, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Nov. 2, 1835.
 John Free, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$, and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, May 3, 1847.
 Josiah Smith, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Oct. 22, 1836.
 David Boyd, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 1, 1843.
 Azariah Pennell, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 1, 1847.
 Urias Knisely, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Jan. 29, 1842.
 G. W. McMillan, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 26, 1847.
 Jacob Free, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 28, 1847.
 Jacob Free, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 3, 1847.
 Jacob Free, s. w. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$, and s. e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Feb. 5, 1847.
 F. I. Norton and A. B. Taylor, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ (canceled) sec. 5, Aug. 18, 1853.
 Heirs of Wm Richardson's M. B. land warrant, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 29, 1844.
 Jonas Rischel, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Oct. 1, 1834.
 Nath. Wilson, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 17, 1836.
 Roswell Crocker, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, July 15, 1852.
 R. Shippy, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Aug. 1, 1835.
 L. B. Coats s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 2, 1836.
 T. Shawhan, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Feb. 5, 1834.
 John Frees, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Feb. 29, 1836.
 Chas. Ely, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Nov. 2, 1835.
 J. M. Hoover, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Feb. 24, 1844.
 Samuel McCulley, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Sept. 20, 1833.
 Nathan Warner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Nov. 12, 1833.
 John H. Frees, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Aug. 22, 1836.
 John H. Frees, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Aug. 25, 1836.
 Wm. Bunn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Nov. 3, 1845.
 James H. Frees, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Aug. 17, 1839.
 Rachel McEwen, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. pt. of sec. 7, Aug. 10, 1846.
 Richard Harbaugh, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Sept. 25, 1833.
 M. B. Land Warrant 43577, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 22, 1852.

*Error.

*Indemnity granted on s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr.

- Madison Pennell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$, and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 12, 1834.
- Josiah Smith, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, March 12, 1841.
- Gideon Humphrey, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Aug. 13, 1836.
- Israel Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, April 24, 1832.
- Israel Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 2, 1832.
- David Desinger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 13, 1839.
- Geo. R. Lewis, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 2, 1835.
- John Silver, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 25, 1833.
- Samuel Ake, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, May 28, 1834.
- John Silver, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 25, 1833.
- H. Hutchins, Jr., s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 13, 1833.
- Wm. Braden, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Sept. 19, 1834.
- Henry Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, canceled, Jan. 1, 1833.
- Henry Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Nov. 19, 1832.
- John Lambright, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 12, 1832.
- James Walker, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, March 3, 1834.
- Asa Crockett, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, June 9, 1832.
- Samuel Youngker, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 25, 1833.
- J. Caspar Bucher, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 10, Nov. 17, 1834.
- John Silver, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Feb. 16, 1836.
- John Lambright, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 20, 1834.
- Geo. Klahn, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Nov. 2, 1835.
- Jacob Henry, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Nov. 7, 1840.
- J. Casper Bucher, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 11, *Nov. 17, 1834.
- George Welant, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 11, Nov. 9, 1835.
- George Welant, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Nov. 28, 1835.
- Isaac Schall, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Jan. 25, 1836.
- Jacob Thomas, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Nov. 18, 1840.
- Luther A. Hall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 20, 1841.
- Mary A. Huffman, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, March 11, 1848.
- Barbara Huffman, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, March 11, 1848.
- George R. Lewis, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Nov. 2, 1835.
- Jacob Miller, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 12, 1831.
- M.L. Land Warrant 16079, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, June 14, 1853.
- Jacob Schupp, d. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and d. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 25, 1839.
- Abraham Craun, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Aug. 3, 1833.
- Bart. Sears, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Nov. 19, 1833.
- George Ash, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Oct. 21, 1833.
- Chas. Ely, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Nov. 2, 1835.
- William Pierce, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Oct. 26, 1836.
- Charles Ely, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Nov. 2, 1835.
- Margaret Haynes, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 26, 1835.
- Nancy Reed, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Oct. 21, 1833.
- Abraham Sears, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Nov. 9, 1833.
- Isaac Miller, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, May 9, 1836.
- J. Caspar Bucher, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14, Oct. 14, 1834.
- William Wason, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Nov. 19, 1833.
- Joseph Kinsey, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, June 1, 1835.
- Luther A. Hall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Aug. 14, 1841.
- Luther A. Hall, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Aug. 14, 1841.
- Jacob Henry, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Aug. 30, 1841.
- M.B. Land Warrant 176, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Jan. 4, 1853.
- Abram Burton, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 9, 1837.
- Michael Lingnaker, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 2, 1835.
- Daniel Rinebolt, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Sept. 4, 1834.
- Charles Ely, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 2, 1835.
- Luther A. Hall, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Aug. 14, 1841.
- M.B. Land Warrant 13313, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Feb. 2, 1853.
- George Stower, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Jan. 30, 1841.
- George Stower, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Oct. 25, 1833.
- School Lands, sec. 16 (see page 567).
- George Free, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, April 16, 1832.
- George Slosser, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, April 12, 1832.
- George Boston, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Dec. 12, 1833.
- Levant B. Cotes, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Nov. 2, 1836.
- William Noble, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Feb. 21, 1834.
- Samuel Dysert, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, April 13, 1832.
- Isaac Miller, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, June 1, 1832.
- Samuel McCulley, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Sept. 20, 1833.
- Joseph Herrin, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, March 1, 1836.
- Isaac Miller, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, June 26, 1837.
- John Miller, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Nov. 5, 1834.
- Richard Herrin, s. e. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, April 8, 1855.
- Humphrey Chilcote, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, July 21, 1834.
- John Schneider, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 18, 1834.
- Joseph Chilcote, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Feb. 11, 1834.
- Robert Shippy, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Jan. 24, 1835.
- Matthias Hollopetter, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 29, 1833.
- William Nobles, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, May 12, 1837.
- Wesley Hollopetter, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, March 14, 1843.
- Conrad Myers, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 8, 1846.
- Samuel Crossley, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Nov. 24, 1836.
- John Garlock, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, March 8, 1834.
- Charles F. Drake, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Dec. 8, 1836.
- Israel Nestlerode, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 27, 1834.
- Israel Nestlerode, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Jan. 24, 1832.
- Andrew Hollopetter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, May 1, 1833.
- Samuel Youngker, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 24, 1836.
- Jacob Henry, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 26, 1842.
- Charles Reber, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, March 8, 1834.
- Richard Ridgeley, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, March 28, 1832.
- Jacob Dowell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, March 28, 1832.
- Jacob Dowell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, March 28, 1832.
- Thomas McCulley, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, April 18, 1833.
- Samuel Youngker, s. e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Feb. 22, 1833.
- Jacob Stahl, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 3, 1833.
- Jacob Stahl, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Nov. 4, 1833.
- Jacob Stahl, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, March 20, 1837.
- Daniel Swope, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 13, 1832.
- Charles McNamue, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Aug. 16, 1841.
- Thomas Joins (or Tirns), s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Sept. 17, 1836.
- Joseph S. English, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Sept. 17, 1836.
- Michael Stahl, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 17, 1836.
- Michael Stahl, n. w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Aug. 28, 1838.
- Jacob Stiffler, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, March 12, 1851.
- Frederick Teble, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Nov. 17, 1852.
- George Stahl, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 4, 1834.
- George Stahl, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Sept. 28, 1832.
- Jonas Hampshire, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Oct. 7, 1831, and May 23, 1832.
- Andrew Trumbo, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 22, July 4, 1831.
- Luther A. Hall, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Aug. 14, 1841.
- Michael Stahl, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, May 20, 1831.
- Michael Stahl, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Sept. 17, 1830.
- Wm. Stahl, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 13, 1834.
- Charles Ely, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 2, 1835.
- Jacob Iler, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Sept. 6, 1841.
- Henry Shults, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, April 15, 1849.
- George R. Lewis, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, —, 1835.
- Henry F. Murphy, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Sept. 11, 1841.
- Henry F. Murphy, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Oct. 29, 1842.
- Charles Ely, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 2, 1835.
- Jonathan Ake, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 28, 1834.
- Jacob Iler, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Sept. 6, 1841.
- Isaac S. Browning, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, —, 1836.
- George Brehm, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 2, 1836.
- Pressley Trumbo, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 31, 1832.
- Pressley Trumbo, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Sept. 30, 1835.
- Jacob Miller, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 19, 1851.
- Pressley Trumbo, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 30, 1832.
- George Brehm, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Jan. 6, 1840.
- Jacob Miller, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, March 13 and 18, 1848.
- George R. Lewis, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Nov. 2, 1835.
- Levant B. Cotes, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Nov. 9, 1836.
- Henry Huffman, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Dec. 20, 1832.
- Wm. Pierce, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Oct. 15, 1836.
- John Iler, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Aug. 19, 1833.
- Isaiah Morris, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Oct. 25, 1836.
- Levant B. Cotes, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 25, Nov. 9, 1836.
- John Oiler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Aug. 19, 1833.
- Geo. Hampshire, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Aug. 10, 1836.
- Levant B. Cotes, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Nov. 9, 1836.
- Andrew Utz, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 16, 1833.
- Henry Stall, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Oct. 27, 1833.
- Lennox Perrin, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Feb. 20, 1837.
- Peter Brown, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, April 20, 1848.
- M. B. Land Warrant 49888, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 12, 1852.
- Israel Myers, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Jan. 26, 1837.
- Noah Myers, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Oct. 28, 1833.
- Andrew Ferrier, Jr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Apr. 19, 1832.
- Daniel Snider, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27, May 1, 1830.
- Andrew Ferrier, Sr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 21, 1832.
- Henry Hossler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Oct. 12, 1832.
- Abraham Rinebolt, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27, June 1, 1829.
- John Miller, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Sept. 27, 1836.
- John List, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 9, 1836.
- Matthew Berry, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Jan. 26, 1837.

Jacob Miller, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, June 1, 1844.
 Henry Frink, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Oct. 12, 1832.
 Michael Bricht, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Sept. 10, 1833.
 Elijah Ake, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, May 28, 1834.
 Reuben Hugh Smith, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ (canceled) sec. 28, Oct. 11, 1842.
 Alonzo M. Jones and Mary Jones, same lands, sec. 28, July 19, 1836.
 James Robertson, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Sept. 15, 1836.
 Charles F. Drake, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Nov. 9, 1836.
 James Robertson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Oct. 12, 1832.
 Andrew Ferrier, Sr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, July 3, 1832.
 Samuel Youngker, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Oct. 25, 1833.
 William Wagner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Jan. 11, 1836.
 Baker Hales, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Sept. 2, 1836.
 David Ferrier, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, May 2, 1832.
 Lucinda A. Jones, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, July 19, 1836.
 Charles F. Drake, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, July 29, 1836.
 Elias Sower, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, March 5, 1836.
 Charles F. Drake, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Nov. 9, 1836.
 John Stevens, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 17, 1834.
 Samuel Crossley, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Nov. 24, 1836.
 George Free, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, April 19, 1832.
 John Stevens, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 17, 1834.
 Oliver Peak, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, July 19, 1836.
 John Taylor, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 23, 1833.
 Henry Harold, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Nov. 11, 1831.
 John Gorsuch, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Sept. 18, 1832.
 Henry Harold, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Nov. 11, 1831.
 Hannah Boyer, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, July 23, 1832.
 John Gorsuch, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 2, 1831.
 John Gorsuch, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, June 8, 1831.
 Wm. Cochran, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 6, 1832.
 Jacob Miller, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 1, 1844.
 Ralph Leigh, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, May 9, 1834.
 Adam Minear, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Sept. 8, 1835.
 Philip King, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, March 28, 1836.
 Abner Allen, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, May 15, 1833.
 John Crocker, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 20, 1838.
 Charles F. Drake, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Sept. 2, 1836.
 John P. Reznor, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, May 26, 1836.
 Henry Hitesman, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Nov. 27, 1833.
 Nicholas Portz, s. e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, April 3, 1839.
 Michael Bricht, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Sept. 10, 1833.
 Mary Hamor, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Sept. 1, 1835.
 Mary Hamor, s. w. pt. of s. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, April 27, 1839.
 Wm. Cochran, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Sept. 6, 1832.
 Jesse Stoneman, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Sept. 24, 1836.
 Ralph Leigh, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Oct. 17, 1836.
 Levant B. Cotes, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Nov. 9, 1836.
 Adam Patterson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Aug. 25, 1836.
 John List, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 9, 1836.
 Martin Brubaker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 19, 1829.
 Frederick Gibbons, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, April 19, 1832.
 Jacob Rouk, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, July 19, 1836.
 John Rinebolt, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 23, 1841.
 Wm. D. Harper, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 1, 1836.
 Levant B. Cotes, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 9, 1836.
 Not on original records or additions: s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34.
 Michael Brecht, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Aug. 19, 1833.
 Christian Foster, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 25, 1829.
 Christian Foster, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Sept. 16, 1829.
 Jacob Good, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, April 20, 1833.
 Henry Lambright, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Jan. 3, 1834.
 Melancton W. Brown, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Oct. 10, 1836.
 John Stumbaugh, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, May 1, 1830.
 John Snider, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, May 1, 1830.
 Henry Huffman, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Dec. 11, 1828.
 John Williams, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 3, 1832.
 Melancton W. Brown s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Oct. 10, 1836.
 Michael Brecht, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Aug. 19, 1833.
 Samuel Rinebolt, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 5, 1829.
 Jacob Good, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 20, 1833.
 Henry Lambright, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Jan. 6, 1834.
 Jacob Hoover, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 25, 1835.
 Benj. Hoover, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 25, 1835.

SENECA TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 1 N., RANGE 14 E.

John Johns, Sr. e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 1, July 14, 1821.
 George Johns, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fr. sec. 1, Aug. 10, 1821.
 Thomas Gales, s. e. pt. of fr. sec. 1, Oct. 1, 1821.
 Charles Leonard, n. e. pt. of fr. sec. 1, Nov. 29, 1822.

Philip Zinn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Jan. 9, 1822.
 Jacob S. Jennings, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, June 3, 1823.
 Jacob S. Jennings, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, June 3, 1823.
 Jacob S. Jennings, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Nov. 2, 1830.
 Philip Zinn, n. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Feb. 21, 1822.
 John Lidey, s. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, April 25, 1827.
 Jesse Mickendaffer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Nov. 19, 1832.
 John Pirrony, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, May 28, 1833.
 Abel Biggs (or Briggs) n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Jan. 1, 1831.
 Jacob Dice, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Nov. 19, 1832.
 John Davidson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Sept. 10, 1831.
 Isabelle Sloan, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Sept. 27, 1832.
 John Wenk, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Nov. 12, 1831.
 Sam'l Wright, of Md., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Sept. 11, 1823.
 Sam'l Wright, of Md., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Sept. 11, 1823.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, May 24, 1828.
 Samuel Cadwallader, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Sept. 25, 1832.
 Samuel Cadwallader, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Sept. 25, 1832.
 Michael Coleman, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 25, 1832.
 Michael Coleman, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, April 8, 1830.
 Anthony Sanders, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 24, 1832.
 Matthias Wisenberger, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 25, 1832.
 Matthias Wisenberger, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 8, 1833.
 John Dockwiler, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 28, 1833.
 Anthony Sanders, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 23, 1833.
 Christian Schleimer, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, June 13, 1833.
 Peter Arntz, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Aug. 5, 1834.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 24, 1828.
 Christian Schleimer, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 13, 1833.
 Michael Heber (or Weber) s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 13, 1833.
 John Houck, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 18, 1833.
 Joseph Henry, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, April 9, 1834.
 Christian Kraemer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 13, 1833.
 Michael Weber, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 13, 1833.
 Samuel Hoover, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 1, 1833.
 Nimrod Phillips, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 1, 1822.
 Joseph Hart, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 1, 1822.
 John Frees, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Feb. 24, 1834.
 Jacob Adelsperger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 12, 1833.
 Jacob Kapler, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, July 1, 1833.
 William Newmeyer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 2, 1834.
 Frd'k & Rob't Byrne, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, May 18, 1831.
 John Henry, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, April 9, 1834.
 Jacob Klinkert, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 3, 1833.
 James Hoover, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 1, 1833.
 Frederick Zellar, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 24, 1832.
 Michael Stippick, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, May 16, 1833.
 Jacob Adelsperger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 12, 1833.
 Martin Keafer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 23, 1833.
 Wm. Cadwallader, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Aug. 21, 1832.
 Daniel Foglesong, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Aug. 19, 1833.
 Nicholas Hanover, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Aug. 19, 1833.
 Frd'k & Rob't Byrne, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, May 13, 1831.
 Frd'k & Rob't Byrne, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, May 17, 1831.
 Theobald Kouk, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, July 10, 1833.
 Ludwig Faulhaber, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, July 15, 1833.
 William Beagle, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Feb. 20, 1833.
 Frederick Zellar, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Nov. 24, 1832.
 Gustave Reininger, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Sept. 15, 1832.
 Isaac Sloan, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Sept. 27, 1832.
 George Philip Wahl, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 23, 1833.
 Wm. W. Blair, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Jan. 13, 1831.
 Gustave Reininger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 15, 1832.
 George Griffith and George Ebert, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Nov. 29, 1832.
 John Sheets, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 15, 1830.
 Frederick Lamb, s. w. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Nov. 29, 1825.
 John Lidey, w. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, April 25, 1827.
 Josiah Hedges, s. w. pt. of fr. sec. 12, Aug. 20, 1821.
 Ebenezer Mills, n. e. pt. of fr. sec. 12, Sept. 21, 1821.
 William Wisely, s. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 13, July 16, 1821.
 Josiah Hedges, n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 13, Aug. 20, 1821.
 Josiah Hedges, s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 13, n. w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 13, Aug. 23, 1821.
 John Crocker, n. e. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 13, July 28, 1823.
 John Crocker, s. e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 13, Feb. 25, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 13, May 24, 1828.
 Wm. H. Tong, s. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, July 16, 1821.
 Chris. Brandstill and John Wirtzburger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Aug. 23, 1821.
 Chris. Brandstill, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Aug. 23, 1821.
 Philip Zinn, n. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Sept. 5, 1822.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 24, 1828.
 Joseph Pearco, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 3, 1823.

- Philip Zinn, w. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, March 1, 1823.
 David Fox, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, June 3, 1823.
 Gustave Reineger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, March 13, 1833.
 Jacob Spitzer, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Feb. 5, 1829.
 Michael Meier, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, June 6, 1833.
 Jacob Kergus, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Sept. 9, 1833.
 School Lands sold by State, sec. 16.
 John Arney or (Ainey), e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, May 22, 1832.
 George Griffith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Nov. 29, 1832.
 John Wurlin, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Nov. 24, 1832.
 Adam Wimar, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Dec. 6, 1832.
 John Bland, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, July 19, 1831.
 Henry Zimmerman, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, July 25, 1832.
 Thomas Brooks, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Feb. 26, 1833.
 Andrew Bargerder, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, July 12, 1831.
 Philip Stam, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 17, 1833.
 Jacob Kayz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 17, 1833.
 Jacob Redfox, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 17, 1833.
 James Hunter, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 30, 1832.
 Jacob Redfox, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 17, 1833.
 Peter Wuchter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, July 10, 1832.
 Ralph Dulleston, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 21, 1827.
 Gerhart Schultz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 17, 1832.
 John Wikart, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, May 23, 1832.
 James Mouser, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, May 17, 1833.
 John Drake, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Nov. 15, 1834.
 Daniel Summers, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 19, 1832.
 John Baker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 27, 1833.
 John Lewis Bertson, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 30, 1833.
 Peter Wuchter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, July 10, 1832.
 George Vanness, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, March 6, 1833.
 George Vanness, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, April 16, 1833.
 George Vanness, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Nov. 17, 1832.
 George Vanness, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Jan. 2, 1833.
 Samuel Harman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 12, 1832.
 Wm. McKinney, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 12, 1832.
 George Vanness, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 12, 1832.
 Samuel Sharp, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 11, 1833.
 Wm. Taylor, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 9, 1833.
 Samuel Sharp, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 11, 1833.
 Daniel Winter, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Dec. 6, 1832.
 Andrew Eby (or Eley), s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Nov. 10, 1832.
 Martin Kaefer, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, March 25, 1833.
 Valentine Hamm, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 10, 1833.
 Henry Opt, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, July 27, 1833.
 Jacob Terfinger, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Aug. 1, 1833.
 John Curry, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Nov. 8, 1833.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, May 24, 1828.
 Joseph Clevenger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Nov. 15, 1827.
 Benj. Clevenger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Nov. 15, 1827.
 Philip Zion, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Feb. 11, 1822.
 Eli Bloomer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, August 10, 1822.
 Philip Zinn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, March 1, 1823.
 Wilson Winter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Jan. 2, 1824.
 Daniel Dick, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, May 2, 1833.
 Daniel Dick, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, June 17, 1833.
 Frederick Army, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Oct. 8, 1833.
 Frederick Army, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, June 28, 1830.
 John Bright, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Oct. 21, 1830.
 Wm. H. Tong, n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, July 16, 1821.
 Wm. H. Tong, e. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, July 16, 1821.
 Horton Howard, s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 2, 1822.
 Joseph Heistand, e. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 21, 1822.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 24, 1828.
 Milton L. Mounts, w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Sept. 26, 1828.
 John Crocker, e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Sept. 10, 1827.
 Wm. Wisely, w. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, July 16, 1821.
 George Johns, s. w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 29, 1821.
 George Johns, e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 29, 1821.
 Moses Beers, w. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 19, 1822.
 Isaac Pence, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 19, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 24, 1828.
 T. Brundige, e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Nov. 22, 1821.
 T. Brundige, n. w. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Nov. 22, 1821.
 J. Eakin, s. pt. of s. w. and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, April 30, 1822.
 Fred. Hack, s. e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, June 10, 1822.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 24, 1828.
 Frederick Hack, w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, June 10, 1822.
 Frederick Hack, e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 28, 1823.
 J. S. Jennings, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 25, June 3, 1823.
 J. S. Jennings, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 25, June 3, 1823.
 J. Wagoner, s. e. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, April 18, 1828.
 John Reid, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, March 27, 1822.
 Wm. and A. Reid, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, April 10, 1822.
 Milton L. Mounts, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Sept. 26, 1828.
 Shepard Cowdry, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Jan. 29, 1828.
 John Beery, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 17, 1826.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 24, 1828.
 A. Courtwright, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, July 16, 1821.
 Eli Bloomer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Aug. 10, 1822.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 24, 1828.
 David Fought, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Oct. 2, 1828.
 Andrew Ely, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 8, 1826.
 J. Mongar (or Mongai), e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Dec. 8, 1827.
 Andrew Ely, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Feb. 6, 1828.
 Hampton Crandall, e. s. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Aug. 26, 1825.
 Gresha Alison, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Aug. 22, 1826.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 28, May 24, 1828.
 John Tingle, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 26, 1825.
 David Curtiss, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 26, 1826.
 Daniel Longsdon, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Aug. 26, 1826.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, and 634.56 acres sec. 30, May 24, 1828.
 John Moses, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, July 7, 1823.
 James Mallow, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Sept. 3, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 31, May 24, 1828.
 Samuel Sargent, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 9, 1824.
 Samuel Sargent, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Aug. 4, 1825.
 John Drake, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 7, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 32, May 24, 1824.
 Denis Lee, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Feb. 18, 1822.
 Peter Dell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, March 30, 1822.
 George Nessel, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Aug. 19, 1822.
 Abel Pratt, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Nov. 13, 1823.
 Peter Switzer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Nov. 13, 1823.
 Peter Switzer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Nov. 13, 1823.
 Abraham Courtwright, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 4, 1823.
 Abraham Huff, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Aug. 24, 1824.
 Abr Courtwright, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, July 16, 1821.
 Daniel Whetsel, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Sept. 25, 1822.
 David Culver, w. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Sept. 25, 1822.
 David Culver, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Sept. 25, 1822.
 Samuel Grimes, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 22, 1822.
 Samuel Brundage, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 30, 1825.
 M. & D. Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 24, 1828.
 Peter Switzer, s. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, July 16, 1821.
 Joseph Work, e. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, and w. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Aug. 17, 1821.
 David Griffith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Oct. 20, 1821.
 James Seward, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Nov. 2, 1821.
 Thomas Leeper, s. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Aug. 6, 1821.
 Robt. and Jno. Reid, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Apr. 10, 1822.
 James Eakin, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 30, 1822.
 James Eakin, e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 30, 1822.
 Frederick Hack, n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 10, 1822.
 John Keil, n. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Nov. 12, 1822.
 John Keil, e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Nov. 13, 1822.
 John Alspach, w. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, May 12, 1823.

HOPEWELL TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 2 N., RANGE 14 E.

- Bradley Squire, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, April 11, 1822.
 Henry Rosenberger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 6, 1822.
 Solomon Ruse, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 24, 1822.
 John Doran, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 27, 1822.
 John Crocker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, July 28, 1823.
 Nicholas Schall, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Sept. 25, 1829.
 Fred'k Rosenberger, Jr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 31, 1824.
 Nicholas Houser, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, June 4, 1825.
 Solomon Valentine, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, March 7, 1834.
 George Shedenhelm, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Jan. 28, 1831.
 Charles Chaney, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Nov. 23, 1830.
 Solomon Valentine, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Aug. 3, 1833.
 Solomon Valentine, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, March 7, 1834.
 Wm. Kime, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 4, 1825.
 Nicholas Mouser, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 4, 1825.
 James Fisher, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, April 15, 1835.
 John Monser (or Mouser), n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, March 26, 1831.
 Charles Chaney, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Jan. 21, 1832.
 John Anderson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, May 6, 1833.
 John Monser, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Jan. 17, 1834.
 James Barringer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 26, 1834.
 Wm. Kime, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, March 13, 1834.
 Thomas Green, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Nov. 14, 1831.
 Melancton W. Brown, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Oct. 10, 1836.
 Melancton W. Brown, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Oct. 11, 1836.

- Melancton W. Brown, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Oct. 11, 1836.
 Peter W. Benjamin, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$, and n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Nov. 15, 1836.
 Levant B. Cotes, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Nov. 9, 1836.
 Michael Vollmer, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Nov. 24, 1834.
 Michael Vollmer, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Jan. 20, 1835.
 Melancton W. Brown, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Oct. 10, 1836.
 Melancton W. Brown, e. p. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Oct. 10, 1836.
 Melancton W. Brown, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Oct. 10, 1836.
 George Flack, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, April 25, 1836.
 Levant B. Cotes, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 9, 1836.
 Peter W. Benjamin, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 15, 1836.
 Jacob Birbia or Buhla, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Oct. 17, 1834.
 John Theobald, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Oct. 1, 1833.
 Conrad Kline, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Oct. 1, 1833.
 Jacob Shoff, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, May 6, 1833.
 Peter W. Benjamin, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Nov. 15, 1836.
 Michael Hammer, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Sept. 22, 1840.
 Conrad Kline, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Oct. 1, 1833.
 Jonathan Ruse, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Sept. 7, 1832.
 Michael Ennisser, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, May 1, 1834.
 Levant B. Cotes, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 9, 1836.
 John Jacob Fox, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, May 1, 1834.
 Francis Raef, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 1, 1833.
 Eman. el Ruse (or Reese), e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 11, 1831.
 John Riehm, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 1, 1833.
 John Riehm, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 1, 1833.
 Francis Crouse, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 1, 1833.
 David McCracken, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Nov. 14, 1831.
 John Dreisbach, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 9, June 16, 1832.
 John Dreisbach, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 9, June 16, 1832.
 Jacob Ruse, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 24, 1822.
 Barnett Freeze (or Freere), w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Sept. 21, 1822.
 John Upp, Jr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 14, 1823.
 Bartholomew Schall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 31, 1824.
 Martin Schall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Dec. 27, 1824.
 Martin Shaul, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 5, 1826.
 Solomon Ruse, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Jan. 16, 1824.
 Solomon Ruse, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Jan. 16, 1824.
 Stephen Vickery, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 3, 1822.
 Jacob Ruse, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 24, 1822.
 Jacob Ruse, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 24, 1822.
 Nicholas Schall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Oct. 11, 1822.
 John Upp, Jr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Oct. 14, 1823.
 Richard Sneath, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, June 29, 1826.
 Richard Sneath, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, June 29, 1826.
 Bradley Squire, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 12, April 11, 1822.
 Stephen Vickery, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 3, 1822.
 Nicholas Schall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Oct. 11, 1822.
 John Stoner & Geo. Stoner, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Oct. 25, 1822.
 John Stoner & Geo. Stoner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Oct. 25, 1822.
 John Crocker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, July 28, 1823.
 Eli Bloomer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, April 3, 1822.
 Cornelius Skinner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, April 3, 1822.
 Joseph Pool, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, April 3, 1822.
 Joseph Pool, w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, April 3, 1822.
 Rollin Moler, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, April 12, 1822.
 Bartholomew Schall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, May 6, 1822.
 Dr. Dunn, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 14, March 27, 1822.
 Bartholomew Schall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 6, 1822.
 Thomas Wheeler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Aug. 23, 1823.
 Thomas Wheeler, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Aug. 23, 1823.
 Fred Rosenberger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, June 3, 1826.
 Dr. Dunn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, March 27, 1822.
 Peter Haynes, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Sept. 5, 1823.
 Peter Haynes, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Sept. 5, 1823.
 Martin Schall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 31, 1824.
 Geo. Schall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 31, 1824.
 John Kime, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 24, 1824.
 John Kime, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 4, 1824.
 Fred Rosenberger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, June 3, 1826.
 School Lands, sec. 16 (see page 559).
 John Miller, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, June 24, 1822.
 Michael Miller, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, June 24, 1822.
 Jacob Ruse, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Oct. 1, 1822.
 Jacob Ruse, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Oct. 3, 1822.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and the s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$, sec. 17, June 24, 1828.
 Abraham Miller, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, April 7, 1824.
 Robert Shippy, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Jan. 26, 1826.
 Jonathan Ruse, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, March 7, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 18, May 24, 1828.
 John Cookerly, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, March 25, 1833.
 John Kirshner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, June 18, 1834.
 Isaac Chenoweth, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, June 28, 1830.
 David Fox, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 29, 1830.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, May 24, 1828.
 Joseph Fisher, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Nov. 5, 1833.
 Thomas Wheeler, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Aug. 23, 1823.
 Peter Magers, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Jan. 31, 1834.
 George Slosser, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 5, 1831.
 Benj. Roller, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 23, 1833.
 Martazal Frederetzky, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Dec. 2, 1833.
 Wm. Leitner, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, July 14, 1834.
 Bayard Landerman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 26, 1832.
 Peter Slosser, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 25, 1831.
 Thomas Wheeler, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Sept. 5, 1827.
 David Betz, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 31, 1829.
 Jacob Ruse, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 31, 1829.
 Thomas Wheeler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Sept. 5, 1823.
 Peter Judy, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Sept. 5, 1823.
 Nancy Patterson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 1, 1832.
 Burrows Moore, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 21, July 16, 1832.
 Peter Stummell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, March 27, 1822.
 John Hite, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 19, 1821.
 Michael Schall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Aug. 7, 1823.
 Isaac Cadwallader, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 22, Aug. 23, 1823.
 Samuel Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Sept. 30, 1831.
 John P. Gordon, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Jan. 17, 1822.
 Jas. Eakins, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Mch. 26, 1822.
 Samuel Ream, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 23, Sept. 16, 1822.
 Wm. Little, s. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, July 18, 1821.
 Elisha Smith, s. w. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 20, 1822.
 Samuel Ream, n. w. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Sept. 11, 1822.
 Elijah Huntington, n. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, July 17, 1821.
 James Gordon, e. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, July 17, 1821.
 Wm. Little, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, July 18, 1821.
 George Johns, s. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Aug. 10, 1821.
 Wm. Little, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Oct. 26, 1821.
 John Porter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Sept. 16, 1822.
 John Crocker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, July 28, 1823.
 Frederick Lamb, w. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Oct. 29, 1825.
 Peter Stummell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, March 27, 1822.
 Robert Roberts, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 19, 1822.
 John Hite, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26, Nov. 19, 1822.
 Richard Sneath, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26, July 6, 1826.
 Jas. Quinn (of Penn.), e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Dec. 6, 1822.
 John Foresman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Feb. 19, 1823.
 George Stoner, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 27, Apr. 17, 1823.
 Andrew Mains, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Jan. 20, 1827.
 John L. Mack, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 30, 1827.
 Michael Thomas, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 30, 1827.
 John Robertson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Oct. 24, 1825.
 Leonard Lebar, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, June 15, 1829.
 Christian Zaring, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, July 16, 1828.
 Fred Wanpler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Nov. 8, 1828.
 John Briner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Oct. 20, 1830.
 Leonard Lebar, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, June 15, 1829.
 John P. Gordon, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Nov. 22, 1833.
 Martin Houseman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, June 6, 1826.
 Arnold Livers, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, June 17, 1828.
 John P. Gordon, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, April 24, 1830.
 John Briner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, April 13, 1832.
 George Slosser, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Aug. 10, 1831.
 Arnold Livers, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, June 17, 1828.
 Joseph Elder, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, June 17, 1828.
 George Slosser, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 10, 1831.
 John Callanan, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, March 13, 1834.
 William L. Ricketts, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 20, 1833.
 John Rummell, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Oct. 29, 1833.
 John Callanan, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, March 13, 1834.
 John Henry Long, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, July 18, 1834.
 George Slosser, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 10, 1831.
 Amos Wheeler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Sept. 19, 1831.
 James H. Wilson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, April 25, 1832.
 William L. Ricketts, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, March 10, 1827.
 Philip Hasla, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Nov. 6, 1832.
 Marcus Slaughter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Nov. 6, 1832.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 31, May 24, 1828.
 Jacob Kime, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 32, May 28, 1824.
 John Stump, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, April 15, 1834.
 George Ehrhart, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 25, 1832.
 Joseph Wonderlen, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 13, 1832.
 John Wonderlen, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 13, 1832.
 Anthony Wonderlen, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, July 4, 1834.
 Jonathan Pultz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, May 19, 1832.
 James Earl, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, April 22, 1823.

Philip Panel, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, June 2, 1823.
 John Rummell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 1, 1831.
 John Rummell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 1, 1840.
 Henry Keller, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Oct. 17, 1829.
 Frederick Troxel, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, June 29, 1830.
 Lewis Rummell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Jan. 12, 1831.
 Nathan Cadwallader, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 15, 1823.
 Philip Panel, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 34, June 12, 1823.
 Jas. & Peter Dougherty, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 12, 1823.
 James Dougherty, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Dec. 2, 1825.
 Levi Gless or Tussey, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 19, 1826.
 Levi Criss, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, April 27, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 24, 1828.
 Moses Beers, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Jan. 9, 1822.
 Nathan Cadwallader, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, April 15, 1823.
 James Smith, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 2, 1823.
 Jacob S. Jennings, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 3, 1823.
 Jacob S. Jennings, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 3, 1823.
 Aaron Ingraham, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Jan. 12, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, May 24, 1828.
 James Gordon, n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, July 17, 1821.
 *George Johns, n. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, July 17, 1821.
 Wm. F. Sharp & Jos. McIlhenny, s. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, July 17, 1821.
 Michael Foncannon, s. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, July 17, 1821.
 Mich. Foncannon, n. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Aug. 6, 1821.
 George Johns, s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Aug. 10, 1821.
 James Spink, s. e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 2, 1822.
 John Good, n. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 25, 1822.

LIBERTY TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 3 N., RANGE 14 E.

Jacob Brunner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, June 2, 1824.
 Adam Wiseman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Nov. 4, 1831.
 Adam Wiseman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Nov. 4, 1831.
 Isaac Myers, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, June 18, 1831.
 John Fry, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, June 2, 1829.
 James Hudson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 30, 1830.
 Philip Myers, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 28, 1832.
 Margaret Brunner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, June 2, 1821.
 Craig Hunter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, June 28, 1830.
 Peter Been, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Nov. 4, 1831.
 Jacob Myers, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 28, 1832.
 Jacob Myers, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, July 13, 1832.
 Jacob Myers, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, July 13, 1832.
 John Rosenberger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, May 26, 1829.
 Margaret Brunner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 3, 1824.
 Jacob Geir, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Aug. 6, 1827.
 David Ripley, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Oct. 2, 1827.
 Silas Stafford, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 13, 1833.
 Wm. Cires (or Hires), w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Jan. 11, 1827.
 John Cikes, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 30, 1828.
 Thomas Ware, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Aug. 4, 1827.
 John Rosenberger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, May 22, 1827.
 Fred. Rosenberger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Sept. 15, 1826.
 Jos. Rosenberger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, May 22, 1827.
 Adam Lofler, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 4, June 18, 1834.
 Craig Hunter, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, May 28, 1834.
 Nathan Betts, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Jan. 23, 1834.
 Nathan Betts, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, July 14, 1834.
 Jacob Hollinger, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Nov. 26, 1834.
 Fred. Rosenberger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, July 19, 1828.
 Henry Mowry, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Oct. 3, 1834.
 Abraham Beaber, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Sept. 10, 1833.
 Horace Peake, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, July 5, 1832.
 Philip Lewman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Nov. 26, 1831.
 John Erb, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 5, May 28, 1833.
 John Stantz, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, June 11, 1834.
 David Crawford, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Jan. 25, 1836.
 Jacob Ash, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Sept. 17, 1833.
 John Ash, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, July 21, 1836.
 Samuel Fry, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 19, 1836.
 Samuel Fry, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 19, 1836.
 Jacob Mowry, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 27, 1834.
 Samuel R. Fry, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, July 15, 1839.
 Jacob Ash, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 17, 1831.
 Jacob Ash, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Sept. 14, 1833.
 Jacob Ash, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Oct. 3, 1834.
 Joshua Downing, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, March 23, 1833.
 Samuel Kinsey, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 1, 1835.
 David Smith, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Apr. 6, 1833.
 Peter Sears, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Apr. 19, 1833.
 Peter Sears, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Apr. 19, 1833.
 Valentine Lybarger, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Oct. 14, 1834.
 Jonathan Dicken, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Nov. 16, 1831.
 Peter Sears, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, April 19, 1833.
 Eliza Esther Sears, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Nov. 13, 1833.
 Henry Ash, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 7, Oct. 14, 1833.
 Luther A. Hall, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Sept. 20, 1831.
 Joseph Good, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 3, 1831.
 Dr. Horace Peake, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Sept. 22, 1831.
 Joseph Good, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 29, 1833.
 Nathan Peake, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 19, 1832.
 Russell Peake, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 19, 1832.
 John Shuky (or Shelly), e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 3, 1831.
 Louis McCloy, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 1, 1828.
 Louis McCloy, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 1, 1828.
 Amos Dicken, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Oct. 21, 1832.
 Joseph Good, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 9, 1833.
 Abram & Barth. Sears, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 15, 1828.
 Frederick Baker, Sr. n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 16, 1832.
 Frederick Baker, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Sept. 14, 1832.
 Joseph Good, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, June 3, 1831.
 David Blocher, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Aug. 24, 1833.
 Samuel Stoner, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, April 5, 1836.
 Frederick Sharkey, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 2, 1837.
 William Ware, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 2, 1837.
 Peter Baker, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 2, 1837.
 John Koss, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 27, 1834.
 John Koss, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Nov. 10, 1832.
 John Sherer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, June 12, 1833.
 George Fry, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Nov. 10, 1832.
 Jacob Hassler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10 (no date given) 1833.
 Jacob Bechtal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Aug. 27, 1832.
 Isaac Ringle, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, March 28, 1833.
 John Houseman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, June 30, 1834.
 John Betz, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 17, 1833.
 Jacob Hassler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, June 15, 1833.
 John Robertson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 11, Oct. 1, 1822.
 William and Augustus Harris, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, June 16, 1832.
 Evan Brooke, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Dec. 31, 1836.
 John Rosenberger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Jan. 12, 1835.
 Henry Corey, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Apr. 15, 1833.
 Jonathan Betts, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, July 17, 1833.
 Jonathan Betts, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, July 17, 1833.
 John Robertson, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Oct. 1, 1822.
 John, Geo. Wm. & Nicholas Rumbaugh, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 12, June 28, 1830.
 David Gamble and James Cochran, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 12, July 21, 1832.
 Martin Houseman, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 13, June 6, 1826.
 Martin Houseman, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 13, June 6, 1826.
 Martin Houseman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 6, 1826.
 Joseph A. Hall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 22, 1827.
 † Michael Trout, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Aug. 17, 1822.
 Ephraim Bowen, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, June 13, 1829.
 Robert Roberts, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Feb. 5, 1833.
 Samuel Hays, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Apr. 16, 1834.
 Marshall Burton, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Oct. 2, 1835.
 David Houseman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, June 6, 1829.
 Oliver Codner, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Nov. 22, 1831.
 Jacob Icenhart, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, March 20, 1833.
 — Marshall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Oct. 2, 1835.
 Harvey Corey, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Aug. 31, 1833.
 William Ware, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, March 5, 1836.
 Wm. Edwards Powell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, April 5, 1836.
 George Feasel, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Aug. 12, 1831.
 School Lands, sec. 16 (see page 579).
 Henry Huffman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Dec. 12, 1828.
 Jacob Dore, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Nov. 29, 1832.
 James Donard, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Sept. 2, 1834.
 Adam Fleck, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Dec. 28, 1832.
 Henry G. Spayth, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Oct. 3, 1842.
 Harvey Corey, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Oct. 3, 1834.
 Henry Brinkman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Feb. 12, 1834.
 Abram & Bart. Sears, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Nov. 12, 1831.
 Joseph Good, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 30, 1830.
 George Ash, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 21, 1833.
 George Ash, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Feb. 3, 1834.
 Elizabeth Stockwell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Jan. 12, 1842.
 Jonathan Dicken, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Nov. 16, 1831.
 Jonathan Dicken, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 24, 1832.
 Joshua Downing, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Mar. 25, 1833.
 John Thomas, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Nov. 1, 1833.
 Thomas Hughes, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 22, 1847.
 David Bunn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Feb. 11, 1833.

*Assigned to Elizabeth Muser.

† Should appear in sec. 24, and now does appear.

- Samuel Arrowsmith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 10, 1833.
 Wm. E. Powell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 5, 1836.
 Samuel Arrowsmith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 10, 1833.
 Wm. Edwards Powell, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 5, 1836.
 Jacob Flack, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 25, 1836.
 Samuel Arrowsmith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 10, 1833.
 David Bunn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Feb. 11, 1833.
 John Powell, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Nov. 18, 1836.
 Lorentz Hut, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 31, 1834.
 Levant B. Cotes, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Nov. 9, 1836.
 Levant B. Cotes, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Nov. 9, 1836.
 Peter Shaber or Shober, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, July 19, 1836.
 Jacob Geiser, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Aug. 13, 1836.
 Isalah Morris, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 1, 1836.
 Lewis Michaels, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Feb. 19, 1836.
 Isaac Hartstock, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 22, 1836.
 Jacob S. Indar, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 27, 1836.
 Wm. Dutcher, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. sec. 20, Nov. 18, 1836.
 Daniel Lynch, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 13, 1833.
 Henry Huffman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, July 3, 1833.
 Samuel Wright, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Jan. 30, 1835.
 Noyes Higgins, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 3, 1835.
 Jacob Myers, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Aug. 15, 1836.
 Noyes Higgins, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 3, 1835.
 Jacob Martin, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Sept. 10, 1833.
 Wm. Dutcher, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Nov. 21, 1835.
 Jacob Lower, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Nov. 8, 1836.
 Marshall Burton, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Aug. 11, 1836.
 John Powell, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Nov. 18, 1836.
 Wm. Dutcher, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 11, 1831.
 Thomas Hughes, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 14, 1831.
 Henry Feasel, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 14, 1831.
 Daniel Lynch, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Aug. 12, 1831.
 Richard Freer, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, March 31, 1835.
 Marshall Burton, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Aug. 11, 1836.
 Thomas Hughes, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 14, 1831.
 Samuel Hays, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Dec. 28, 1833.
 Elias P. Slane, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Feb. 7, 1834.
 John Maxwell, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 16, 1834.
 Marshall Burton, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Oct. 2, 1835.
 Nicholas Schall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, June 11, 1829.
 Marshall Burton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Oct. 2, 1835.
 Marshall Burton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 23, Oct. 2, 1835.
 Stephen Thomas, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 30, 1821.
 Daniel Peterson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 30, 1821.
 George Crooksland, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Nov. 17, 1826.
 *David Houseman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 6, 1826.
 Wm. Moobeeny or Moobenny, Jr. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 31, 1826.
 Samuel Moobeeny, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 31, 1826.
 David Moobeeny, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 31, 1826.
 Nicholas Schall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 11, 1829.
 Benjamin Colver, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Aug. 31, 1821.
 David Conway, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, March 28, 1822.
 John G. Reichert, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, June 29, 1826.
 Henry Crall, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, July 4, 1827.
 Upton McDaniels, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 23, 1831.
 Samuel Ludwig, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, April 5, 1836.
 David Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, June 23, 1829.
 Ezra Cromer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 23, 1831.
 Andrew Boll, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 29, 1834.
 Marshall Burton, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Oct. 2, 1835.
 John Upp, Jr. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Dec. 10, 1825.
 Wm. Butcher, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, April 11, 1837.
 John Berkeley, w. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, July 1, 1839.
 David Kime, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Jan. 17, 1834.
 Marcus Whitney, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Jan. 3, 1831.
 Jacob Shoemaker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Aug. 11, 1826.
 Christian Grider, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 19, 1826.
 Joseph Nickerson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 21, 1829.
 George Puffinbarger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Aug. 26, 1825.
 John Upp, Jr. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Dec. 10, 1825.
 George Hiet, Jr. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Nov. 9, 1827.
 Geo. Puffinbarger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Sept. 17, 1828.
 Jonathan Jarrett, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, May 7, 1827.
 James Harden, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, June 24, 1829.
 Philip Seewald, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Aug. 30, 1833.
 John Farrell (or Porrell), e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, April 23, 1833.
 John Michael, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, May 7, 1830.
 John Michael, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, May 7, 1830.
 Peter Hissong, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 17, 1831.
 Valentine Seewald, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Aug. 30, 1833.
 John Michael, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Dec. 4, 1829.
 Jacob Shoemaker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, May 20, 1828.
 John Lauser, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, May 19, 1829.
 John L. Flack, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 19, 1832.
 John L. Flack, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Oct. 27, 1834.
 Andrew M. Smith, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, June 13, 1834.
 Jacob Flack, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, April 25, 1836.
 Solomon Barricks, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Nov. 9, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 24, 1828.
 Geo. M. Brown, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 11, 1833.
 Andrew M. Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, June 13, 1834.
 John L. Flack, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 19, 1832.
 Andrew Brucker, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Aug. 7, 1833.
 Andrew Utzner, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Nov. 13, 1832.
 John Long, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Aug. 7, 1833.
 Christopher Gotz, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, July 14, 1834.
 George Aurean, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, April 10, 1835.
 Daniel Rinebolt, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Nov. 22, 1827.
 George Michael, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Feb. 12, 1834.
 Lorenze Huth, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Aug. 7, 1833.
 L. Grocel (or Gross), s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Aug. 13, 1834.
 Francis Abbott, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, March 24, 1834.
 Samuel Rinebolt, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, June 5, 1829.
 Wm. Gaultz, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 5, 1832.
 John Michael, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Feb. 23, 1835.
 John Michael, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, March 21, 1834.
 Geo. Schurger, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, July 20, 1836.
 Michael Brucker, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 9, 1834.
 Lorenze Gross, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Aug. 7, 1833.
 Jacob Null, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 22, 1833.
 Michael Sendelback, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Aug. 7, 1833.
 John Michael, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 14, 1833.
 John Michael, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, March 21, 1834.
 Henry Hossler, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, June 1, 1833.
 John M. Gwinner, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, cancelled.
 Jacob Martin, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Oct. 7, 1833.
 David Laser, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 21, 1836.
 James Grimes, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Oct. 21, 1833.
 John Michael Gwinner, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Feb. 1, 1834.
 Marshall Burton, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Aug. 11, 1836.
 John Brughman, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 6, 1826.
 Jesse Starkey, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Aug. 28, 1830.
 Nicholas Schall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 20, 1829.
 Nicholas Schall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, July 4, 1829.
 Jacob Kime, Jr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Feb. 19, 1828.
 Jacob Mouser, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 7, 1833.
 Jacob Kime, Jr., n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Aug. 29, 1833.
 Daniel Kime, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Sept. 29, 1830.
 George W. Huss, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Dec. 17, 1829.
 Martin Zeiss, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Oct. 16, 1829.
 Philip Gassman, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Dec. 5, 1833.
 Philip Gassman, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Aug. 7, 1835.
 George Lauck and John H. Morrison, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Aug. 14, 1835.
 Martin Lies, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Nov. 29, 1834.
 Harvey Burton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Aug. 11, 1836.
 Nicholas Shmett, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Oct. 31, 1832.
 Robert Powell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, March 8, 1832.
 Erastus Bowe, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, July 18, 1821.
 Christopher Crum, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Nov. 25, 1823.
 John Bishop, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 13, 1824.
 Frederick Baugher, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 13, 1824.
 Frederick Baugher, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 13, 1824.
 Rudolph Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Aug. 5, 1833.
 John Gasman, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, May 21, 1835.
 John Crown, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, May 15, 1829.
 Gerhard Linumer, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Aug. 9, 1833.

EDEN TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 1 N., RANGE 15 E.

- Wm. Clark, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Aug. 20, 1821.
 Charles McClung, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Oct. 19, 1821.
 James McClung, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 5, 1821.
 Margaret McClung and Charles McClung, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Jan. 10, 1822.
 John Pittenger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Nov. 21, 1827.
 Wm. Clark, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 2, Aug. 20, 1821.
 Elisha Cole, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Aug. 12, 1823.
 John Pittenger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Nov. 21, 1827.
 John Pittenger, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Nov. 21, 1827.

*This also appears in sec. 14, this township, being entered there in 1826.

- John Spanknable, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Aug. 20, 1821.
 John Seales, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Aug. 20, 1821.
 John Walshe, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Aug. 20, 1821.
 Daniel Lewis, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Aug. 10, 1822.
 Elisha Cole, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Aug. 12, 1823.
 Philip Bretz, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 20, 1821.
 Samuel Heninger, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 20, 1821.
 John Miller, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 10, 1822.
 Geo. Mack, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 24, 1822.
 Jacob Wolfe, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 21, 1827.
 Jno. Mich. Liellich, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 14, 1827.
 George Dittoe, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Sept. 10, 1824.
 George Markley, n. e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Nov. 18, 1825.
 Daniel Shonkiler, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Aug. 20, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 24, 1828.
 Wm. Murray, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 10, 1828, and Dec. 18, 1826.
 Thomas Gale, n. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 6, Oct. 1, 1821.
 Jacob Reid and William Martin, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 6, July 15, 1822.
 John Dittoe, Sr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, July 26, 1822.
 John Wolf, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 21, 1823.
 George Dittoe, n. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Sept. 10, 1824.
 Shepherd, Patrick and Henry Wilson, s. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 7, Aug. 20, 1821.
 Shepherd, Patrick and Henry Wilson, s. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Aug. 24, 1821.
 John Kagy, e. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 8, July 24, 1824.
 Charles Baker, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 8, Oct. 27, 1826.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 8, May 24, 1828.
 Henry Wolf, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Aug. 20, 1821.
 John Gibson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Sylvester Hough, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, June 9, 1823.
 Robert McKeon, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Feb. 18, 1822.
 James Burlingame, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, May 31, 1826.
 Wm. Clark, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Aug. 20, 1821.
 John Gibson, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Aug. 20, 1821 and Aug. 21, 1821.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 24, 1828.
 John Reed, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Sept. 20, 1827.
 Wm. Clark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Aug. 20, 1821.
 David Clark, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Aug. 20, 1821.
 John Bretz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Aug. 20, 1821.
 Samuel Baker, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, June 16, 1824.
 John Dimmick, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Nov. 18, 1826.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 24, 1828.
 Hamilton McCollister, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Aug. 20, 1821.
 Christopher Spanknable, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Dec. 8, 1821.
 Harmon Knapp, e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, March 18, 1822.
 Windsor Paine, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 11, 1822.
 Hamilton McCollister, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Nov. 14, 1822.
 Nicholas Knapp, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Nov. 14, 1822.
 James Cole, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Aug. 12, 1823.
 Franklin Baker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Dec. 21, 1821.
 Richard Jaqua, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, July 8, 1822.
 Thomas West, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, July 12, 1823.
 Thomas J. Baker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Dec. 21, 1821.
 Franklin Baker, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Dec. 21, 1821.
 Thomas West, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Apr. 9, 1824.
 Joel Burlingame and Jas. L. Burlingame, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, July 14, 1823.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 24, 1828.
 Michael Kline, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Jan. 10, 1823.
 Wm. Clark, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 21, 1821.
 Joel Burlingame, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 1, 1822.
 Selden Graves, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 14, 1822.
 Benjamin Holmes, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 28, 1822.
 Samuel Baker, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, June 13, 1824.
 John Kyzer Houk, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Sept. 25, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 24, 1828.
 School Lands, sec. 16.
 John Kagy, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Aug. 20, 1821.
 Peter Bear, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 17, Oct. 1, 1821.
 Absalom Holmes, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, June 11, 1823.
 Shepherd, Patrick and Henry Wilson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 20, 1821.
 George Kinnell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 20, 1821.
 John Crocker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, July 28, 1825.
 John Crocker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Nov. 9, 1826.
 Charles W. Foster, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 20, 1827.
 John Blausner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, May 7, 1824.
 Daniel Waggoner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 18, 1828.
 Isaac Pence, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, May 19, 1828.
 David Waggoner, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Nov. 14, 1827.
 Jacob Bare, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, June 30, 1826.
 Wm. McCormick, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Dec. 21, 1827.
 Jacob Wagner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 18, 1828.
 Jacob Harsberger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 1, 1822.
 Samuel Saul, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 24, 1825.
 John Downs, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Sept. 5, 1821.
 James Downs, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Sept. 5, 1821.
 Bildad Adams, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Dec. 5, 1821.
 John Downs, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Dec. 18, 1822.
 John Bare, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Nov. 6, 1823.
 Hiram Holmes, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 7, 1824.
 John Downs, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Sept. 5, 1821.
 James Downs, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Sept. 5, 1821.
 Joshua D. Munsell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Jan. 19, 1822.
 Daniel Hough, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 28, 1822.
 Mary A. Sowers, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, March 1, 1825.
 Philip Bretz, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Aug. 22, 1821.
 Ezra Brown, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Aug. 19, 1822.
 Case Brown, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Aug. 19, 1822.
 George Eaton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, July 31, 1825.
 James M. Stevens, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Sept. 21, 1826.
 S. B. Lands, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$, Vol. VI, S. B. L. Vol. 1618.
 Wm. Clark, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Geo. Kinnell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 21, 1821.
 John Keller, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Henry Wolf, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Philip Bretz, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Jan. 4, 1822.
 Joseph Richards, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Aug. 31, 1824.
 Wm. Brown, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Oct. 4, 1824.
 Wm. Brown, of Ohio, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 31, 1826.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 24, 1828.
 Wm. Clark, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Case Brown, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Joseph Osborn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Philip Bretz, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 22, 1821.
 Jeremiah Williams, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 22, 1821.
 Henry Craw, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Joshua Munsell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Ira Holmes, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Samuel Knap, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Aug. 22, 1821.
 John Seales, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Sept. 10, 1821.
 Joshua Munsell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Sept. 10, 1821.
 Samuel Knap, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Aug. 21, 1821.
 W. B. Mathewson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Isaac J. Halsey, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Dec. 5, 1821.
 Lowell Robinson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Feb. 7, 1822.
 Daniel Parks, Jr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, March 27, 1822.
 Isaac Gurnee, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Aug. 7, 1823.
 Wm. Baker, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Oct. 13, 1829.
 John Nell, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Oct. 16, 1822.
 James Marquis, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Oct. 16, 1822.
 James Beaty, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Sept. 11, 1823.
 Robert Irwin, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 29, 1822.
 Robert Lee, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Sept. 11, 1823.
 George Brokaw, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Feb. 9, 1824.
 Jacob Waggoner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Sept. 22, 1824.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 24, 1828.
 John Manary, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 31, Aug. 21, 1821.
 James Eakin, s. w. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, April 30, 1822.
 Abram Anderson, n. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Aug. 5, 1822.
 John Mitche, n. e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Sept. 5, 1822.
 Wm. Anderson, w. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 26, 1822.
 Frederick Eyler, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, May 6, 1822.
 Jas. McCrary, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 10, 1822.
 Barnabas Rogers, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 20, 1822.
 John Marquis, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 25, 1823.
 Wm. Marquis, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 16, 1822.
 Wm. Cornell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, April 1, 1825.
 George Denison, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Aug. 21, 1821.
 John Gibson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Wm. J. Greer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 8, 1821.

*Entries of these tracts wrong in designation of quarters.

†Assigned to Samuel Knap.

Wm. Cornell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Jan. 21, 1822.
 Frederick Eyler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 6, 1822.
 James Latham, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Oct. 14, 1822.
 Adam Pennington, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Sept. 5, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 24, 1828.
 J. Gibson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Wm. Cornell, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Dec. 21, 1821.
 Benjamin Brundige, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Oct. 13, 1821.
 Mont. H. Fitch, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 28, 1822.
 Wm. Baker, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Oct. 13, 1821.
 Charles Meeker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Dec. 15, 1823.
 Horace Rogers, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Oct. 24, 1825.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 35, May 24, 1828.
 Jeremiah Williams, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Oct. 15, 1821.
 Christian Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, May 7, 1824.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, May 21, 1828.

CLINTON TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 2 N., RANGE 15 E.

William Park, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Charles McNamee, s. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 11, 1832.
 James Robison and E. Avery, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 11, 1832.
 George Park, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 12, 1832.
 Edmund Languand, n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 29, 1833.
 John Flay (Seneca Reservation), n. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 8, 1834.
 John Herpert (Seneca Reservation) n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 8, 1834.
 Joseph Howard, s. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Abram Keller, n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Evan Dorsey, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Geo. W. Gist, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Dec. 12, 1832.
 Henry St. John, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ *, n. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ * and s. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ * sec. 2, Dec. 12, 1832.
 Michael Rinebolt, n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Dec. 11, 1832.
 John H. Culbertson, s. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Daniel Rife, n. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Dec. 12, 1832.
 Ezra Derr, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Feb. 5, 1833.
 Brice R. Bartlett, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Mar. 20, 1833.
 George Schroyer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, March 20, 1833.
 Thomas Derr, s. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 11, 1832.
 John Keller, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Smith McIntyre, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ † sec. 4, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Silas Adams, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, April 13, 1833.
 Jacob Huber, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, June 3, 1833.
 Evan Dorsey, n. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. (Seneca Reservation) sec. 5, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Henry Einsel, s. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Zalmon Rouse, n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Ezra Sprague, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ † sec. 5, Aug. 21, 1821.
 John Searies, s. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Aug. 21, 1821.
 John Searies, n. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Sept. 10, 1821.
 Thomas Irish, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 20, 1821.
 John Crum, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Apr. 20, 1822.
 Henry Rosenberger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, May 6, 1822.
 John Crum, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Aug. 21, 1823.
 Jacob Kime, Jr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, May 28, 1824.
 John Martin, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 14, 1826.
 John Stoner, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 14, 1827.
 Wm. D. Sherwood, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 7, Nov. 5, 1821.
 Wm. D. Sherwood, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, March 5, 1822.
 T. Toner and A. Seligman, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 4, 1822.
 Wm. D. Sherwood, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Sept. 11, 1823.
 S. Heninger, n. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Aug. 21, 1821.
 S. Heninger, s. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Josiah Hedges, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Aug. 23, 1821.
 Wm. D. Sherwood, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, March 5, 1822.
 Joseph Walker and John Walker, 14 acres Seneca Reservation, sec. 8, Dec. 11, 1832.
 John Keller, n. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$, and s. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$, and e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Aug. 21, 1821.
 James Earl, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Aug. 21, 1821.
 J. Earl, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Henry Holverstol, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Aug. 14, 1822.
 Moses L. Ross, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Aug. 14, 1822.
 John Keller, fr. of sec. 9, Dec. 20, 1832.
 Thomas Earl, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, April 22, 1823.
 John Keating, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$, and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Aug. 16, 1824.
 Jas. Earl, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Aug. 21, 1821.
 Stephen D. Palmer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, March 9, 1822.
 Asa Crockett, w. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, April 5, 1823.
 Peter Toughman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, April 22, 1823.
 Uriah Egbert, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Feb. 16, 1824.
 Asa Crockett, e. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 29, 1824.
 Jos. Straughan, fr. of Seneca Res. sec. 10, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 24, 1828.
 M. Earl, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Oct. 19, 1826, and Dec. 14, 1826.
 Evan Dorsey, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres sec. 11, Jan. 1, 1833.
 John Pittenger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Nov. 21, 1827.
 John Pittenger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sept. 27, 1828.
 Joseph Todd, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sept. 29, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 24, 1828.
 John Pittenger, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Nov. 21, 1827.
 Matthew Earl, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Oct. 19, 1826.
 David Egbert, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, April 9, 1828.
 Wm. Park, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 17, 1827.
 Benj. Lord, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, March 21, 1828.
 Solomon Baltzell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Aug. 17, 1828.
 Henry Todd, fr. Seneca Res. sec. 12, Dec. 11, 1832.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 24, 1828.
 Joseph Todd, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 29, 1828.
 John B. Spankable or Sponable, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Nov. 14, 1822.
 Christian Potes, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Feb. 27, 1823.
 Henry Young, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 14, 1823.
 Jacob Hill, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Nov. 13, 1823.
 Abraham De Long, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Feb. 21, 1825.
 Wm. Shearer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, March 29, 1826.
 John Bibler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, October 15, 1827.
 Willis Atwater, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, August 22, 1821.
 John B. Spankable, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, June 25, 1822.
 Uriah Egbert, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Aug. 19, 1822.
 David Egbert, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Nov. 18, 1822.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 24, 1828.
 George Hartman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, April 10, 1826.
 Bernard Cass, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Dec. 13, 1826.
 J. Goodyears, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Aug. 22, 1821.
 Willis Atwater, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Aug. 22, 1821.
 John Cole, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Oct. 9, 1821.
 Carman C. Cox, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 11, 1824.
 Edward Corser, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Jan. 21, 1825.
 Samuel Cass, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, June 14, 1825.
 School Lands, sec. 16.
 Robert McOmbs, Josiah Hedges and H. H. Wilcoxson, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, March 26, 1822.
 Josiah Hedges, w. part n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Aug. 22, 1821.
 George and John Park, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Sept. 10, 1821.
 Abraham Rockey, e. part n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Sept. 10, 1821.
 William Clark, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Oct. 2, 1821.
 Erastus Bowe, n. part n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 23, 1821.
 Erastus Bowe, w. part of fr. sec. 18, April 18, 1822.
 Joseph H. Larwill, s. part s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ (canceled) sec. 18, Sept. 22, 1830.
 Josiah Hedges, s. e. fraction of sec. 18, Aug. 20, 1842.
 William Little, w. part s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 22, 1821.
 Josiah Hedges, s. part s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 22, 1821.
 Josiah Hedges, n. part s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$, and s. part s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. part n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 22, 1821.
 Josiah Hedges, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$, and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Aug. 22, 1821, and Oct. 11, 1821.
 Ambrose Doty, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 11, 1821.
 Henry Dildine, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, April 15, 1822.
 Samuel Saul, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, June 24, 1825.
 Joseph Sheldon, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Aug. 24, 1821.
 Shepherd Patrick and Henry Wilson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$, and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Aug. 1, 1821.
 Jesse Pugh, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 3, 1822.
 Samuel Ryder, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Aug. 22, 1821.
 John Atwater, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Aug. 22, 1821.
 Daniel Perkins, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, March 9, 1822.
 Zacariah Faucy, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 5, 1822.
 Henry Liftet, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 30, 1822.

*Assigned to Jacob Shaffer

†Assigned to Aaron Beck, Feb. 1, 1833.

‡Assigned to Moses Abbott.

James Wallace, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 19, 1822.

John Atwater, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Aug. 22, 1821.

David McClung, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Jan. 22, 1822.

Uriah Egbert, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Aug. 19, 1822.

David Egbert, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 18, 1822.

Adam Schneider, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Feb. 20, 1823.

Peter Robinault, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, June 17, 1823.

David and Margaret McClung, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Jan. 22, 1822.

Peter Robinault, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 17, 1823.

Nicholas Goetschius, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, April 16, 1824.

John Drake, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 17, 1824.

Miami & Dayton Canal, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 24, 1828.

Samuel Drake, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Oct. 15, 1821.

David Hartman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, June 28, 1823.

Miami & Dayton Canal, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 24, 1828.

William Ewing, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 21, 1822.

Jacob Bogart, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Dec. 17, 1822.

Joshua Cole, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Feb. 20, 1823.

Benjamin Mullen, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Jan. 19, 1825.

Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 24, 1828.

James Wolf, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 14, 1827.

William Ewing, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 21, 1822.

William McEwen, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, July 5, 1823.

William Lisle, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, July 24, 1823.

Peter Marsh, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Dec. 3, 1825.

Reason Murray, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 20, 1828.

William Williams, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Oct. 6, 1827.

Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 24, 1828.

Maria Bradley, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Aug. 22, 1821.

Leverett Bradley, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Aug. 22, 1821.

James Burnside, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Sept. 10, 1821.

Frederick Lamb, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, June 3, 1822.

Mi-hael Schall, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Oct. 11, 1822.

Reuben Williams, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Aug. 22, 1821.

George Himmell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Aug. 22, 1821.

Michael Foncannon, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 9, 1821.

H. H. Wilcoxson, Ellyz Hedges and Josiah Hedges, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, March 26, 1822.

Richard Freeborn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, March 29, 1822.

Daniel Dildine, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, April 15, 1822.

Henry Hall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, June 17, 1823.

Michael Foncannon, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 22, 1821.

Seldon Field, s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 22, 1821.

William Little, w. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 22, 1821.

Josiah Hedges, n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 23, 1821.

Horton Howard, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, March 23, 1822.

Richard Freeborn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, March 29, 1822.

Joseph Blauser, s. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, June 10, 1822.

Solomon Kuder and John Galbraith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Sept. 24, 1821.

Richard Freeborn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, March 29, 1822.

John Dittoe, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, July 26, 1822.

Jacob Stapleton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, July 26, 1822.

George Shaver, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Nov. 24, 1823.

Richard Snodgrass, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Nov. 11, 1826.

Richard Freeborn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, March 29, 1822.

Jeremiah Spangler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Aug. 5, 1822.

John Drake, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Nov. 18, 1822.

John Drake, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, March 3, 1824.

Joseph Biggs, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 19, 1826.

Wm. T. Dailey, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Feb. 11, 1828.

Henry Elder, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Nov. 21, 1827.

Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, May 24, 1828.

Martin Lentz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Aug. 22, 1821.

Valentine Reber, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Aug. 22, 1821.

Henry Dildine, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, April 15, 1822.

John Seales, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Aug. 1, 1822.

Jacob Gaster, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Aug. 22, 1821.

Isaac Comer, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 2, 1823.

Henry Hall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 17, 1823.

John Beard, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Oct. 15, 1823.

Daniel Lambright, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, April 21, 1825.

Jacob and Eve Hite, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 21, 1823.

John Pittenger, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Nov. 21, 1827.

Peter Schreck, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Jan. 25, 1827.

Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, May 24, 1828.

Adam Morehart, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, March 29, 1823.

William Clark, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Nov. 22, 1825.

Miami & Dayton Canal, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 36, May 24, 1828.

John Pittenger, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Nov. 21, 1827.

PLEASANT TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 3 N., RANGE 15 E.

Amariah Watson, n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 15, 1832.

D. H. Jopp, s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 15, 1832.

D. H. Jopp, s. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 15, 1832.

D. H. Jopp, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ Dec. 15, 1832.

J. H. Larwill, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, April 15, 1833.

Amariah Watson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, April 15, 1833.

John Brion, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 25, 1833.

John Brion, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Dec. 9, 1833.

Thomas Lacey, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Oct. 3, 1833.

Wm. Kelsey, S. Res. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Dec. 17, 1834.

C. Shuster, S. Res. n. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Jan. 14, 1835.

Joseph Cross, S. Res. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Feb. 2, 1835.

Nathan B. Adams, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Dec. 11, 1833.

Thomas Lacey, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Oct. 3, 1833.

S. Stoner, S. Res. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Jan. 31, 1835.

J. Bartlett, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Dec. 9, 1833.

R. Gunn, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Jan. 11, 1833.

D. Jackman, n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Jan. 15, 1833.

H. Burham, S. Res. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Feb. 2, 1835.

Abner Pike, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Feb. 15, 1834.

Philip Alspach, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Dec. 20, 1834.

William Ellis, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 8, 1833.

S. Charles, S. Res. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, March 14, 1834.

J. D. Stage, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Jan. 30, 1835.

J. H. Larwill, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Nov. 12, 1835.

Shepherd Patrick and Alonzo Hulburt, fr. of sec. 4, Aug. 23, 1821.

S. Ludwig, S. Res. s. pt. of w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 12, 1832.

J. Lamberson, n. pt. of w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 12, 1832.

J. Lamberson, e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 12, 1832.

Daniel Smith, e. pt. of s. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, March 15, 1833.

David Wiley, s. pt. of n. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, April and May, 1833.

Shepard Patrick and Alonzo Hulburt, e. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Aug. 23 and Dec. 10, 1821.

Jacob Brunner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Sept. 30, 1825.

John Blue, S. Res. fr. of sec. 5, Dec. 12, 1832.

Jaques Hulburt, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Nov. 24, 1825.

John Weaver, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Nov. 24, 1825.

Jacob Decker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Nov. 22, 1827.

Stephen Fowler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Aug. 31, 1821.

Jacob Brunner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 2, 1824.

Henry Weaver, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Jan. 7, 1825.

Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, May 24, 1828.

Jacob Brunner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Sept. 30, 1825.

Jacob Brunner, Jr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Sept. 30, 1825.

Wm. Rollins, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Sept. 30, 1828.

Stephen Fowler, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 7, Aug. 31, 1821.

William Mohberry, Jr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, May 6, 1822.

Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, May 24, 1828.

Shepard Patrick, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 1, 1821.

John Updegraff, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Jan. 30, 1822.

Wm. N. Montgomey, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, July 3, 1823.

Shepard Patrick, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 23, 1825.

Isaac Butt or Britt, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, May 26, 1828.

Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, May 4, 1828.

Isaac Dumond, fr. sec. 9, Aug. 22, 1821.

Samuel Ludwig, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 20, 1832.

Samuel Ludwig, S. Res. s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fr. sec. 9, Dec. 12, 1832.

Henry St. John, e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$, assigned to Moses Hoyt, sec. 9, Dec. 20, 1832.

David Davis, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, June 8, 1833.

Joseph H. Larwill and Zalmon Rouse, w. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Dec. 20, 1832.

- Thos. Wiley, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, March 14, 1833.
- Isaac J. Dumond, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Dec. 26, 1832.
- A. Ely, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 15, 1833.
- Robert Linn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Dec. 7, 1833.
- David Davis, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, June 8, 1833.
- Thomas Fitzgerald, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Jan. 1, 1834.
- Benj. Eldridge, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Dec. 20, 1832.
- Isaac J. Dumond, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. s. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Dec. 26, 1832.
- John (Link, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sept. 7, 1833.
- Caleb (Link, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sept. 10, 1833.
- Daniel H. Jopp, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sept. 7, 1833.
- Josiah Hedges, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Dec. 11, 1833.
- Edmond A. Boyer, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Jan. 31, 1835.
- J. Redmond S. Res., s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Jan. 9, 1835.
- Alex. McNutt, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sept. 11, 1833.
- Jacob Thorp, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Dec. 23, 1833.
- Solomon Kruder, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Josiah Hedges, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Dec. 20, 1832.
- James Garrell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Aug. 7, 1833.
- Nathan B. Adams, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 7, 1833.
- Henry Sheldenhelm, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Dec. 13, 1832.
- Thos. Lock S. Res. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Sept. 10, 1834.
- Alonzo Curtiss, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Sept. 10, 1833.
- Matthias Alber, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, May 2, 1833.
- Saml. Hunter, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 15, 1833.
- David Neilly, S. Res. n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13 March 17, 1834, and Oct. 23, 1835.
- Isaac Hull, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Oct. 21, 1833.
- Isaac Hull, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Sept. 11, 1833.
- Bun Higgins, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Dec. 9, 1835.
- Robert Linn, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Dec. 7, 1832.
- T. Lock, S. Res. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Sept. 10, 1834.
- J. Souder, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Aug. 24, 1833.
- Harper Senter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Aug. 13, 1833.
- David Neilly, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, March 17, 1834.
- Zalmon Rouse and J. H. Larwill, s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Dec. 17 and 20, 1832.
- Zalmon Rouse and J. H. Larwill, n. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15 Dec. 10, 1832.
- John L. Cross, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Jan. 1, 1833.
- Dr. Eliakim Crosby, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ (pat. land warrant) sec. 15, Oct. 25, 1834.
- Isaiah McClish, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Jan. 22, 1834.
- School lands, sec. 16, under act.
- Benj. Culver, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Aug. 31, 1821.
- Alex. McNutt, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Sept. 14, 1822.
- Andrew Dukes, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Oct. 7, 1824.
- Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, May 21, 1828.
- Anson Gray, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Dec. 19, 1822.
- Wm. Martin, Jr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, May 26, 1823.
- Almerand Rollins, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Sept. 9, 1824.
- Jos. Keeler, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, June 23, 1825.
- Martin Houseman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, June 6, 1826.
- Benajah Parker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, July 13, 1826.
- Eliphalet Rogers, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 17, 1826.
- Joseph Conway, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, June 13, 1822.
- James Fish, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, July 6, 1822.
- Eli Bloomer, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 10, 1822.
- Tobias Miller, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 6, 1824.
- John Clark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Dec. 15, 1824.
- Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, May 24, 1828.
- Benj. Colver, s. e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 20, Aug. 22, 1821.
- Alex. McNutt, Caleb Rice and Anson Gray, n. and w. pts. of fr. sec. 20, Aug. 23, 1821.
- John Claggett, e. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Vincent Bell, w. pt. n. e. fr. and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 20, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Jacob Blue, w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 20, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Solomon Firestone, e. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 20, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Benj. Colver (or Culver), fr. sec. 21, Aug. 22, 1821.
- Joseph Howard, e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. and w. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. and e. pt. of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 21, Aug. 22, 1821.
- John Claggett, w. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 21, Aug. 22, 1821.
- Saml. Stoner, w. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Aug. 22, 1821.
- John Claggett, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Dec. 19, 1832.
- Jos. Howard, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Jan. 15, 1833.
- John Roof, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 12, 1833.
- Christian Ransburg, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Isaac Miller, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Jan. 5, 1833.
- Joseph H. Larwill and Zalmon Rouse, n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Dec. 20, 1832.
- Isaac Walker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, June 5, 1833.
- Richard Cox, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Jan. 19, 1833.
- Christian Ransburg, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, March 14, 1833.
- Frederick Cramer, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Dec. 25, 1832.
- H. Zimmerman, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Dec. 25, 1832.
- Wm. Mitchell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Jan. 7, 1833.
- John Galmaire, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Jan. 21, 1833.
- Peter Yeakey, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, March 7, 1833.
- David Neilly, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Oct. 3 and 23, 1833.
- James Crockett, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Samuel Gray, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Uriah Linn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Dec. 2, 1833.
- Graf. Shedenhelm, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Dec. 25, 1832.
- Seneca Howig, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Dec. 26, 1832.
- Graf. Shedenhelm, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 5, 1833.
- Geo. W. Gist, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 31, 1835.
- Henry Zimmerman, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, April 18, 1833.
- Wm. Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Samuel Ryder, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Smith McIntyre, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Joel Stone, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Dec. 12, 1832.
- John Galmaire, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Dec. 12, 1832.
- Charles Free, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Dec. 12, 1832.
- William Bartlett, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Dec. 12, 1832.
- James Crockett, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Dec. 12, 1832.
- L. C. Stone, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Dec. 13 and 20, 1832.
- Asa Crockett, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May and June, 1833.
- Richard Cox, n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Jan. 19, 1833.
- John Leatherman, s. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Dec. 16, 1831.
- Jno. Blue, S. Res. s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 28, Dec. 13, 1832.
- Jonathan Abbott, S. Res. n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 28, Dec. 13, 1832.
- Henry C. Brish, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 28, Dec. 29, 1832.
- Sold to No. 7917, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 28, ———.
- Henry C. Brish, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 28, May 31, 1833.
- Sold n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, ———.
- Benjamin Culver, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 29, and e. pt. fr. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Aug. 22, 1821.
- Samuel Wright (Island), e. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 29, Aug. 23, 1821.
- Samuel Wright, w. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 29, Aug. 23, 1821.
- Benjamin Culver, w. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 29, Aug. 31, 1821.
- John Blue, Sen. Res. fractional sec. 29, 1832.
- Daniel Garrison, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, June 19, 1822.
- Asa and Lawson Teal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, June 22, 1822.
- Abraham Crumm, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 30, Jan. 19, 1825.
- Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 24, 1828.
- John Stoner, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, April 6, 1826.
- John Geo. Reichert, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, June 5, 1825.
- Platt Brush, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Sept. 24, 1821.
- Platt Brush, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Oct. 11, 1821.
- James Taylor, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, May 23, 1822.
- Henry Friesner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, May 28, 1822.
- Nicholas Schall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, June 4, 1825.
- Jonathan Kemp, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Oct. 19, 1826.
- Jonathan Kemp, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Oct. 26, 1826.
- Platt Brush, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 3, Aug. 22, 1821.
- Jacob Stem, S. Res. n. pt. of w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. and s. pt. of w. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 32, Dec. 13, 1832.
- Jacob Stem, e. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 19, 1832.

Josiah Hedges, n. e. fr. on right bank of river, sec. 32, Dec. 19, 1832.
 Thomas Derr, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 13, 1832.
 Jonathan Hess, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, April 13, 1833.
 Jonathan Abbott, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 13, 1832.
 George W. Gist, n. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 27, 1833.
 Perrv A. Freeze, n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 11, 1833.
 John Lamberson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Dec. 13, 1832.
 Michael Hepf, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Feb. 9, 1833.
 David McCracken, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Oct. 28, 1833.
 William K. Bartlett, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Dec. 20, 1832.
 Alfred Jordan, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Dec. 20, 1832.
 Henry Zimmerman, n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, April 18, 1833.
 John Souder, s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 20, 1833.
 Ira Law, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 19, 1833.
 William Shymaker, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Jan. 3, 1834.
 Abraham Keller, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Dec. 13, 1832.
 Thomas Clarke, s. Res. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 4, 1834.
 Thomas Clarke, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Nov. 18, 1833.
 John Searies, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Dec. 13, 1832.
 Henry C. Brish, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Dec. 14, 1832.
 John Decker, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Dec. 20, 1832.
 George Titler, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Dec. 20, 1832.
 John Searies, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Dec. 13, 1832.
 George W. Gist, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Feb. 15, 1833.
 Samuel Rider, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Dec. 13, 1832.
 Earl Church, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Jan. 14, 1833.
 Jacob Peterson, s. Res. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 4, 1834.
 Henry C. Brish, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Dec. 14, 1832.
 George W. Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Nov. 21, 1833.
 Robert Linn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Dec. 2, 1833.

BLOOM TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 1 N. RANGE 16, E.

Roswell Munsell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Feb. 25, 1825.
 Jacob E. Spores, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 29, 1828.
 David Ralston, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 27, 1833.
 Jacob Meyer, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Sept. 11, 1833.
 Jacob Meyer, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Feb. 24, 1834.
 Oliver L. Robinson, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Sept. 17, 1833.
 Sylvester Griffin, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Sep. 25, 1831.
 Jacob Plants, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Nov. 2, 1833.
 John Brownell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Oct. 26, 1822.
 Edward Sutherland, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, June 18, 1823.
 Thomas Boyd, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Aug. 13, 1824.
 Roswell Munsell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Feb. 28, 1825.
 David Ralston, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 27, 1833.
 Jacob Meyer, n. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 5, 1834.
 Charles McMillan, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Oct. 26, 1833.
 Charles Swartz, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Aug. 16, 1830.
 Charles Swartz and H. Rees, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, June 28, 1830.
 Joseph McClellan, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Dec. 28, 1821.
 Jonathan Brown, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, July 8, 1822.
 Eli Williams, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Aug. 28, 1822.
 George Free, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Nov. 9, 1822.
 John Lafferty, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Nov. 24, 1823.
 John C. Donnell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 19, 1824.
 Elijah Ridgeley, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Aug. 24, 1829.
 Orin Brannan, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, April 12, 1823.
 Jacob Rodecap, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, May 1, 1823.
 James B. Donnell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 6, 1824.
 Elijah Ridgeley, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 25, 1829.
 William Fink, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, June 29, 1829.
 Lowell Robinson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 10, 1822.
 Jacob Rodecap, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 1, 1823.
 Daniel McMullen, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 7, 1823.
 John Straw, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 4, 1824.
 John Gibson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 25, 1824.
 John Stinchcomb, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Oct. 20, 1824.
 James Dornan, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 20, 1828.
 James Taylor, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 14, 1821.
 Samuel S. Martin, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 14, 1821.
 Charles Clark, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Nov. 21, 1821.
 Elijah Wells, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 5, 1822.
 John Atkinson, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 24, 1822.
 Henry Blackman, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Dec. 19, 1821.

John Congor, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 17, 1823.
 Peter Beaver, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 19, 1823.
 Henry Valentine, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Dec. 19, 1821.
 Nathan Brown, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 7, 1824.
 John Reid, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Nov. 25, 1825.
 Andrew Miller, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Oct. 28, 1829.
 Wm. Loxley, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Aug. 27, 1821.
 John Davis, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, March 23, 1822.
 Ezra Brown, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Aug. 19, 1822.
 Asa L. Whittemore, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Sept. 9, 1822.
 John C. Martin, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Dec. 13, 1822.
 Townsend Reed, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Aug. 13, 1823.
 Thomas Boyd, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 9, Aug. 27, 1821.
 Valentine Reber, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 9, Aug. 27, 1821.
 Valentine Reber, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Aug. 27, 1821.
 Obadiah Hall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Oct. 2, 1822.
 Thomas Boyd, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Aug. 13, 1824.
 Samuel S. Clark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, June 15, 1833.
 Truman King, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, March 8, 1828.
 Zelophead Owen, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Dec. 31, 1827.
 Amos Hall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Nov. 2, 1822.
 Lem. Haxton Ames, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Aug. 1, 1832.
 Thomas Boyd, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Aug. 13, 1824.
 James Boyd, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, July 4, 1829.
 Morgan Hall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Oct. 17, 1833.
 Frederick Cristine*, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11 (under act) Dec. 3, 1828.
 Samuel S. Clark, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, June 15, 1833.
 Richard Freer, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, June 4, 1834.
 Frederick Cristine*, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11 (under act), Dec. 3, 1828.
 Elijah Ridgeley, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Aug. 24, 1829.
 Jacob Geiger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 28, 1833.
 Samuel Ralston, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 27, 1833.
 Gilbert M. Ogden, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 20, 1834.
 Henry Geiger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 28, 1833.
 Jacob Geiger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 28, 1833.
 Jacob Adams, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Nov. 13, 1833.
 William Jones, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Oct. 11, 1833.
 Morgan Hall, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Oct. 17, 1833.
 John McClellan, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, May 11, 1833.
 Jacob Hossler, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Oct. 24, 1833.
 Jacob Troxell, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, May 15, 1833.
 John Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Sept. 16, 1831.
 George P. Truit, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Feb. 6, 1834.
 Jacob Depler, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Dec. 3, 1832.
 James Hammond, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, June 27, 1833.
 Jacob Depler, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Aug. 9, 1833.
 George Shaffer, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 15, 1834.
 George Muckley, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Dec. 29, 1834.
 James Hammond, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Jan. 16, 1830.
 Jacob Troxell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 29, 1833.
 George Smith King, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Nov. 12, 1833.
 George Shaffer, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 15, 1834.
 David B. Banks, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Nov. 13, 1833.
 David B. Banks, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Oct. 9, 1833.
 Zelophead Owen, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 29, 1833.
 Nath. Hammond, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Jan. 16, 1830.
 Thomas S. Cooley, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Aug. 6, 1828.
 Edward Cooley, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, June 23, 1828.
 Isaac Gifford, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Dec. 11, 1833.
 Samuel Hammond, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Jan. 16, 1830.
 John S. Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, July 8, 1829.
 Samuel Groce or Gross, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 28, 1832.
 Dr. James Fisher, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Sept. 17, 1835.
 School Lands, sec. 16.
 Valentine Reber, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 17, Aug. 27, 1821.
 Wm. Harmon, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Aug. 27, 1821.
 John Valentine, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Nov. 14, 1821.
 George Kimmell, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 27, 1821.
 Jacob Shaffer, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 27, 1821.
 Daniel Beery, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 28, 1821.
 John Seitz, e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 24, 1822.
 John Seitz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Sept. 7, 1822.
 George Kimmell, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 27, 1821.
 Jacob Shaffer, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 27, 1821.
 Philip Bretz, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 27, 1821.

*Erroneous entry.

- John Keller, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 27, 1821.
 Lewis Seitz, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Aug. 27, 1821.
 Philip Bretz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Aug. 27, 1821.
 Lewis Seitz, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Aug. 28, 1821.
 Rudolph Kagy, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 4, 1821.
 Philip Bretz, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Aug. 27, 1821.
 George Free, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Jan. 1, 1825.
 Henry Perkey, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 22, 1828.
 Daniel Bixler, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Jan. 25, 1827.
 Wm. Beagle, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 22, 1828.
 Benjamin Wright, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, March 27, 1833.
 James Traill, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, May 21, 1833.
 James Traill, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Sept. 4, 1830.
 Dr. James Fisher, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Aug. 31, 1835.
 Isaac Gifford, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 28, 1833.
 Samuel D. Spalding, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Sept. 10, 1834.
 John C. Hampton, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, June 1, 1833.
 Wm. B. Smith, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Sept. 8, 1835.
 Thomas Boyer, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 7, 1835.
 Jacob Troxell, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 29, 1833.
 Jacob Troxell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 23, Sept. 5, 1833.
 George Schweitzer, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Aug. 7, 1834.
 Henry Kraft, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Feb. 25, 1834.
 George Kerser, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Sept. 9, 1833.
 Samuel Hammond, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, March 21, 1831.
 Henry Tutavern, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 13, 1833.
 Henry Klahr, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 13, 1833.
 Wm. O'Malley (or Mealia), n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Feb. 13, 1834.
 Joseph Zanker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 29, 1833.
 Frederick Myers, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Feb. 25, 1834.
 James Stinchcomb, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Jan. 15, 1831.
 David Blosser, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 26, 1833.
 Peter Hendricks, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Sept. 9, 1833.
 George Heabler or Krebler, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 8, 1835.
 James Wilson, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, June 14, 1833.
 Jonas Hossler, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Nov. 6, 1833.
 Peter Troxel, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Nov. 6, 1833.
 Adam Essig, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Nov. 6, 1833.
 Michael Leightewilner, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Oct. 16, 1833.
 Jacob B. Funk, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, April 3, 1834.
 Jacob Troxel, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 2, 1834.
 Henry Funk, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Oct. 24, 1833.
 John Ritter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, June 8, 1829.
 Bartholomew Stout, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 20, 1830.
 Bartholomew Stout, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 9, 1833.
 James Traill, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 5, 1835.
 Isaac Clay, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, April 25, 1834.
 David Bixler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, March 13, 1828.
 John Ritter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, June 8, 1829.
 George Beigh, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 24, 1835.
 Chester B. Shurtleff, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 31, 1836.
 Nicholas Bixler, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 22, 1833.
 Jacob and Joseph Rittgers, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, March 4, 1830.
 John Bixler, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Dec. 21, 1829.
 Christopher Perkey, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Aug. 23, 1833.
 John Einsell, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, March 17, 1828.
 John Einsell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Oct. 27, 1827.
 James Traill, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, May 21, 1833.
 John Bullabaugh, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, March 18, 1834.
 Wm. Galt, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. sec. 28, Aug. 15, 1834.
 John Dorman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Nov. 1, 1833.
 Elizabeth Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Feb. 22, 1834.
 Jacob Rinehart, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, June 3, 1822.
 Lewis Seitz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Aug. 24, 1822.
 Solomon Miller, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 7, 1833.
 Jacob Spitzer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Feb. 5, 1829.
 Benjamin Huddle, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Aug. 12, 1829.
 Jacob Spitzer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Feb. 5, 1829.
 Mary Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 7, 1833.
 Solomon Miller, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, April 10, 1822.
 Jacob Huffman, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 23, 1822.
 Jacob Spitzer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 23, 1822.
 John Seitz (or Seitz), w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 23, 1822.
 Philip Bretz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, March 4, 1825.
 Philip Bretz, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, July 26, 1825.
 Philip Bretz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 16, 1828.
 Jacob Miller, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, June 16, 1825.
 David Bretz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, May 28, 1827.
 Philip Bretz, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, June 1, 1829.
 John Funk (or Funk), w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, July 1, 1833.
 Noah Mussellman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Aug. 2, 1826.
 Joseph Hall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Sept. 24, 1829.
 David Bretz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Nov. 3, 1829.
 Noah Mussellman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Aug. 2, 1826.
 Jacob Webster, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Sept. 17, 1833.
 Philip Henry Bouck, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Feb. 15, 1834.
 John Stuckey, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 21, 1833.
 Jacob Spitzer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Nov. 2, 1832.
 John Rummell, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Nov. 12, 1833.
 Henry Yultz, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, June 2, 1834.
 Isaac Jackson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 31, 1834.
 John Lewis, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Oct. 12, 1833.
 Adam Buckman or Burkman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Oct. 21, 1833.
 Isaac Jackson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 31, 1834.
 Wm. Caughey, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 25, 1833.
 John Crisinger, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Oct. 14, 1833.
 Samuel Crisinger, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Nov. 4, 1833.
 John C. Hampton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, 1833.
 Joseph McClelland, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 29, 1833.
 Ira G. Allen, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 12, 1833.
 Josiah B. Bond, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Aug. 3, 1833.
 Daniel W. Clark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 5, 1833.
 Rufus Cashner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 28, 1833.
 Henry Yultz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 2, 1834.
 James Wilson, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 14, 1833.
 George Berry, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, March 15, 1834.
 Joel Berry, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Feb. 6, 1834.
 John Cook, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, May 30, 1829.
 Henry Glick, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 8, 1829.
 Heirs of Isaac Larimer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 2, 1829.
 James Wilson, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 14, 1833.
 Henry Hossler, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 3, 1834.
 Charles Durn or Dunn, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, May 28, 1834.
 Richard Watson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 15, 1831.
 Henry Glick, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 8, 1829.
 John Schooner, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 28, 1834.
 Philander Wilkenson, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 2, 1834.
 Richard Watson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Jan. 11, 1831.
 Henry Hossler, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 3, 1834.

SCIOPIO TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 2 N., RANGE 16 E.

- Thomas Earl, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 6, 1823.
 Stephen Balliet, Sam. Helfrich and Sol. Graff, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, June 9, 1823.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 24, 1828.
 John Heter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, March 31, 1828.
 Daniel Maurer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, June 18, 1828.
 Ledgyard Littlefield, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, April 14, 1823.
 Thomas Earl, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 6, 1823.
 Balliet, Helfrich & Graff, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, June 5, 1823.
 David Harpster, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, June 18, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 24, 1828.
 Ledgyard Littlefield, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 3, April 14, 1823.
 Eliphalet B. Simmons, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 3, Feb. 3, 1824.
 John Greedy, n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3 Dec. 13, 1882.
 Jacob Aumend, s. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Jan. 9, 1833.
 Luke D. Stage, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Feb. 21, 1833.
 Daniel Rule, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 3, Aug. 18, 1826.
 George R. le, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 3, June 1, 1827.
 Amos Wilcox, s. pt. s. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 3, April 10, 1833.
 Seneca Baker, n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 13, 1832.
 John Greedy, n. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 13, 1832.
 Harman Henry Schabers, s. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Jan. 15, 1833.
 John Henry Kluter, n. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Jan. 15, 1833.
 John Green, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, April 5, 1833.
 Wm. Blair, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, April 20, 1833.
 Samuel Rule, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, May 25, 1833.
 Thomas Starr, n. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 13, 1832.

- Jacob Neikirk, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 20, 1832.
 John Rode, Jr, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 15, 1833.
 Jacob Beigh, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Oct. 19, 1833.
 Matthias Cummins, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Jan. 2, 1833.
 John Cummins, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 19, 1833.
 John Henry Sherman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, April 22, 1833.
 Philip Beigh, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Oct. 19, 1833.
 Daniel D. Becker, n. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 13, 1832.
 Philip Beigh or Bight, s. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Jan. 16, 1833.
 Daniel D. Becker, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 20, 1832.
 Zachariah Tansey, e. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Jan. 3, 1833.
 Thomas Strickling, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 25, 1833.
 John Poets, s. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Jan. 3, 1833.
 Daniel Martin, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, March 26, 1833.
 James Cudding, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, May 6, 1833.
 Joseph Shaw, s. pt. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, May 10, 1833.
 Evan Dorsey, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Sept. 18, 1827.
 Thomas Todd, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 7, July 14, 1828.
 Nathaniel Norris, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 7, July 14, 1828.
 Luianor Todd, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 7, Sept. 22, 1828.
 Solomon Baltzell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 7, Aug. 7, 1828.
 Joseph Earl, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 8, June 16, 1823.
 William Smith, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, March 22, 1824.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, May 24, 1828.
 Lance Lot, Todd, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 8, Aug. 16, 1828.
 Benjamin Clevenger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Nov. 25, 1822.
 Richard L. Hartwell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Sept. 4, 1823.
 Levi Gray, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 9, June 15, 1825.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, May 24, 1828.
 Benjamin Clevenger, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Nov. 25, 1822.
 Benjamin Moore, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Sept. 11, 1824.
 Frederick Road, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Jan. 15, 1825.
 Isaac Spaulding, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Nov. 11, 1825.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 24, 1828.
 Henry Roberts, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, March 24, 1824.
 George Spangle, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 16, 1825.
 Eppenetus Hopkins, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 16, 1825.
 David Rule, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 30, 1826.
 Adam Heter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, June 10, 1828.
 Nathan Chapman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, June 7, 1825.
 John Mittover, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Aug. 16, 1826.
 John Heter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, March 1, 1828.
 John Heter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, March 3, 1828.
 Adam Heter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, June 10, 1828.
 John Mittover, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, July 7, 1826.
 Henry Spangle, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, July 7, 1826.
 John Hindman, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 11, 1823.
 Abram Brundige, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Oct. 27, 1824.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, May 24, 1828.
 Samuel Swickart (Swigart) n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 27, 1823.
 Samuel Hindman, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, June 11, 1823.
 Benjamin Clevenger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Dec. 3, 1823.
 George Free, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Jan. 19, 1824.
 Frederick Road, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, July 7, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ * sec. 14, May 24, 1828.
 Matthew Earl, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, April 28, 1823 and Nov. 11, 1824.
 Wm. Anway, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, July 7, 1823.
 Samuel Rule, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 30, 1826.
 Albright Rule, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 30, 1826.
 Satwell Moore, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Oct. 6, 1826.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 24, 1828.
 School Lands, sec. 16.
 Daniel Seger, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, June 5, 1823.
 Geo. Sterns, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 17, June 15, 1825.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, May 24, 1828.
 John Kagy, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 24, 1822.
 John Ribler, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 24, 1822, and March 31, 1827.
 John Wolf, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Dec. 18, 1823.
 John Hall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 27, 1826.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ 578.38 a. sec. 19, May 24, 1828.
 Henry Fausey, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Feb. 7, 1828.
 Abraham McClain, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 19, 1822.
 Jehu Wright, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Feb. 23, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, May 24, 1828.
 Wm. Laughrey, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, July 11, 1822.
 Wm. Anway, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Aug. 15, 1822.
 Abr. McClain, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 19, 1822.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, May 24, 1828.
 John Wright, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Apr. 14, 1823.
 Benj. Clevenger, Jr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 30, 1828.
 Wm. Anway, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Aug. 15, 1822, and July 7, 1823.
 John Anway, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, July 30, 1823.
 Adam Hance, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Sept. 30, 1822.
 John McClain, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Oct. 10, 1822.
 Timothy P. Roberts, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Feb. 7, 1822.
 Joseph Burson, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Sept. 9, 1822.
 Benj. Clevenger, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 25, 1822.
 John Hooper, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 24, 1823.
 Edward Parce, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, June 11, 1824.
 Benj. Clevenger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, July 13, 1825.
 Hiram Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, March 11, 1825.
 Joseph Burson, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 27, 1822.
 Sam Swickart, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 27, 1822.
 Benj. Clevenger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Dec. 14, 1824.
 John Gander, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Dec. 14, 1824.
 Daniel W. Smith, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 6, 1826.
 Zephaniah Hathaway, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 23, 1825.
 Joseph Lapham, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, June 6, 1826.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 24, 1828.
 Charles Fox, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 23, 1825.
 Lois Shearman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, July 7, 1823.
 Josiah Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, June 11, 1824.
 Zephaniah Hathaway, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 23, 1825.
 Wm. Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 29 and 30, 1825.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 24, 1828.
 Simon Jones, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Dec. 21, 1826.
 Julius Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, June 28, 1827.
 Wm. Anway, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Aug. 15, 1822.
 Eathan Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, June 4, 1823.
 Lois Shearman, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, July 7, 1823.
 Josiah Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 12, 1824.
 Wm. Anway, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, May 15, 1822.
 Daniel Bickford, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Oct. 18, 1822.
 George Free, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Nov. 9, 1822.
 John Wright, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Apr. 14, 1823.
 Eathan Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, June 4, 1823.
 Timothy P. Roberts, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Oct. 5, 1825.
 Chauncey Runole, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Dec. 29, 1825.
 John Niesz, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Oct. 18, 1822.
 Samuel Wisler, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Oct. 18, 1822.
 Joseph Osborn, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Oct. 15, 1824.
 Wm. Moore, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Feb. 16, 1825.
 Henry Glick, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Oct. 19, 1825.
 Robert Milligan, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Apr. 23, 1824.
 Solomon Woodring, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 6, 1824.
 Arch. Stewart and Thomas Clark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, March 31, 1825.
 Nathan H. Hall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 18, 1825.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 24, 1828.
 Henry Hall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Feb. 10, 1826.
 Morrison McMillan, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Aug. 19, 1822.
 George Morehart, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Aug. 19, 1822.
 John Hindman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, June 11, 1823.
 Daniel Lamberson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 1, 1824.
 Henry Hall, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 6, 1824.
 James Beard, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, May 12, 1825.
 John Hindman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, June 11, 1823.
 Michael Long, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 26, 1824.
 Nathan F. Dicks, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 27, 1824.
 Andrew Morehart, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Apr. 11, 1825.
 Mary Baker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 15, 1825.
 Christian Morehart, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Feb. 8, 1826.
 Isaac Wiseman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 4, 1828.
 John McCollister, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 31, 1827.

*This was never recorded as patented and must be identical with Swigart's $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.

Robert Dunlap, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 12, 1824.
 Mary Baker, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, June 15, 1825.
 Nathan Kellogg, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 31, 1827.
 Erastus Jones, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 31, 1827.
 Joseph Kistler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 31, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, May 24, 1828.
 George Dunlap, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 12, 1824.
 Nathan Foster, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 12, 1824.
 Josiah Smith, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 11, 1824.
 Wm. Smith, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Oct. 10, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 24, 1828.
 Josiah Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 11, 1824.
 George Free, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 35, Jan. 1, 1825.
 Julius Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 28, 1827.
 Garden Oakrey, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, May 17, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, May 24, 1828.
 Adam Baker, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Oct. 14, 1826.
 John Vander, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Dec. 5, 1825.
 John Chazey, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 18, 1826.
 Asa Way, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Sept. 15, 1828.
 Arch. Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Nov. 24, 1827.
 Levin Culver, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Dec. 5, 1825.
 John Vander, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Apr. 18, 1826.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, May 24, 1828.

ADAMS TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 3 N. RANGE 16 E.

Reuben B. Phelps, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Oct. 13, 1832.
 James Jones, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, June 7, 1835.
 Ezekiel Swarthout, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, June 7, 1833.
 Daniel Spade, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Nov. 21, 1827.
 John Sackraiter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Dec. 20, 1827.
 Elisha Babcock, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Jan. 20, 1833.
 William Holsinger, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 20, 1833.
 Elisha Babcock, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, July 27, 1833.
 Cyrus Wright, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, March 1, 1823.
 Thomas Tallman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 31, 1823.
 James T. Pierce, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 31, 1823.
 John Craig, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Nov. 24, 1823.
 Charles R. Selby, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, July 30, 1830.
 Jacob Cohel, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Oct. 4, 1827.
 Cyrus Wright, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Aug. 17, 1831.
 William Holsinger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, May 20, 1833.
 John Lee, s. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, May 31, 1823.
 Thomas Dunnuch, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Jan. 31, 1824.
 Enos Meade, n. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 12, 1833.
 Augustus F. Hull, e. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ (canceled) sec. 3, July 11, 1833.
 Wm. Keating, adm. e. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$, 56.82 a. sec. 3, June 30, 1824.
 Charles Selby, Jr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, March 22, 1826.
 John Oliver, e. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, July 27, 1826.
 Jonathan Botchford, n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. part n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Dec. 29, 1832, and Jan. 15, 1833.
 Ira Phelps, s. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, May 1, —.
 Bartlett Brown, s. pt. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. part n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 14, 1834.
 Arthur St. C. Beymer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Arthur St. C. Beymer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 14, 1832.
 David Sutton, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Jan. 1, 1833.
 Ira Phelps, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, May 1, 1837.
 Ephraim Quinby, Jr., n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Ed. Avery Robison, s. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 15, 1832.
 James A. Watson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 14, 1832.
 David Dorr (or Dore), w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 20, 1832.
 Nathan B. Adams, n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 15, 1832.
 Othias Miller, s. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 15, 1832.
 Charles R. Selby, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 15, 1832.
 William Thompson, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. part n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Dec. 26, 1832.
 D. Neilley (or Neeley), n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Oct. 23, 1833.
 Charles R. Selby, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 14, 1832.
 William Quinn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. part s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 24, 1832.
 Nathan B. Adams, n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. part n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Mary Adams, s. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 20, 1832.
 John Zimmerman, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, March 8, 1833.

Joseph Hollis, w. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Sept. 1, 1833.
 Solomon Kuder (or Kridner), w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. part s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, and e. part n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, Dec. 14, 1832.
 William Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Dec. 14, 1832.
 S. Kuder (or Kridner), e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Samuel Gray, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Jacob Neikirk, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Ezra Thornton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 15, 1832.
 Simeon Jennings, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 15, 1832.
 Erastus Sheldon*, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 15, 1832.
 Ebenezer Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 15, 1832.
 Wm. Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Dec. 15, 1832.
 Edward Piper, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, March 10, 1823.
 Israel Penrod, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, April 25, 1823.
 Enos Mead, e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 26, 1825.
 Joseph Todd, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 4, 1830.
 Enos Mead, e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Feb. 8, 1826.
 Simeon Jennings, S. Res., n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Dec. 15, 1832.
 Jos. Howard, n. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Dec. 15, 1832.
 Lyman Amnden, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 11, May 31, 1823.
 James Campbell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Feb. 7, 1831.
 George Hossler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Sept. 17, 1831.
 Wm. Hanc, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Aug. 20, 1830.
 Robt. D. Campbell, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Jan. 2, 1833.
 Thomas Swope, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, June 1, 1825.
 Daniel Jackson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Sept. 24, 1832.
 Daniel Jackson, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, June 15, 1833.
 Jacob Rine, Jr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Sept. 14, 1827.
 Wm. Myers, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Jan. and March 8, 1824.
 Sam'l Hartsock, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, March 13, 1824.
 Aquilla Gilbert, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Dec. 23, 1825.
 Daniel Whiteman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Sept. 5, 1831.
 Daniel Whiteman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Nov. 12, 1827.
 David Sutton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, July 1, 1830.
 Joseph Jackson, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, July 8, 1831.
 John Stough, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 10, 1833.
 John Paine, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, March 16, 1827.
 Samuel Whiteman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Nov. 12, 1827.
 Abram Zeamer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, April 24, 1828, and Sept. 1, 1829.
 Benj. Pontius, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 15, May 18, 1827.
 Ephraim Quinby, Jr., n. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 15, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Wm. Myers, n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 15, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Benj. Pontius, e. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 15, May 18, 1827.
 Ephraim Quinby, Jr., s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 15, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Abraham Zeamer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Sept. 1, 1829.
 Benj. Pontius, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 18, 1827.
 Timothy Baker, s. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Dec. 2, 1833.
 Ordered into market, sec. 16, Aug. 10, 1874.
 Erastus Sheldon, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Samuel Gray, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Daniel W. Jones, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Dec. 14, 1832.
 John H. Culbertson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Hannah Jordan, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Dec. 15, 1832.
 Samuel Gray, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Dec. 15, 1832.
 John Steiner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Lorenzo Abbott, e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Wm. Myers, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Dec. 14, 1832.
 Samuel Hunter, s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Feb. 15, 1833.
 Peter Vannette, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 3, 1833.
 Zalmon Rouse, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Dec. 17, 1832.
 Joseph Culbertson, w. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Dec. 17, 1832.

*Assigned to Evan Dorsey, same date.

†W. $\frac{1}{2}$ of sec. 12 was selected as school lands under act May 20, 1826, in lieu of Section 16, then owned by Seneca Indians.

‡Assigned to Wm. Myers.

*Assigned to James Robison and Edward Avery Jan. 4, 1833.

†Assigned to John Myers, Dec. 1833.

‡Assigned to John J. Stienner Dec. 1832.

§Assigned to Hugh Culbertson, same date.

Simeon Jennings, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Dec. 17, 1832.

Isabella Long, n. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Jan. 9, 1833.

Thomas Teave, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Feb. 12, 1833.

Wm. Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Dec. 17, 1832.

Charles McNamee, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Dec. 17, 1832.

John Newhouse, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Jan. 30, 1833.

Benjamin Bolander, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, March 25, 1833.

Simeon Jennings, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Dec. 20, 1832.

John Beebe, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Dec. 20, 1832.

Wm. Newhouse, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Jan. 30, 1833.

Melchoir Yotter, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, March 25, 1833.

Bezor Benton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Dec. 24, 1832.

Jabez A. B. Calkins, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 3, 1833.

Honore H. Hall, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Jan. 25, 1833.

Elijah Babcock, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Jan. 20, 1833.

Benj. Williams, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Jan. 28, 1833.

Melchoir Yotter, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Jan. 25, 1833.

Benj. Bolander, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Jan. 25, 1833.

John Stotts, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 22, June 24, 1823.

Daniel Pontius, e. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 22, May 18, 1827.

Wm. Myers s. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Dec. 17, 1832.

Jacob Metzgar, n. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, March 25, 1833.

Timothy Baker, n. pt. of n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. sec. 22, Dec. 2, 1833.

John Greibert, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Jan. 26, 1830.

John Greibert, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Sept. 8, 1829.

Jacob Metzgar, n. w. fr. (old survey) and s. pt. n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, May 25, 1833.

Balliet, Helfrich & Graff, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, June 19, 1823.

Wm. Elder, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, March 13, 1824.

John Paine, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Oct. 21, 1836.

Jacob Zeamer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Sept. 1, 1826.

Sam'l Whitman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, July 5, 1826.

John Fairchild, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Aug. 29, 1826.

Sam'l Whitman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Jan. 27, 1827.

Sam'l Whitman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Feb. 10, 1824.

Sam'l Whitman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Feb. 10, 1824.

Abraham Line, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, March 13, 1824.

L. C. Stewart, n. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 15, 1825.

Thomas Longwith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, March 22, 1826.

Jacob Cobel, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 4, 1822.

John Noel, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 4, 1833.

L. C. Stewart, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 28, 1833.

Sam'l Whitman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 3, 1829.

Isaac Davis and Sol. G. Davis, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Oct. 21, 1823.

Samuel Elder, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Sept. 29, 1829.

John Noel, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Dec. 5, 1828.

John Noel, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, March 11, 1833.

Henry Orner, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Oct. 28, 1833.

Josiah Gooding, s. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. sec. 25, May 28, 1833.

Fred^d Christine, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ * sec. 25, act of May 24, 1828.

Robert Linn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Jan. 31, 1831.

Henry Orner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Aug. 16, 1831.

Abram Stotts, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, June 24, 1823.

John Petticoord, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Dec. 24, 1827.

John Petticoord, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, April 8, 1829.

Joseph Orner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, April 13, 1832.

Daniel Pontius, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. sec. 26, Oct. 27, 1836.

Elas Stoudt, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 26, June 13, 1833.

Thos. J. Elder, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 27, Nov. 8, 1830.

Henry Metzgar, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. fr. sec. 27, Oct. 24, 1831.

Anthony Doyle, s. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Dec. 26, 1832.

Wm. Myers, n. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Dec. 25, 1832.

Sam'l Graham, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, June 14, 1832.

George W. Elder, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Feb. 8, 1831.

Henry Metzgar, s. w. fr. of fr. sec. 27, Oct. 24, 1831.

Anthony Doyle, n. pt. of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Jan. 2, 1833.

Adam Metzgar, s. pt. of s. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 27, March 25, 1833.

James Boyd, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Jan. 2 and 5, 1833.

Levi Dunham, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, June 6, 1833.

Wm. Myers, n. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Jan. 10, 1833.

Cornelius Stage, Jr. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Nov. 4, 1833.

Michael Kestler, Sr. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Nov. 21, 1833.

Thomas Gamble, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Jan. 30, 1833.

Daniel Pontius, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, March 25, 1833.

Michael Kestler, Sr. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Nov. 21, 1833.

Thomas Gamble, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Oct. 7, 1831.

James Robison, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Dec. 20, 1832.

Stephen F. Day, s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Dec. 20, 1832.

Wm. Newhouse, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Jan. 30, 1833.

David Pontius, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, March 25, 1833.

Solomon Bergeman, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Feb. 15, 1833.

Simeon Jennings, w. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 17, 1832.

Samuel Rule, e. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 18, 1832.

L. C. Stone, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 17, 1832.

James Fisher, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 17, 1832.

Daniel Rule, e. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 17, 1832.

Chas. McNamee, w. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 18, 1832.

Uriah Egbert, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 19, 1832.

Christian Rensburg, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 25, 1832.

Simeon Jennings, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 17, 1832.

Christian Rensburg, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 25, 1832.

Simeon Jennings, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 20, 1832.

Thomas Strickling, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. pt. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, July 4, 1833, and June 25, 1833.

Earl Church, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Jan. 14, 1833.

Wm. Mitchell, s. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, June 21, 1833.

Uriah Egbert, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, June 4, 1834.

Simeon Jennings, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 17, 1832.

Jacob Peterson, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, May 1, 1833.

David McCracken, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 1, 1833.

Philip Read, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 17, 1832.

Jacob Neikirk, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 17 and 18, 1832.

Simeon Jennings, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 17, 1832.

John H. Culbertson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 17, 1832.

Wm. Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 17, 1832.

John Steiner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Dec. 17, 1832.

Jacob Neikirk, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ (assigned to Jacob Roads) sec. 33, Dec. 18, 1832.

John Duhm, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Feb. 9, 1833.

Melchoir Kalt, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, April 19, 1833.

Conrad Happel, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Feb. 9, 1833.

John Evans, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 24, 1833.

Jonathan Sprague, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. part s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, June 24, 1833.

J. Bouker, n. part s. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fr. sec. 34, Jan. 9, 1833.

John Bouker, n. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fr. sec. 34, Jan. 9, 1833.

Conrad Happel, s. pt. s. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ of fr. sec. 34, Feb. 9, 1833.

Henry Spangle, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 34, Aug. 16, 1826.

Henry Spangle, e. pt. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 34, Aug. 16, 1826.

Daniel Pontius, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 34, May 18, 1827.

Wm. Frink, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Jan. 6, 1823.

Ledyard Littlefield, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, April 14, 1823.

Daniel Saiger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 9, 1823.

Francis Evans, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 24, 1823.

Daniel Pontius, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Oct. 27, 1826.

Daniel Pontius, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, May 18, 1827.

Wm. Frink, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Jan. 6, 1823.

Balliet, Helfrich & Graff, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 5, 1823.

Balliet, Helfrich & Graff, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 5, 1823.

Daniel Saiger, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, June 9, 1823.

John Geo. Fender, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Aug. 25, 1832.

John Geo. Fender, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 23, 1833.

Jos. Stephenson, Jr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Sept. 2, 1830.

VENICE TOWNSHIP.

TOWN IN RANGE 1 E.

Miami & Dayton Canal, sec. 1, Act May 24, 1828.

Miami & Dayton Canal, sec. 2, Act May 24, 1828.

Frederick Onstine, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 11, 1829.

Frederick Custine, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 3, Dec. 8, 1828.

William Long, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Jan. 24, 1831.

Michael Sowerwine, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, May 16, 1832.

Johnson Ford, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Oct. 8, 1828.

Wm. McPherson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Nov. 6, 1828.

John Woollet, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Feb. 22, 1830.

John Woollet, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Sept. 3, 1829.

Frederick Onstine, sec. 4, June 25, 1829.

Miami & Dayton Canal, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Act May 24, 1828.

*Erroneous entry.

Miami & Dayton Canal, sec. 5, Act May 24, 1828.
 Seth Reed, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Oct. 10, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, sec. 7, Act May 24, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 8, Act May 24, 1828.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, sec. 9.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10.
 William Sweitzer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, June 11, 1822.
 Byron Kilbourn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, April 24, 1826.
 Orange Johnson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, March 31, 1827.
 Thomas West, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, July 28, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 11, Act May 28, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, sec. 12, Act May 28, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, sec. 13, Act May 28, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, sec. 14, Act May 28, 1828.
 Orange Johnson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, April 11, 1826.
 Orange Johnson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, March 7, 1831.
 Joseph Straughn, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 21, 1832.
 Hector Kilbourn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 10, 1826.
 Joseph Pierce, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, July 28, 1828.
 Andrew Moore, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, June 28, 1830.
 Martin Smelts, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Oct. 16, 1832.
 Martin Smelts, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, March 22, 1834.
 John McLeiland, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Jan. 27, 1835.
 David Fulton, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Jan. 28, 1835.
 William Meadlo, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Oct. 4, 1833.
 John Klingman, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, May 12, 1834.
 George Hammtree, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, June 8, 1835.
 Christian Kimmel, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Aug. 26, 1834.
 Mathew Delaney, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 14, 1833.
 Martin Smelts*, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, March 22, 1834.
 Francis Obyr, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Sept. 18, 1834.
 Jacob Klingman, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Jan. 15, 1835.
 Asa H. Trobridge, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 21, 1833.
 James Hanna, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Nov. 10, 1834.
 Jacob Hosler, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 1833.
 John Christian Wurm, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Jan. 18, 1836.
 Jacob Funk, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Aug. 5, 1833.
 James Hanna, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Jan. 25, 1834.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19.
 James Hanna, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Nov. 8, 1833.
 John Clelland, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Nov. 12, 1833.
 John Shanover, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Aug. 20, 1834.
 Henry Troxel, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Nov. 11, 1834.
 Joseph Zund, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Dec. 15, 1834.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, sec. 20.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, sec. 21.
 Thomas Ketch, Jr., s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, April 10, 1833.
 John Shade, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, March 25, 1833.
 John Shade, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, July 10, 1829.
 John Zimmerman (of Peter), s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, April 16, 1833.
 James McKibben, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 2, 1833.
 Andrew Males, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 29, 1833.
 Thomas Ketch, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, April 10, 1833.
 Orange Johnson†, n. w. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, T. 16, R. 17, May 12, 1835.
 George Shaffer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, April 11, 1834.
 Maurice Moore, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Oct. 29, 1833.
 Leander Eickman, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, May 31, 1834.
 David Fulton, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 4, 1833.
 James McKibben, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 2, 1833.
 George Lauck, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, April 21, 1834.
 David Fulton, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 4, 1833.
 Jacob Whitehurst and John Whitehurst, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Sept. 19, 1834.
 Robert Huston, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, May 20, 1833.
 Tarlington B. Willoughby, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Sept. 28, 1833.
 Jer. Carpenter, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, March 19, 1835.
 John Bigham, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, April 13, 1835.
 James Willibey, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Nov. 4, 1833.
 John Bonnett, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Nov. 4, 1834.
 Nathan McBane, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Dec. 19, 1834.
 Maurice Moore, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 29, 1833.
 Farlington B. Willoughby, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Feb. 7, 1834.
 James Burrisson, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 25, May 20, 1833.
 David Kemp, Sr., n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Jan. 1, 1834.
 Robert Smith, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Jan. 18, 1834.
 Robert Smith, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Dec. 16, 1834.

*Error in posting.

Huckling Spencer, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, July 22, 1835.
 Daniel Smith, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Jan. 5, 1834.
 Samuel Carson, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Sept. 11, 1833.
 Jacob Link, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 20, 1833.
 Samuel Carson, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Sept. 11, 1834.
 David Hillis, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, March 6, 1834.
 Peter Lampton, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 5, 1833.
 James P. Dowty, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 5, 1833.
 Henry Herscher, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Jan. 6, 1834.
 James McKibbin, Sr., s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 16, 1833.
 Daniel Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Oct. 27, 1834.
 Michael Onstine, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 7, 1833.
 Daniel Smith, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Oct. 27, 1834.
 James McKibbin, Sr., s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 16, 1833.
 Michael Onstine, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Sept. 28, 1833.
 Michael Onstine, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Jan. 12, 1839.
 John McKibbin, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 16, 1833.
 Frederick Onstine, sec. 28, June 25, 1829.
 Eliakim Crosby, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, June 4, 1832.
 Samuel Robb, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Dec. 5, 1833.
 Samuel Taft, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, July 6, 1833.
 John Armatage, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Dec. 11, 1833.
 Joseph Dennis, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 12, 1833.
 Philip Falter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Feb. 22, 1834.
 John Snider, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 14, 1833.
 David Snider, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 14, 1833.
 Peter Rineheimer, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, March 11, 1834.
 David Snider, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Nov. 14, 1833.
 John Spoonseller, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 26, 1834.
 S. Benuage, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Nov. 12, 1833.
 Jos. Dennis, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Nov. 12, 1833.
 John Spoonseller, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, May 28, 1834.
 Michael Kocker, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Oct. 24, 1833.
 Michael Kocker, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, April 18, 1834.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, sec. 31, 32 and 33.
 John House, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Oct. 28, 1833.
 John House, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 9, 1833.
 James House, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 9, 1833.
 James House, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 7, 1833.
 John Foster, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Feb. 17, 1834.
 Elijah M. Santee, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 8, 1834.
 Saml. Carson, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Sept. 11, 1833.
 Michael Mowry, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Aug. 19, 1835.
 Jacob Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, March 8, 1834.
 Charles Flack, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, July 10, 1835.
 Abijah Ives, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, Jan. 1, 1834.
 Sam'l Morrison, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, March 4, 1834.
 Anthony McQueen, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 35, June 16, 1835.
 David Kemp, Jr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Jan. 1, 1834.
 Cabel Carpenter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Sept. 10, 1835.
 Wm. Kemp, s. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 36, Jan. 8, 1834.
 Sam'l Carson, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Sept. 11, 1833.
 Michael Mowry, s. w. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 36, March 8, 1834.

REED TOWNSHIP.

TOWNSHIP 2 N. RANGE 17 E.

Daniel Zepernick, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, June 8, 1829.
 Wm. Lewis Burge, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Jan. 7, 1832.
 Thos. Van Kirk, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, April 12, 1831.
 Jos. Reed, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, March 2, 1829.
 Augustus Cook, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, March 15, 1830.
 Henry Gray Richland, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Sept. 17, 1830.
 Isaac Vail, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, July 4, 1830.
 Daniel Vail, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Nov. 26, 1831.
 John Hines, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Aug. 6, 1832.
 John Boyd, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Sept. 6, 1831.
 Isaac Vail, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, July 3, 1830.
 Reuben S. Hall, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Sept. 30, 1830.
 Jacob Vail, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, May 18, 1832.
 Jacob Zellars, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, May 28, 1831.
 Peter Eckley, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 9, 1831.
 Perry Cole, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Sept. 14, 1831.
 John Emery, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, Oct. 27, 1832.
 Jacob Zellar, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 8, 1831.
 Jacob Zellar, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 4, June 8, 1831.
 Jacob Zellar, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, June 8, 1831.
 Hiram A. Root, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Oct. 12, 1832.
 John W. Root, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Oct. 12, 1832.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, sec. 5, Act May 24, 1828.
 Benj. Moor, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 4, 1826.
 Catharine Beard, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 8, 1827.

†Error.

Wm. P. White, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, July 18, 1827.
 Benj. Moor, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 4, 1826.
 Jost Wyant, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Jan. 31, 1832.
 Peter Beaver, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, March 25, 1831.
 John Heter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, March 31, 1838.
 David Merion*, w. pt. of s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 7, Nov. 30, 1832.
 Abiram Bassett, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, July 21, 1826.
 Andrew Mittower, Jr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 15, 1827.
 Andrew Mittower, Jr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 15, 1827.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7,
 Act May 24, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, sec. 8, Act May 24, 1828.
 Joseph Burgess, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, June 6, 1831.
 Ellis Dwise, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 29, 1832.
 Isaac Dwise, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 29, 1832.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 9, Act May 24, 1828.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 10.
 George Beard, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Jan. 7, 1824.
 Jacob Beard, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.
 10, May 11, 1833.
 Joseph Burgess, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10,
 June 6, 1831.
 Alvah Finch, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Aug. 30, 1833.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, sec. 11.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, sec. 12.
 Daniel Zepernick, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 8, 1829.
 Orange Johnson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, July 4, 1829.
 George Johnson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 1, 1829.
 Wilhelmus Ennes, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, May 4, 1830.
 Frederick Onstine, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 11, 1829.
 Frederick Onstine*, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13,
 Dec. 13, 1828.
 Frederick Onstine, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 11, 1829.
 William Hall, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, March 2, 1830.
 Levi Chase, Jr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, March 5, 1830.
 Wilhelmus Ennes, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 9, 1830.
 Frederick Onstine, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, June 11, 1829.
 Lewis Finch, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14,
 April 29, 1830.
 John Cole, Jr., w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Sept. 14, 1831.
 Tunis Cronkite, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 19, 1830.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 15, Act May 24, 1828.
 Samuel Finch, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 14, 1831.
 Samuel Finch, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Oct. 12, 1831.
 School Lands, sec. 16.
 John Swisher, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, March 18, 1824.
 William Baker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 17, June 16, 1824.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Act May 24,
 1828.
 William Smith, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Nov. 25, 1822.
 Abraham Brundige, 2d, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 27,
 1824.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18,
 May 24, 1828.
 William Scothorn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Dec. 27, 1826.
 William Smith, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Nov. 25, 1822.
 John Clay, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, May 29, 1827.
 John Clay, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 5, 1831.
 Joseph Hover, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 15, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.
 19, Act May 24, 1828.
 Samuel Baker, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, June 16, 1824.
 Samuel Baker, Jr., n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, June 16, 1824.
 John Hover, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Nov. 3, 1824.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Act May 24,
 1828.
 Samuel Baker, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June
 16, 1824.
 Samuel Scothorn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Dec. 12, 1825.
 Benjamin Enness, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, May 16, 1833.
 Smith Tompkins, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21.
 Reuben S. Hall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 18, 1831.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, sec. 22.
 Thomas Bennett, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Oct. 7,
 1825.
 Edward Cassey, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Oct. 7, 1825.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w.
 $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23.
 Levi Reed, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Dec. 14, 1825.
 Seth Reed, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 24, June 19, 1823.
 George Raymond, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 19, 1823.
 Abigail Clark*, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 27, 1823.
 Tunis Cronkite, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Sept. 29, 1824.
 Joseph Reed, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Sept. 20, 1826.

Isaac H. Bennet, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Oct.
 23, 1826.
 John Cassey, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Oct. 23, 1826.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.
 25, Act May 24, 1828.
 William Raymond, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 10, 1826.
 Edward Cassey, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, July 17, 1829.
 John M. Sanford, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, March 2, 1829.
 John M. Sanford, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, July 28, 1828.
 Zephaniah Hathaway, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Oct. 18, 1831.
 Zephaniah Hathaway, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. sec.
 26, Dec. 16, 1828.
 Garret Skidmore, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, May 24, 1830.
 Nathan Chapman, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Aug. 10, 1826.
 John Wilkinson, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Sept. 17, 1829.
 Eli Munson, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, June 11, 1831.
 Andrew Sanford, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Mar. 19, 1831.
 Zephaniah Hathaway, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Oct. 18, 1831.
 John Wilkinson, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$
 sec. 27, July 7, 1832.
 Gurden Ochrey, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec.
 27, June 11, 1833.
 Bradford Hathaway, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Sept. 16, 1833.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 28, Act May 24, 1828.
 Bradford Hathaway, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Sept. 16, 1833.
 Peter Kratzer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28,
 June 13, 1832.
 Joseph Lapham, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Nov. 22, 1831.
 William Baker, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 29, June 20, 1831.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 29, Act May 24, 1828.
 Elijah Borum, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, June 13, 1833.
 Job Pettis, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Oct. 26, 1833.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 30, Act May 24, 1828.
 Reo. Pope (assigned to Joshua Cox), s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Feb.
 18, 1832.
 Isaiah Brown, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, June 15, 1833.
 Augustus Taber, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Nov. 3, 1830.
 George Free, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31,
 June 6, 1831.
 Alanzo Silcox, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Jan. 16, 1832.
 John Gauder, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 5, 1828.
 John Ingle, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Dec. 2, 1828.
 John W. Williams, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, May 26, 1830.
 Samuel Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Sept. 27, 1828.
 William Baker, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 32, June 20, 1831.
 George Free, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, May 21, 1831.
 Jacob Myers, Sr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 3, 1831.
 John Gauder, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Dec. 5, 1828.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e.
 $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33.
 Joseph Lapham, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Nov. 22, 1831.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, sec. 34.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, sec. 35.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Act
 May 24, 1828.
 Sally Gardner, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, April 29, 1836.

NOTE.—Thes. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ selected for schools under Act
 of May 20, 1826, and taken in lieu of a quarter section
 in Township 2 north, Range 18, there not being an en-
 tire quarter section unsold in the fractional township
 for which it is selected.

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP.

TOWN 3 N., RANGE 17 E.

Peter Kremer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Feb. 25, 1831.
 John Moores, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Sept. 10, 1830.
 Mason Kinney, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 18, 1831.
 Jacob Kain, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1,
 Nov. 7, 1831.
 Edward Frith and Bruno Silva, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1,
 Nov. 3, 1830.
 Richard Hollenshead, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, May 17, 1831.
 Pliny Warner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 1, Aug. 18, 1831.
 Joseph Parmenter, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Nov. 2, 1831.
 Charlotte Sherwood, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Sept. 11, 1824.
 Samuel Sparrow, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, Feb. 5, 1825.
 Jacob Kain, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2,
 Nov. 7, 1831.
 Samuel Grimes, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 2, June 12, 1828.
 Ira Bassett, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, March 11, 1823.
 John Lapey, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, June 28, 1830.
 Peter Borgner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, July 1, 1830.

- Daniel Close, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 3, July 12, 1831.
- Frederick Resenberger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Sept. 5, 1826.
- Peter Dewalt, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Aug. 18, 1829.
- Matthew Clark, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, July 12, 1827.
- Henry H. Brown, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Dec. 4, 1830.
- Peter Borgner, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, July 1, 1830.
- John Borgner, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, May 28, 1831.
- William Clark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Nov. 7, 1827.
- Sidney Clark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 4, Jan. 31, 1831.
- Henry Shire, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, June 12, 1832.
- Samuel Clark, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, July 11, 1833.
- Peter Dewalt, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Feb. 17, 1834.
- William Shate, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, May 28, 1834.
- Peter Dewalt, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, June 22, 1829.
- Henry Wagner, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 5, Sept. 27, 1833.
- Michael Barnhart, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, March 25, 1833.
- Samuel Decker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, May 25, 1833.
- Enoch Dick, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Aug. 30, 1833.
- Bernard Mullen, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Sept. 20, 1833.
- James S. Connell, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Dec. 20, 1833.
- Christian Miller, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, May 23, 1833.
- Adam Linton, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, June 6, 1833.
- John Kain, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, July 5, 1833.
- Adam Jordan, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, Feb. 7, 1834.
- Casper Dick, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, March 26, 1833.
- Jesse M. Anderson, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, May 15, 1833.
- George Offen, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 6, 1835.
- George Eberhardt, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 15, 1833.
- George Billman, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, April 25, 1833.
- George Eberhardt, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, June 15, 1833.
- Richard Hollenshead, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 7, July 3, 1833.
- Henry Karn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, April 22, 1831.
- Henry Karn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 17, 1832.
- George Offen, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, June 6, 1833.
- Philo B. Scott, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 9, 1833.
- Philo B. Scott, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Feb. 17, 1834.
- Jacob Karn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Nov. 17, 1831.
- Daniel Close, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, July 12, 1831.
- John Kob, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, Sept. 16, 1833.
- Henry Dewalt, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 8, May 23, 1834.
- David Cochran, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, May 16, 1822.
- Samuel Graham, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, July 3, 1833.
- George Wright, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, April 29, 1824.
- Jacob Karn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Nov. 7, 1831.
- John Heter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 9, 1828.
- John Heter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, Oct. 10, 1828.
- Henry Karn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 9, April 22, 1831.
- Jasper Whitney, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 27, 1825.
- Ami Whitney, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 27, 1825.
- Ami Whitney, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Dec. 24, 1825.
- Jacob Karn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, Nov. 7, 1831.
- Adam Good, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 10, May 13, 1831.
- Jacob Karn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Nov. 7, 1831.
- Jacob Neikirk, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, Nov. 3, 1831.
- Geo. Thos. Wayne, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, May 22, 1830.
- John Harpster, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, April 22, 1830.
- Daniel Wonder, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, June 28, 1830.
- George Harpster, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 11, April 22, 1830.
- George Klick, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Oct. 10, 1821.
- David Clock, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Nov. 9, 1822.
- Daniel Clock, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Dec. 12, 1822.
- Frederick Karick, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Jan. 27, 1831.
- Richard Hollinshead, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, May 17, 1831.
- Frederick Harpster, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 12, Oct. 21, 1830.
- Isaac Lewis, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, May 17, 1832.
- Smith D. Baldwin, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Sept. 5, 1827.
- John Kob, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, March 2, 1833.
- Frederick Harpster, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, June 12, 1833.
- Levi Sutton, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13.
- Jacob Shatel, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Nov. 29, 1832.
- Jacob Swartz, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Nov. 8, 1832.
- Jacob Weaver and John Weaver, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Dec. 18, 1828.
- William Weaver, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 13, Dec. 13, 1828.
- Nathan Whitney, Jr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Dec. 25, 1821.
- Amanuel Gonwort, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Oct. 3, 1825.
- Jacob Hassler, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Sept. 4, 1830.
- Adam Gierharstien, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Sept. 6, 1830.
- Adam Good, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, May 13, 1831.
- William Thorp, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, Sept. 18, 1829.
- William McCauley, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 14, April 22, 1830.
- Willard Knight, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Nov. 21, 1822.
- William McDowell, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Oct. 20, 1825.
- Adam Good, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, May 13, 1831.
- Susannah Harpster, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, April 22, 1831.
- Jesse Romick, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Aug. 18, 1829.
- Jesse Romick, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, June 22, 1829.
- John Royer, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 15, Oct. 10, 1829.
- School Lands, sec. 16.
- Jacob Dove, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Nov. 29, 1836.
- George Eberhard, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Oct. 13, 1831.
- John Decker, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, June 17, 1831.
- Frederick Harpster, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, June 4, 1833.
- George Eberhart, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, Aug. 12, 1829.
- John Decker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, April 16, 1830.
- Jacob Karn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 17, July 1, 1830.
- John Stough, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Jan. 2, 1833.
- John Hollinshead, n. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, July 3, 1833.
- John Stough, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Oct. 25, 1832.
- William McCormick, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Jan. 22, 1829.
- Frederick Harpster, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, June 4, 1833.
- John Decker, Jr., s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, June 25, 1832.
- William McCormick, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18, Nov. 25, 1828.
- Jonathan Everhart, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 10, 1828.
- John Heter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, April 18, 1831.
- Solomon Trey, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, June 1, 1835.
- Peter Karn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, July 1, 1830.
- John Heter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ of s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Oct. 9, 1828.
- John Heter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 19, Nov. 28, 1831.
- Peter Karn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, June 28, 1830.
- George Eberhard, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 13, 1831.
- Jacob Karn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 22, 1831.
- Jonathan Everhart, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 10, 1828.
- Peter Karn, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, July 5, 1833.
- John Karn, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, June 7, 1832.
- Jonas Good, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Nov. 7, 1831.
- Jonas Good, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Sept. 13, 1831.
- Thomas Lock, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 20, Oct. 13, 1832.
- Abraham Bennett, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, March 22, 1822.
- John Heter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 10, 1829.
- John Heter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Sept. 29, 1829.
- Jacob Decker, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 14, 1833.
- Peter Karn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 28, 1830.
- John Royer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, Oct. 27, 1829.
- John Decker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, April 16, 1830.
- John Karn, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 21, June 7, 1832.
- Joseph Parmeter, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 1, 1821.
- John Royer, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Oct. 10, 1829.
- John Royer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, July 30, 1829.
- Jacob Karn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Nov. 7, 1831.
- John Decker, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Jan. 11, 1830.
- John Royer, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 22, Oct. 10, 1829.
- Gordon Williams, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ of n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Jan. 9, 1822.
- Benjamin Murray, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Jan. 5, 1824.
- Joseph Underhill, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 11, 1825.
- Jacob Karn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 7, 1831.
- Jacob Karn, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 23, Nov. 7, 1831.
- Jasper Underhill and David Underhill, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Dec. 1, 1821.
- William Whitney, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Dec. 25, 1821.
- Eli Whitney, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Dec. 25, 1821.
- James Whitmore, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, April 11, 1823.
- Nathan Whitney, Jr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 14, 1823.
- John Rans, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, June 30, 1832.
- David Underhill, 2d, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Aug. 27, 1822.
- Ivory Douglass, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 24, Oct. 10, 1832.
- Solomon Dimick, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Aug. 27, 1833.
- Ivory Douglas, Jr., e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Nov. 12, 1824.
- Calton V. Clark, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, May 30, 1831.
- John Geo. Reichert, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 25, Town 3, Range 14, Oct. 5, 1826.
- George Zahn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. sec. 25, Oct. 11, 1832.
- Benjamin Clark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 27, 1823.
- Abigail Clark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Aug. 27, 1823.
- Solomon Dimick, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, July 1, 1824.
- John Pepple, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 2, 1831.
- Frederick Whealen, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. sec. 26, Sept. 17, 1830.

*Error; should be in Range 14.

+Error.

Solomon Dimick, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, March 6, 1829.
 Peter Gilbert, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 26, Nov. 7, 1832.
 Elis Whitney, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 11, 1825.
 Jacob Smail, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Dec. 7, 1841.
 Barnard Eberhardt, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 4, 1832.
 James Whitmore, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Sept. 29, 1829.
 Benjamin Clark, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Aug. 21, 1822.
 Henry Schaup, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, Nov. 2, 1831.
 Nelson Hall, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 27, May 8, 1830.
 Erasmus Porter, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, May 5, 1825.
 Frederick Bearinger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, March 10, 1832.
 Jacob Karn, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, July 1, 1830.
 Michael Reik, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, March 10, 1832.
 Henry Loffler and children of Majer, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, June 30, 1832.
 Henry Heintzleman, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, March 25, 1833.
 Christ John Phesler, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 28, Nov. 16, 1831.
 Joseph Parmeter, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, March 3, 1825.
 Jacob Karn, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 7, 1831.
 John Karn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, June 7, 1832.
 Jonathan Batz, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, March 4, 1833.
 Nicholas Jones, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, June 11, 1832.
 George Bolin, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Aug. 25, 1831.
 Jacob Karn, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Nov. 7, 1831.
 Martin Olds, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 29, Oct. 10, 1831.
 Omer G. Davis s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Oct. 21, 1825.
 William Frink, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Dec. 16, 1824.
 Joseph Miller, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, July 12, 1826.
 George Fought, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, July 15, 1829.
 George Bolin, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, Aug. 25, 1831.

David Stout, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 30, March 24, 1829.
 Eliphalet B. Simmons, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Oct. 15, 1825.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Act May 24, 1828.
 Oliver Collins, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, May 8, 1833.
 James Morris, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, March 16, 1827.
 Adam Housebrecht, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 31, Nov. 30, 1832.
 Eliphalet B. Simmons, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Feb. 3, 1824.
 William Smith, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Nov. 21, 1827.
 Christopher Watkins, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 5, 1832.
 Michael Fauble, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Oct. 13, 1832.
 William Smith, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, Nov. 21, 1827.
 Stephen Fisher, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 32, June 5, 1832.
 Thomas Arnold, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Aug. 20, 1832.
 Michael Ensley, n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Aug. 21, 1832.
 Jacob Zallar, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, June 8, 1831.
 Jacob McClish, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Oct. 13, 1832.
 Abraham Byers, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 33, Oct. 13, 1832.
 Thomas Dole, n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 13, 1832.
 Thomas Dole, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 12, 1832.
 John Fleckinger, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Oct. 4, 1831.
 Henry Hackett, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 11, 1830.
 Rudolph Bauman and Henry Bauman, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Nov. 16, 1832.
 Peter Hurrer, s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, Dec. 20, 1832.
 Jacob Hurrer, s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 34, May 28, 1831.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, sec. 35.
 Albert Twiss, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36, Nov. 11, 1825.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ and n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 36.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, s. $\frac{1}{2}$ sec. 36.

THE GORE.

VENICE TOWNSHIP.

FRACTIONAL T. 1 N., R. 18 E.

John Williby, 169.78 a. s. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. sec. 6, April 13, 1832.
 Levi Gray, 166.63 a. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 6, July 2, 1830.
 Thomas Bennett, 88.94 a. s. pt. of n. pt. sec. 7, May 23, 1833.
 Samuel Waint, 87.12 a. A. pt. of n. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. sec. 7, May 3, 1837.
 Jos. H. Wiant, * n. pt. of s. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. sec. 7, May 31, 1832.
 Sam. H. Larwill, 90.18 a. n. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. pt. fr. sec. 7, Dec. 15, 1830.
 Jas. Williby, 92.62 a. s. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. pt. fr. sec. 7, Dec. 15, 1830.
 Jas. Williby, 93.08 a. s. e. fr. of sec. 18, April 16, 1832.
 Sam. Caldwell, 80 a. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. fr. sec. 18, May 3, 1831.
 John Bennett, 80 a. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. fr. sec. 18, Aug. 6, 1831.
 Samuel Caldwell, 160 fr. pt. of n. e. fr. sec. 18, May 3, 1831.
 School Lands, 29.72 a. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ sec. 18.
 Eli Gatchel, 80 a. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. fr. sec. 19, Feb. 19, 1833.
 Tarlington B. Willoughby, 40 a. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 19, Sept. 28, 1833.
 Eli Gatchel, 40 a. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 19, May 8, 1834.
 John Anderson, 40 a. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 19, May 8, 1835.
 Eli Gatchel, 40.20 a. s. e. fr. sec. 19, Nov. 26, 1833.
 Eli Gatchel, 38.56 a. n. e. fr. sec. 19, May 21, 1835.
 Joseph Roop, 40 a. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 19, Dec. 19, 1835.
 Robert Huston, 80 a. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 19, May 20, 1833.
 Renel Smith, 41.92 a. n. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 30, Oct. 28, 1836.
 Jon. Michener, 43.68 a. s. e. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 30, July 22, 1835.
 Avery Leonard, 160 a. n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 30, Sept. 28, 1833.
 Jon. Michener, 160 a. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 30, Oct. 11, 1834.
 Daniel Carpenter, 80 a. e. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 31, June 12, 1835.
 Caleb Carpenter, 80 acres, w. $\frac{1}{2}$ n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 31, Sept. 10, 1835.

Daniel Carpenter, 43.76 a. n. e. fr. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 31, June 12, 1835.
 Daniel Sumerlin, 114.11 a. s. pt. of fr. sec. 31, Oct. 29, 1835.

REED TOWNSHIP.

FRACTIONAL T. 2 N., R. 18 E.

Miami & Dayton Canal, 191.27 a. of fr. sec. 6, Act May 24, 1828.
 Miami & Dayton Canal, 213.96 a. of fr. sec. 7, Act May 24, 1828.
 Wilhelmus Ennes, 115.48 a. n. w. pt. of n. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 18, May 4, 1830.
 Wm. Baker, 120.45 a. s. pt. of fr. sec. 18, June 20, 1831.
 Elijah Reed, 132.36 a. s. pt. of fr. sec. 19, June 7, 1825.
 Wm. Baker, 126.20 a. n. pt. of fr. sec. 19, June 20, 1831.
 J. Brundage, 138.64 a. n. pt. of fr. sec. 30, Oct. 6, 1826.
 Jas. Thatcher, 145 a. s. pt. of fr. sec. 30, June 4, 1833.
 Matthew Clark, 151.60 a. n. pt. of fr. sec. 31, June 4, 1833.
 Levi Gray, 158.48 a. s. w. $\frac{1}{4}$ fr. sec. 31, July 2, 1830.

THOMPSON TOWNSHIP.

FRACTIONAL T. 3 N., R. 18 E.

Wm. Johnson, 8.40 a. fr. sec. 6, July 21, 1832.
 Geo. Brugh, 24 a. fr. sec. 7, April 2, 1852.
 Christian Repley, 64.96 a. fr. sec. 18, Jan. 5, 1833.
 Jasper Underhill and David H. Underhill, 98.56 a. fr. sec. 19, Dec. 7, 1821.
 Geo. Zahm, 129.36 a. fr. sec. 30, Oct. 11, 1832.
 Jos. H. Larwill, fr. sec. 31, Oct. 11, 1832.
 Columbus & Sandusky Road, 150.80 a. w. $\frac{1}{2}$ fr. sec. 31.

*Canceled, Relinquished, change of entry authorized.

†Repayment ordered Feb. 1, 1833, the tract having been reserved for the Sandusky turnpike.

